THE TIMES

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Easter magic in the kitchen: The Times Cook, page 9

Mrs Thatcher warns Russia of disaster if Poland is invaded

...Margaret Thatcher warned ...Soviet Union in a major speech ...erday that intervention in ...nd would be a disaster for ...ia as well as the Polish people ... said Nato countries would respond far more effectively than over Afghanistan. In remarks aimed at France, she rebuked questionings within the EEC of members' good faith and said the Community was at a crossroads.

France rebuked for EEC rifts

...ed Emery
...al Editor

...new and outspoken warn... Moscow, Mrs Margaret ...er said last night that ...ention in Poland would be ...ster for the Soviet Union ...l as for Poland, for East-...relations, and all peoples. ...ato members were called ...react, she believed they ...do so "far more quickly, ...vely and appropriately ...after Afghanistan". Mrs ...er was not specific, but ...isted that "there must ...use of force from any ...r".

...Prime Minister, who was ...sing the Diplomatic and ...onwealth Writers' Asso... in London went out of ...ay to rebuff "too much ...ning of each other's ...s and good faith" by un... other member countries ...EEC.

...hitehall it was explained ...er rebuke was intended ...esident Giscard d'Estaing ...ance, who in a recent ...ew suggested that Britain ...ying to change the rules ...EEC "in the middle of ...me" and that 1981 would ... "year of truth" for ...'s membership.

...Thatcher did not intend ...provocative, it as said. ...she made clear she ...ed "to rise to the chall... of the Community", and ...determine it, by working ...at she called a better ...of policies.

...the Soviet Union, Mrs ...er made clear that the ...tion of her recent letter ...sident Brezhnev was not ...to convey any lessening ...ety.

...deliberately used the ...word *Odnowa*, (meaning) ...al renewal", when not... Soviet military activity ...Poland had never been ...intense in the eight ... since that process ...Evidently referring to ...v's speech at the ...slovak Communist Party ...ss, she said: "We have ...died with concern what ...n said in Prague."

...Thatcher denied as "absurd and dangerous" communist suggestions that Western countries had interfered in Poland. She said that Nato and EEC partners had made clear that they "would not interfere in any way. We have not done so".

To the "brave people" of Poland, Mrs Thatcher counselled caution. She hoped they would be "given a chance to find the path which they seek to a future of their own choosing. For them these are difficult days in which they will need to exercise wisdom, steadiness and realism".

Mrs Thatcher also mentioned her forthcoming visits to India, Saudi Arabia and Gulf states, noting expressly that Britain did not seek to reintroduce troops into the Gulf. But the most notable section of her speech was her challenge to her EEC partners.

Facing the Polish crisis, she said EEC countries must coordinate foreign policy — "we must both be resolute and be seen to be resolute". But for the Community to be a viable and worthwhile organization, its common policies "must be applied in a balanced way and its members must be prepared to take a balanced view of each other's problems".

In a passage said in Whitehall to be directed not at Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, but at President Giscard d'Estaing and M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist presidential candidate, she went on: "I am not sure that this has always been so of late. There has been too much depression, too little hope; too much questioning of each other's motives and good faith.

"The fact is that people in other countries are no more entitled to query our commitment to the Community than we are to query theirs. The same rules and principles apply to them as apply to us. Our commitment is just as firm as theirs.

"But it is no more blind or uncritical than theirs. We are no less determined than they to ensure that, when Community policies are negotiated, our interests, like theirs, are properly served."

Mrs Thatcher said the EEC was "at a crossroads" on such issues at reform of the budget and the common agricultural policy, and a joint effort was needed.

She said that it could not be a "healthy basis for long-term development" for Britain and West Germany—last year and probably again this year—to be the only net contributors to the EEC budget.

She added: "I want a Community in which each and every member state will accept its responsibilities towards the others, secure in the knowledge that its own interests will be respected."

Mrs Thatcher had remarks of warm admiration for India. It was, she said, the scene of one of the most exciting of all stories of national development, but "to read some accounts you would think there were problems and nothing else".

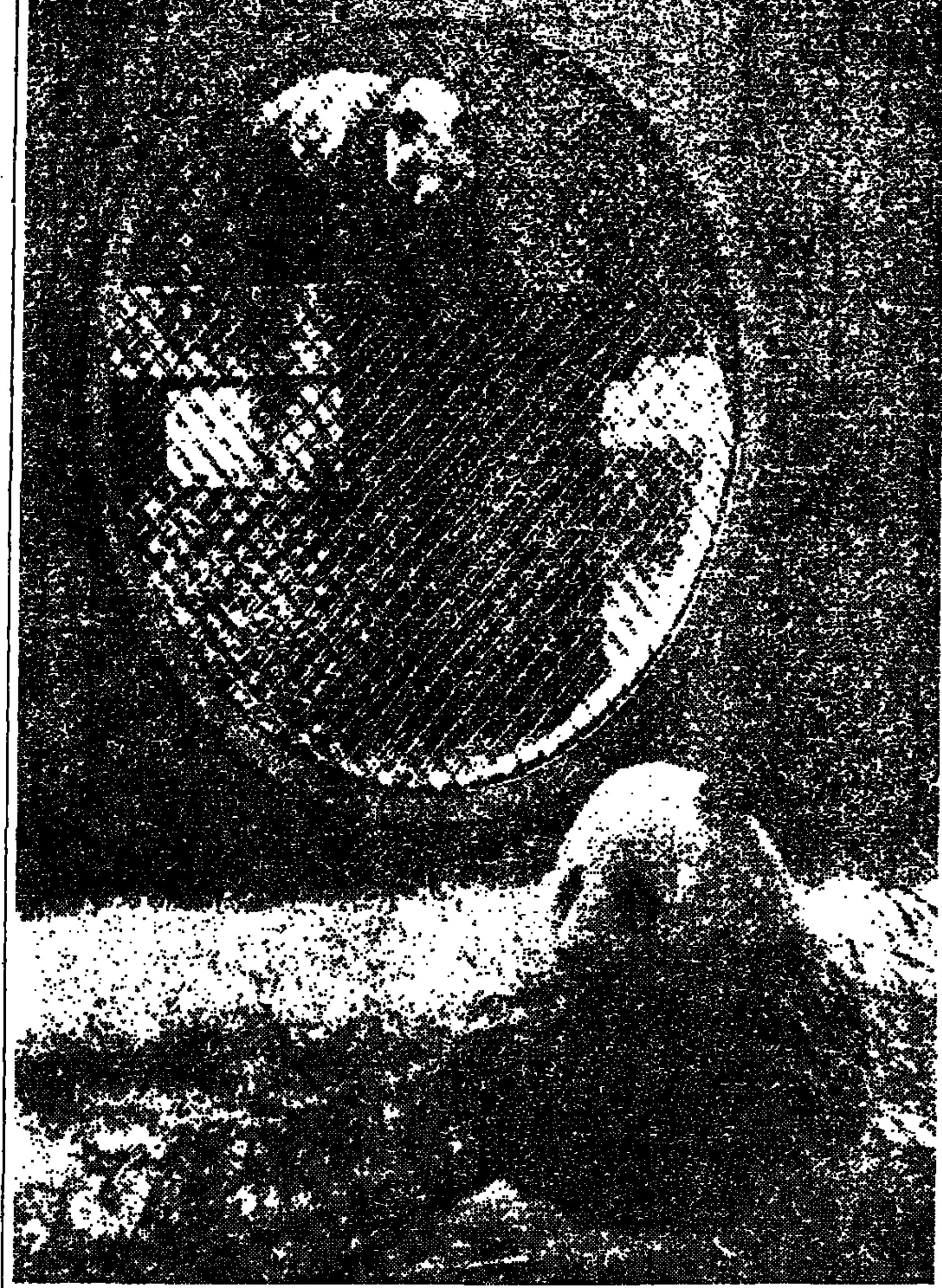
She added: "The disturbances which sometimes capture the headlines certainly happen. But are there fewer in other areas of similar size and population?" She called for perspective, and spoke of the immense reservoir of affection and good will for Britain.

On the Gulf countries Mrs Thatcher acknowledged that Britain had been "not as active as we should have been" after the troop withdrawal of 1971. But that period was over now, with Britain again "active and energetic in the Gulf".

While not seeking to reintroduce troops, and making no reference to British support for *the proposed American Rapid* Deployment Force, Mrs Thatcher promised arms and training help.

This was in stark contrast to her enthusiasm for the force during and after her visit to President Reagan in February. Now she said that she would visit the Gulf "to learn—but also to help forward Britain's partnership with the Gulf states".

Style under fire, page 7



Courtship time: Ling-Ling, Washington Zoo's female panda peers into the enclosure in Washington containing Chia-Chia, London Zoo's male panda, with whom it is hoped she will mate.

Mr du Cann walks into a storm on Budget report

By David Blake, Economics Editor

MPs seeking to dissociate themselves from a highly critical report on the Chancellor's Budget strategy yesterday destroyed the fragile unity of the Commons Treasury select committee.

Despite the fact that the committee had called a press conference, there was at one stage more MPs on their feet challenging the report than journalists able to ask questions.

Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the committee, had arrived at the press conference with a report, which had technically been passed unanimously, challenging Government claims that the Chancellor's measures in the Budget were "not contractionary" But many members of the committee were not at all happy with the report's general conclusions.

A clearly distressed Mr du Cann said it was unlikely that they would be making any further reports on the general economic situation in the near *future. He rejected suggestions* that the committee's internal divisions would weaken its authority.

But government ministers are likely to feel they have nothing to fear from the report when it is considered during the second reading debate on the Finance Bill.

Committee members disagreed strongly with each other and on occasion with themselves as they rushed to put their own gloss on the report. Mr Michael English said that one paragraph had been written by "a monetarist" and one by "a crank". He had accepted both in committee.

The report makes two main points. The first is that government spending cuts have been too heavily concentrated on public investment and have left current spending relatively unscathed. "Irrespective of what political view is taken about overall public spending as a proportion of GDP", the decline in capital spending relative to current expenditure should be halted, the report said.

This part of the report had the general agreement of committee members, six of whom are Conservative, four Labour, and one Liberal.

The second point, the general thrust of economic policy, was at the centre of the dispute. The report as finally approved contains a blunt attack on recent speeches by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr Lawson claimed that attacks on the Budget were misdirected because they failed to understand that it allowed money supply to rise faster than inflation, thus leaving room for growth.

Mr Terence Higgins, Conservative, said at the press conference that it was not clear to committee members why this *should lead* to higher growth rather than faster inflation. The report also says that claims that the Budget will not be contractionary are "unconvincing" and that it was hard to discern any short-term reasons to expect sustained recovery

The whole thrust of this argument was attacked during committee meetings by Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark and Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, two Conservative members who sought removal of most of the passages critical of government economic policy for being tough.

Mr Beaumont-Dark was particularly explicit in his defence of the Government at the press conference, emphasizing his commitment to a series of amendments to the report which he had unsuccessfully tried to get adopted

Although the report is critical of the overall thrust of government policy it does contain a number of favourable remarks, usually in the form of self-congratulation that some of its earlier recommendations have been accepted. This is particularly true of changes in monetary policy and the Government's decision not to extend its commitment to monetary targets beyond 1983-4.

Police anger at report on assault inquiries

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Police reacted strongly yesterday to the unpublished report of the Home Office Research Unit alleging "serious defects" in the way assault complaints against the Metropolitan Police are investigated, as calls were made for its publication.

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said he was "furious" that the Home Office had not told it of the report and Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, challenged the reports findings. "All allegations of assault are meticulously investigated", he said.

Chief Supt John Keyte, secretary of the Police Superintendents' Association, questioned how qualified the research unit staff were to look into methods of investigation by police.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party's civil liberties group, said he was putting down a question for Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, asking him to publish the report before he makes up his mind about making any changes in the way serious complaints are investigated.

Mr Kilroy-Silk also referred to deaths in police custody, the subject of an inquiry last year by the House of Commons Home Affairs Select Committee. It found no evidence to support generalized accusations of police brutality towards people in custody; but it wanted less secrecy surrounding the investigation of complaints against the police, including the way in which the Director of Public Prosecutions reaches his decision whether to prosecute.

Mr Kilroy-Silk said that in the light of the reply from Mr Whitelaw and the report in *The Times* he would be raising at the select committee whether it was necessary to reexamine in detail the deaths in custody mentioned in evidence to it.

The Home Office said that the article contained extracts from an uncompleted research study which began in 1978 into ways in which the Metropolitan Police dealt with complaints from black and white complainants. The study was intended to compare two years, 1973 and 1978, before and after the establishment of the Police Complaints Board.

"The research was commissioned by the Police Department of the Home Office with the full cooperation of the Commissioner and on completion will be the subject of discus-

Continued on page 2, col 3

Doctors revise way of establishing British brain death criteria

By Nicholas Timmins

The medical royal colleges are to revise the way doctors apply the British criteria for establishing brain death, after the dispute over last year's *Panorama* programme on the subject.

Three changes seem almost certain to be adopted. The tests in future would have to be repeated, after a suitable time lag of up to 24 hours before the life-support system was turned off.

They would have to be applied by two consultants, instead of, as at present two doctors, one a consultant or his immediate deputy.

In addition, a check-sheet setting out the tests to be applied would be introduced so that the results could be recorded and kept with the patient's records.

Professor Gordon Robson, secretary of the conference of the medical royal colleges, is to draw up the amended guidance, in consultation with specialists in the field and the Department of Health and Social Security. It will probably be introduced in the autumn after being put to the colleges conference *in* July.

Professor Robson denied yesterday that the decision meant that the *Panorama* programme, which attacked the criteria by which brain-stem death is established, had been right.

"The criteria have stood the test of time since 1976 and all the publicity since the programme. The conference is satisfied that there is no need to revise them. What has emerged is that both among the medical profession and among the public there was room for possible disquiet about the way the criteria are actually applied.

"At present the tests are often repeated anyway, and if organs are to be taken for transplant the surgeon has in any case to satisfy himself that the tests have been carried out properly and the criteria met.

"If it will finally help to restore confidence in the criteria, however, it seems sensible to lay down when the tests should be repeated and to provide a check-list to demonstrate that they have all been carried out.

"It is these changes we shall be considering."

The royal colleges, together with the Department of Health, are also to look at better ways of informing doctors about the criteria. The check-list would *help in that respect.*

One factor that has emerged since the *Panorama* programme is that many doctors still do not know the criteria in detail.

Doctors at the United Kingdom transplant centre in Bristol, for example, were amazed to discover that of eight candidates from Bristol hospitals about to take membership of the Royal College of Physicians, a qualification needed to become a consultant, none could describe the tests in full.

...nk union strikes 'inevitable' ...ter breakdown of pay talks

...id Felton
... Staff

...n leaders said last night ...gional strikes by staff in ...anches of high street ...were now "inevitable" ...he breakdown of pay ... with the banking ...ers.

...executive of the Bank... surance and Finance ...(Bifu) will decide on ... when to call a 24-hour ...hich could involve more ...00 staff in the big pro... cities and the West End ...on and is also expected ...for a ballot of all its ...clerical members on ... they are prepared to ...rt in national industrial ...

...Federation of London ... Bank Employers ...y firmly resisted ...s by the union that its ... 10 per cent pay offer ... be increased. The em... who have already won ...nt for the offer from ...00-strong Clearing Bank ... also told Bifu nego... that they intended to impose the deal without their agreement.

Most staff will get the increase in their May salary cheques, but Mr Leif Mills, general secretary of Bifu, said that if the employers did implement the offer "the balloon will go up".

He accused the employers of "arrogance" during the negotiations. "They seemed oblivious to the consequences of *their action, although some of them seemed almost to relish* the idea of a confrontation," he said.

The union had originally made a 20 per cent pay claim, although it was prepared to settle for about 12 per cent. Mr Mills said that he believed *that* the employers had adopted a strategy which was designed to weaken Bifu and increase its rivalry with the non TUC-affiliated Clearing Bank Union.

The employers, who denied adopting an "arrogant" attitude, said that there would be no improvement on the offer even if industrial action took place. Bifu members in the selected areas, which include cities and large towns in the north, the Midlands, and west country, have indicated in a ballot their willingness to take industrial action.

About 1,600 members of the union who work in the Access credit card centre at Southend are also voting on whether to join the action and it is possible that staff in the Trustee Savings Banks might also join the action later.

The two groups are not covered by the agreement for 175,000 clerical workers in the five main clearing banks, but they maintain a traditional pay link with the staff.

Mr Mills said it would be "monstrous" if the employers imposed the 10 per cent increase, particularly in view of the fact that the CBU had no members in two of the banks, Midland and Williams and Glyn's. He forecast a hostile reaction from his members if that happened.

Outlook is better for space launch

From Michael Leapman
Cape Canaveral, April 8.

The outlook has improved for a punctual launching of the first space shuttle on Friday. Engineers worked during a "hold" period in the countdown to put it only a few minutes behind schedule.

It had fallen nearly 12 hours behind because of snags which had developed since it began on Sunday night. There are still 16 hours of hold time available to deal with other problems that might occur before Friday.

The weather outlook suddenly looks better, too, according to Mr William Schick, the shuttle test director.

"It's not ideal, but it's progressing in the direction that looks like being acceptable on Friday and Saturday."

The two astronauts, Commander John Young, and Captain Robert Crippen, expressed confidence that the launching would be on time when they arrived wearing sky-blue flying suits at Patrick Air Force Base near here today.

A Friday launching "sure looks good", Commander Young said. "Bob and I are about ready to fly this thing."

Officials greeting them wore blue pads on their mouths and noses. The two are in quarantine to guard against infection.

To land safely in an emergency, the shuttle needs winds that must not exceed 10 mph in most directions.

Forecasters had feared that a cold front moving across the country would produce unfavourable conditions, but it now seems to be going north and may avoid *Florida.*

The weather at the landing site, a dry lake at Edwards ... Force Base in Califo... has to be taken into a...

Mr Schick said it se... right so far. If conditi... that impossible to lan... the shuttle will be div... the White Sands missil... in New Mexico. The fl... due to last 54½ hours.

...P barred ...ter ...' charge

...h Noyes
...entary Correspondent

...Ronald Brown, Labour ... Edinburgh, Leith, was ... yesterday by the ... of the House of Com... or "gross discourtesy ... hair". He was ordered ...e Chamber after MPs ...animously for his sus...

... the rules of the ...Mr Brown must remain ...ed for five sitting days ... be allowed to resume ... next Wednesday.

...ncident developed when ...n, one of the MPs who ...t in the controversial ... Afghanistan, accused ...holas Fairbairn, QC, ... General for Scotland, ... when answering a ...

...ing to two newspaper ...onvicted for breach of ...e. Mr Brown had asked ... it was true that they ...viously been charged ... the Prevention of ...n Act.

...ed to resume his seat, ...inued to shout at Mr ... "Why should the ... deny it and lie to ...e asked.

...own left the Chamber ...final shout: "So much ...ocracy".

...mentary report, page 8

Democrats on course for big membership

The Social Democrats expect to announce today an initial membership of 12,000. The actual response to the party's launching is being kept a close secret until today's news conference, but interim figures are said to be on course for the ambitious end-April target of between 30,000 and 50,000 members. The SDP announcement will heighten the party's effort to create its own identity, distinct from the Liberals, but members accept that Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, must be given something to take to his party conference Page 2

Lebanon truce clash

Lebanese Christian leaders have rejected Syrian conditions for a ceasefire and put forward their own terms. The Syrians consider the Christian town of Zahle and the Bekha valley as important for their defence against Israel Page 5

English teams struggle

The chances of Liverpool and Ipswich Town contesting European football finals receded in their semi-final first leg home matches. Liverpool were held 0—0 by Bayern Munich in the European Cup and Ipswich could beat Cologne only 1—0 in the Uefa Cup Page 10

Pressure to refer bid for Royal Bank grows

The Government is coming under growing pressure to refer the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporations £500m bid for the Royal Bank of Scotland to the Monopolies Commission. Bank of England officials are unsure of what action to take, if any, and the Bank is uncertain of the grounds on which it can oppose the proposed takeover Page 17

Reagan threat charge

A man arrested carrying a gun at a New York bus terminal has been charged with threatening to kill President Reagan. Officials said there was no evidence to link the 23-year-old man, Edward Richardson, with John Hinckley who shot the President last week Page 7

Romanians defect

Three leading Romanian gymnastic trainers, including the coach of the 1976 Olympic gold medal winner, Nadia Comaneci, have defected to the United States, where they hope to continue their careers. Their decision is understood to have been based on unhappiness with state *interference with teaching methods,* rather than on ideological differences Page 5

Manila: Philippines opposition brands Marcos poll a "complete farce" 4

SDP on course for 30,000 membership

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

An initial membership of about 12,000 is expected to be proudly announced today by the Social Democrats.

The actual response to the party's launching two weeks ago is being kept a close secret until today's news conference. But what are called the "interim" figures, fed to subscription computers, are said to be on course for the ambitious end-April target of between 30,000 and 50,000 members.

So far only about ten days' membership responses have been analysed.

The SDP announcement will again heighten the party's effort to create its own identity, distinct from the Liberals.

The Liberals scored yesterday with their own welcome for a sometime Labour defector. He is Lord Mais, a former Lord Mayor of London, who sat as a Labour peer until becoming a crossbencher in 1979.

He said yesterday he looked forward to cooperation with the Social Democrats but said it was essential for the Liberals to enter discussion in "as much strength as possible".

Last night there were still reverberations from the refusal by the majority of the steering committee to be rushed into joint negotiations with the Liberals.

Some Social Democrat MPs now believe they have put off for many months the sort of formal negotiations on policy that had been sought by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader.

Mr Steel publicly expressed his "frustration" yesterday, but refused to see it as a setback for his proposed alliance at the next election.

In a speech at the National Chamber of Trade in London he said, of a possible future coalition government: "The sooner we are seen to be conducting such preparations the better".

He added: "we do not have a leisurely three years in which to construct an alliance. The hard reality is that the steps we take in the next six months will determine whether or not the challenge we mount at the next general election will prove effective."

There is little reason to doubt that the SDP's Gang of Four leaders agree with him.

But, as Mr Steel noted on the BBC's *World at One* programme, they had not yet been able to carry colleagues with them. He said such problems were understandable "teething troubles".

Even the least enthusiastic Social Democrat MPs accept that Mr Steel must be given something to take to his party conference this year.

Details of the next phase of the SDP recruiting drive, the party's proposed local organization on a county and metropolitan borough basis, as well as its first regular newsletter, are expected to be given at today's news conference by Mr William Rodgers, one of the four joint leaders.

Approval for prayer book debate

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Government pressure, including a suggestion by the Prime Minister that MPs might feel they were constitutionally bound to support the Synod of the Church of England, failed to persuade the Commons yesterday to reject a Bill aimed at encouraging greater use of the form of service of the 1662 Book of Common Prayer.

The controversial issue, which has been rumbling away in parliamentary and synodical circles for a number of years, came into the open yesterday when Lord Cranborne, Conservative MP for Dorset, South, introduced the Prayer Book Protection Bill in the Commons under the 10-minute rule procedure, while a similar measure came before the House of Lords, initiated by Lord Sudeley.

Lord Cranborne was given leave to bring in his Bill by 152 votes to 130, a majority of 22. It provides that in incumbent must hold at least one service a month according to the 1662 rites if he is petitioned to do so by 20 persons on the parochial roll.

There was unusual interest for a ten-minute rule Bill as Lord Cranborne contended that it was not Parliament but the Church of England that was in danger of breaching the 1974 concordat under which it was settled that the initiative in legislation should come from the Synod and not from the House of Commons.

That concordat, he said, was made with conditions and the Archbishop of Canterbury at the time had stated that it was not a measure for abolishing the *Book of Common Prayer* and that it gave the book a secure place which could be altered only by Parliament. But many people were finding it impossible to find a service in which the book was used.

The clerics of the Church of England, Lord Cranborne said, had brought about the beginnings of the slow strangulation of one of England's greatest literary glories.

Defending the church's position, Mr William van Straubenzee, Conservative MP for Wokingham, and the second church estates commissioner, accepted that in 1974 the church had asked that the Book of Common Prayer should continue to be enshrined in law. No concession was wrested from unwilling clerics.

It was inconceivable then as it was today that such a glorious heritage should be abolished, either by Church or State.

However, the language of Cranmer and the sixteenth century reformers did not carry the same force for many people today.

Decisions on the form of service were to be jointly agreed between the incumbent and the parochial church council. That was the safeguard.

Parliamentary report, page 8

Government to question 27 authorities

Councils blacklisted over home sales

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The Government is to question 27 local authorities in England and Wales about their records in implementing the Housing Act, 1980, which gave council tenants the right to buy their homes.

The councils are Barking, Barnsley, Bolsover, Bristol, Camden, Carlisle, Crawley, Doncaster, Great Yarmouth, Greenwich, Hackney, Hull, Lambeth, Leeds, Leicester, Lewisham, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newham, Sheffield, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland, Thamesdown, Wakefield, Walsall, Waltham Forest and Wolverhampton.

The Government estimates that, in the first 20 months of its office, some 118,000 houses and flats were sold to tenants. In the first 12 weeks after the right-to-buy legislation took effect last October, more than 100,000 applications were received by local authorities.

Although it has drawn up a blacklist of those authorities which it believes to be dragging their feet, the Department of the Environment says that returns are still being compiled, and it is not ready to release detailed records.

Among councils believed to have been most active in promoting sales are Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bromley, Nottingham, Taunton Deane and York. There is no clear division between Labour authorities in large cities and towns and Conservative councils in the suburbs and the countryside, partly because in suburban and rural areas there is a smaller stock of council housing which many Conservative authorities are reluctant to lose.

The department has based its blacklist on the number of complaints received from frustrated tenants. Among the most flagrant examples of obstruction were in Lambeth, where application forms were "impounded" by council staff, and in Sheffield, where prospective purchasers were warned that if they subsequently decided to resell their houses the council would refuse mortgages to would-be buyers.

Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, described Sheffield's action as "blatant scaremongering". It is understood that both councils have now agreed to comply with the law, although doubts remain over Sheffield's plan to recruit two officials whose function, it is said, will be to point out to tenants the disadvantages of purchase.

Whether local authority objections are political or practical, the Government is determined to implement what it has described as the biggest move towards a property-owning democracy.

Mr Stanley, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, have all made it clear that the Government will not hesitate to use its reserve powers of intervention if necessary.

Recently Mr Stanley said that intervention was no longer merely a threat but a possibility. Councils had had long enough to show whether they were implementing the law with sufficient speed.

He was not prepared to see people subjected to endless obstruction, intolerable delay and mounting personal anxiety. Neither was he prepared to see democratic rights set at nought by undemocratic and politically motivated obstruction.

The right of tenants to buy their homes at the valuation obtaining on August 8 last is confined to applications submitted before April 1 this year. Future applications will be determined on current market value, as assessed by the district valuer, less discounts depending on length of residence.

Whiteh[…] chiefs h[…] back at criticis[…]

By Peter Hennessy

Two permanent s[…] hit back last night a[…] cal report from Sir […] Henley, Comptroll[…] Auditor-General, Pa[…] spending and efficien[…] dog, which claimed […] that many Whitehal[…] ments were failing to […] internal payments, tr[…] and activities adequat[…]

Sir Brian Hayes, […] secretary to the M[…] Agriculture, Fisher[…] Food, told the Comm[…] Committee of Public […] "I do not recognize t[…] Sir Douglas draws in […] randum."

It was not true t[…] officials in his minis[…] to appreciate the imp[…] internal audit. Nor […] engaged on the wor[…] in professionalism.

Appearing jointly […] committee with Sir James Hamilton, […] secretary to the Depa[…] Education and Scienc[…] felt similarly about hi[…] Sir Douglas declined […] he had on Monday, […] memorandum was […] to be drawn into na[…] and bad departments.

Sir Brian and Sir J[…] their departments […] added to the Mi[…] Defence which wa[…] from the general st[…] Sir Douglas's memor[…] Monday by Sir Antho[…] son, second perman[…] tary responsible […] Treasury's public se[…] tor.

Speaking of the […] more professionally […] accountants to be […] internal audit work, […] said his department […] 11 on the subject. "[…] not to be too hypn[…] professional qualifica[…] said.

A general official c[…] the right qualities, p[…] the ability to imagi[…] crook might be thin[…]

Plowden plea: A […] Whitehall to break […] institutional barriers […] in the ideas of others […] out more information […] inner workings is mad[…] Mr William Plowden, […] General of the Royal […] of Public Admi[…] (RIPA) and a form[…] civil servant.

Writing in *New S[…]* the eve of a conferenc[…] lic influence and pub[…] to be held at Sussex […] under the auspices of […] tute, Mr Plowden say[…] fession of senior civi[…] remains as exclusive […] that it excludes othe[…] ence.

"The personal qual[…] fostered are distinc[…] only partly admirabl[…] treme capacity for ha[…] a strong sense of p[…] vice, a mastery of […] bureaucratic admi[…] institutional loyalty, […] exhaustion, caution, […] developed sense of […] secretiveness, pessim[…] cynicism.

"Enthusiasm, innov[…] responsiveness to cha[…] taking and communic[…] do not flourish".

Census killing gun link with other attacks

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The gun used to kill Mrs Joanna Mathers while she was collecting census forms in Londonderry on Tuesday night is known to have been used at least twice before by the Provisional IRA.

Forensic scientists have identified the bullet fired at point-blank range into Mrs Mathers's neck as coming from a weapon used in two IRA punishment shootings in the past year. But the IRA continues to deny involvement, and its Londonderry wing described the murder as the work of people "frantically attempting to discredit the election campaign of hunger striker Bobby Sands".

The Irish National Liberation Army also denied involvement.

Police evidence, however, seems to point conclusively to involvement by the IRA or one of the other republican groups.

There have been several instances of census collectors in Londonderry and in Cookstown and Omagh, co Tyrone, being ordered at gunpoint to hand over forms.

The murder of Mrs Mathers, aged 29, who has a son, Shane, aged two, raises serious worries about the collection of the small number of forms outstanding in Northern Ireland.

Some census enumerators have resigned.

There was widespread condemnation of the murder throughout the province yesterday. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, Dr Edward Daly, said it was "sickening, revolting and horrible".

The Very Rev Jack Weir, the Presbyterian minister who will conduct the funeral today in Donagheady, co Tyrone, said that the whole community felt shame at the killing. "It is easy to condemn the killer and not to ask how far our own prejudices and hatred have played a part in creating the situation where this happens."

The Church of Ireland Bishop of Derry, Dr James Mehaffey, described it as one of the most cold-blooded and despicable deeds in all of Ireland's years of misery. It illustrated how bankrupt of ideas and any shred of Christian compassion were those who carried out campaigns of violence and hatred, and those who supported them.

Mrs Mathers was collecting a form from a house in Anderson Crescent, in the Waterside area of the city, when the gunman came up the front path and shot her. She broke away from the masked man and ran into the house, where she died.

Mrs Joanna Mathers and her son, Shane, aged two.

Tory group provokes Hattersley challenge

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The "semi-fascist views" being propagated by a Conservative organization in West London calling itself Tory Action were attacked last night by Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour MP for Birmingham, Sparkbrook, and Opposition spokesman on Home Office affairs, when he addressed a Greater London Council meeting in London Council election meeting in Lewisham.

Giving an early indication that it is going to be a rough election campaign, Mr Hattersley accused the Conservatives of attempting to stir racial hatred and called on Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, to denounce the activities of the action group.

Mr Hattersley said the Tories' manifesto for the election concentrated solely on attacking what they called the "extremist" and "Marxist" elements dominating London Labour politics.

"These diversionary tactics hide a more sinister problem within the Tory Party itself", he said. He went on to describe the Tory Action organization, "whose language and policies bear a marked resemblance to the utterings of the National Front and similar bodies".

It had declared its dedication to removing "evil influences" within the Cabinet. "These evil influences", Mr Hattersley said, "appear to be anyone who is unwilling to espouse the view that the Tory Government should immediately respond to the 'swamping' fears of the 'native population', and should start a vigorous programme of repatriation, and defend British interests."

Mr Hattersley said the Tory Central Office would probably try to dismiss Tory Action as a group of insignificant cranks.

But such complacency would ignore their alignment with the newly formed Tory backbenchers' immigration group.

Meanwhile, the Conservative Party reported to the police the "deliberate defacement" of posters in London bearing the message "Keep out of the Red. It's better with the Conservatives".

The defacement consists of substituting the word "rotten" for "better".

Delay over police complaints

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The time taken by some police forces to investigate public complaints was criticized yesterday by the Police Complaints Board.

"This was the third successive year in which there was a rise in the average time taken by the police to submit cases to us", its annual report says.

The five forces which on average took the longest explained that in some cases there were local considerations. But the board saw no good reason for the overall trend and said the situation was unsatisfactory.

The average time taken by the board to complete action on a case submitted to it fell from 28 days in 1979 to just over 20 days.

Excluding sub judice cases, the average time taken by the police in the remainder was 135 days, compared with 130 days in 1979. The average period between the recipt of a complaint by the police and the submission of the report to the board was 177 days.

The number of cases dealt with, 7,416, was similar to the 1979 figure of 7,358.

Apart from formal disciplinary charges, 1,294 complaints, about 8.5 per cent of the total, led to the officer concerned being given suitable advice or a warning by a senior officer.

The board received about three hundred letters from complainants expressing dissatisfaction

"In some instances, for example where the complainant's real interest was in his claim for compensation the source of dissatisfaction was the limitation on the board's functions and powers.

Report of the Police Complaints Board, 1980 (House of Commons Paper, 239, Stationery Office: £3.

Leading article, page 15

IRA advised against legal challenge on Sands ban

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

Provisional Sinn Fein was advised yesterday that it had no legal remedy to compel the Government to allow Mr Robert Sands, the IRA hunger striker, to deliver an election address on television.

Mr Sands, who is serving 14 years at the Maze high-security prison near Belfast for possession of firearms, is a candidate in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-election today.

He was denied access to television by the Northern Ireland Office. Lawyers for Mr Sands had hoped they could mount a last-minute legal challenge to the decision because of the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, which says broadcasters must observe strict impartiality between candidates.

Four people have been named by Mr Sands as his spokesmen. They are being interviewed on television both north and south of the border.

Mr Sands's election agent has been granted extra visits to the Maze where Mr Sands, who has not eaten for more than a month, is in the hospital wing.

Mr Sands said in a statement brought out of the Maze last night that if he wins the election he plans to resign after two weeks.

RTE, the radio and television organization in the Irish Republic, yesterday rejected an appeal from the National Union of Journalists to relax section 31 of the Broadcasting Authority Act, which prohibits interviews with members of proscribed organizations.

Mr George Waters, director-general, told the union that there was no choice but to abide by the law. But he gave an assurance that the views of the candidates in the election would be presented fairly and without bias.

The election is a straight fight between Mr Sands and Mr Harold West, of the Official Unionists.

Residents insist they do exist

By a Staff Reporter

Several areas missed in last Sunday's census were identified only after telephone calls to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys from residents alarmed by the threat of a £50 fine.

The office, which took five years to plan the census at a cost of £50m, said areas missed included three streets in Fratton, Portsmouth, a road in Hollesley, Suffolk, and a housing estate in Fostington Wood, Kent.

The trouble arose because the enumeration areas overlapped or because maps were out of date. Most of the areas have now received the forms.

The 103,000 enumerators faced angry dogs, geese, goats and bulls. There was hardly an area where someone had not been bitten, an official said.

Manifesto g[…] attacks Mr […]

Mr Wedgwood Benn[…] dature for the Labou[…] leadership was deplo[…] night by the Manifesto […] right-wing Labour MPs[…]

After a Commons me[…] Giles Radice (Chester-l[…] the group chairman, sa[…] divisive of Mr Benn to […] a campaign so far ahea[…] party conference.

Union threat on Polaris work

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The Civil Service unions last night threatened to intensify their pay dispute with national action if Navy personnel were used to do essential maintenance and supply work on a Polaris submarine which would normally be done by their members.

A deadline for the unions to agree to do the work on HMS Resolution, which is expected to arrive at the Coulport-Faslane complex on the Clyde in the next few days, has been extended until noon today.

Commodore George Vallings, the senior officer at the base, asked the 55 strikers to return to work so that Resolution could be resupplied in readiness for setting out to sea again. So far the unions have refused but more talks are to be held this morning.

The Council of Civil Service Unions, which is coordinating the programme of selective strikes, said last night that its 40 regional strike centres had been "put on alert". If the Ministry of Defence moved in Navy personnel there would be retaliatory strikes on a national scale which would not be restricted to defence.

In another move, the unions called out staff at the Composite Signals Organization centre at Brora, in Sutherland, which feeds intelligence information to the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham.

The 48-hour strike at Brora is the latest in a series of walkout in the Government's intelligence gathering network.

Effects of the civil servants' action, which is in its fifth week, are also being felt in other areas. The Department of Trade announced last night that the trade figures, due to be published next Wednesday, had been postponed indefinitely.

The strike by data processors at the Customs and Excise computer centre at Southend has meant that information on imports and exports has not been processed. It will take some time to produce the figures after the dispute ends because of the backlog of statistics.

Union negotiators representing 540,000 white-collar local authority workers were told by the employers last night that they could not entertain a 13.2 per cent pay claim linked to improvements in holidays and other conditions.

The employers made no offer but put forward suggestions for changes in some of the pay scales which the unions are to consider.

National Trust buys disputed Bellotto painting

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The squabble between the National Gallery and the National Trust for possession of a fine eighteenth-century "View of Verona" by Bernardo Bellotto has been settled in favour of the latter. The painting will remain at Powis Castle.

The sale has been negotiated by Sotheby's on behalf of the trustees of the Powis Castle estate. The open-market valuation set on the painting was £700,000 but, taking discounted tax liabilities into account, the price paid by the National Trust is £300,000, of which Sotheby's take 5 per cent.

Industrialists told to break the strike

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Industrialists are being urged to thwart the civil servants' dispute by paying their taxes direct to the Government.

Letters are being sent by the Confederation of British Industry, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the Institute of Directors advising members to continue making PAYE payments despite the stoppages at the PAYE accounts offices at Shipley, near Bradford, and at Cumbernauld, near Glasgow.

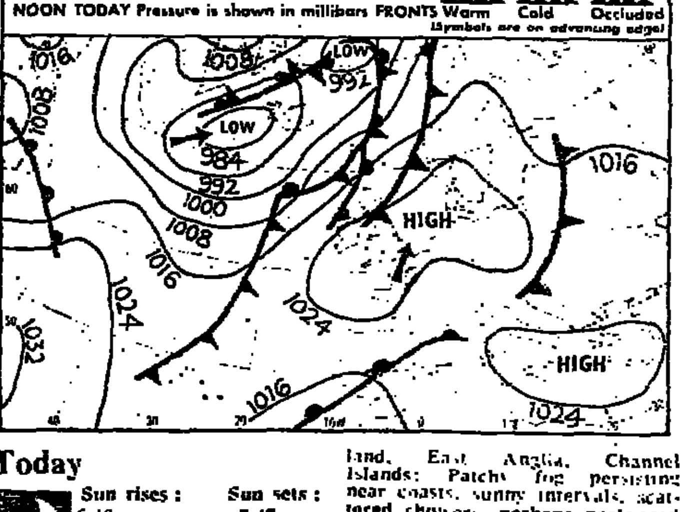
More racial contingency plans are being prepared by other business groups. Mr Ron Sansom, director of the Contractors' Plant Association and a member of the CBI council, is drawing up a suggestion that the CBI itself could act as a forwarding centre for tax payments.

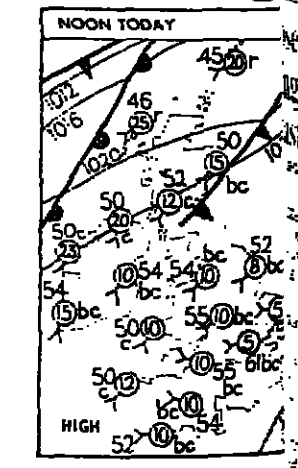
The national council of the chamber of commerce association agreed unanimously yesterday that member firms should "cooperate fully with the Government in breaking the strike".

Many business organizations, however, are reluctant to publicize details of their plans partly because of fear of counter-moves by the Civil Service unions and partly because the precise instructions are still being completed.

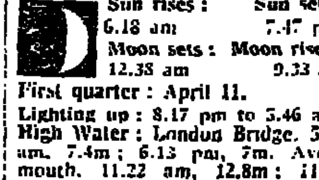
Leading article, page 15

Weather forecast and recording





Today



Sun rises: 6.18 am | Sun sets: 7.47 pm
Moon sets: 12.35 am | Moon rises: 9.33 am

First quarter: April 11.

Lighting up: 8.17 pm to 5.46 am.

High Water: London Bridge, 5.44 am, 7.4m; 6.13 pm, 7m. Avonmouth, 11.22 am, 12.8m; 11.36 pm, 12.2m. Dover, 2.48 am, 6.6m; 3.16 pm, 6.4m. Hull, 10.18 am, 7.3m; 10.42 pm, 7.4m. Liverpool, 3.06 am, 9.3m; 3.29 pm, 9.2m.
1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft

Pressure will be high over the British Isles, but weak troughs will cross Scotland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London Midlands E and W, S Wales: Early fog patches, sunny intervals and scattered showers, perhaps prolonged at first, wind variable, light, Max temp 15° to 17°C (59° to 63°F).

SE, Central S, E and SW England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Patchy fog persisting near coasts, sunny intervals, scattered showers, perhaps prolonged at first, wind variable, mainly E, light: max temp 16°C (61°F), cooler near coasts.

N Wales NW, Central N, NE England: Early fog patches, sunny intervals and scattered showers, perhaps prolonged at first, wind

Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, N Ireland: Occasional rain in places at first, becoming mostly dry with sunny intervals; wind S, light; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry at first with sunny intervals after overnight fog patches. Some rain in the far NW and also on Saturday over S Britain. Warm.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind variable light, sea smooth.

Irish Sea: Wind light, sea smooth.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	15	59	Copnhagn	c	8	46	London	s	17	63	Oslo	c	1	34
Algiers	s	20	68	Florence	f	19	66	Luxembrg	c	17	63	Paris	s	19	66
Amsterdm	s	14	57	Funchal	r	16	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reykjavik	r	3	37
Athens	s	19	66	Geneva	s	17	63	Majorca	f	20	68	Rome	c	17	63
Barcelona	f	17	63	Gibraltar	c	18	64	Malaga	f	19	66	[illegible]	c	3	38
Beirut	s	18	64	Guernsey	s	12	54	Malta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stockholm	s	13	55
Belfast	s	11	52	Helsinki	s	11	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	70	Tel Aviv	s	19	66
Berlin	f	17	63	Innsbruck	f	19	66	Montreal	s	15	59	Toronto	s	20	68
Biarritz	f	21	70	Istanbul	r	12	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vancouver	c	8	46
Brussels	s	14	57	Jersey	f	17	63	Munich	f	15	59	Venice	s	18	64
Budapest	s	20	68	L Palmas	c	17	63	Naples	[illegible]	16	61	Vienna	s	17	63
Chicago	c	18	64	Lisbon	f	15	59	New York	c	12	54	Warsaw	s	12	54
Cologne	c	16	61	Locarno	f	19	66	Nice	f	18	64	Zurich	c	17	63

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 18°C (64°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 8°C (46°F). Humid[…] pm, 60 per cent. Rain, 24hr[…] pm, trace. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm[…] Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm[…] millibars […] 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Overseas selling prices

Mr Foot speaks of fury on Tory policies

By Our Labour Staff

The TUC's campaign against government economic policies had shown that there was "fury up and down the country at what is happening", Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, told a trade union rally in London ytsterday.

He detected no mood of despair among protesting trade unionists. "Indeed I believe it is a mood of determination to throw out this Government ...

Earlier, Mr Wedgwood Benn said that the miners had "shown us the way" by their resistance to coal industry cash limits. There was a need for a "powerful alliance" between the Labour Party and trade unions.

Scottish stoppage: A two-hour strike yesterday in protest against government policies, called by engineering unions in Scotland, had been widely observed, officials said (the Press Association reports).

Mr Pym voices optimism over economy

By Our Political Staff

Without venturing an opinion on the timing of the expected upturn in the economy, Mr Francis Pym, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Commons, said yesterday that there are grounds for reasoned optimism.

"I believe the dark clouds have been allowed to brood overhead far too long," he told journalists and MPs at a Parliamentary Press Gallery luncheon.

There were many areas where there was room for optimism and cause for confidence.

Mr Pym mentioned the reduction in the rate of inflation, the greater responsibility in pay bargaining and a sharp reduction in the number of days lost through strikes; together with the fact that, although there had been cuts in spending programmes, the Government had been prepared to help those most in need.

McNee assurance on inquiries

Continued from page 1

sion with him. The question of publication will also be considered at that stage."

In a statement, Sir David McNee said the Metropolitan Police had not seen the report by the research unit. "All allegations of assault by police are meticulously investigated and the reports are required to be submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions who may, if he so wishes, require further information or other witnesses to be interviewed.

"All complaints are submitted to the Police Complaints Board who also have power to ask for further inquiry to be made, if desired, and may direct that disciplinary proceedings be instituted.

"Instructions require that any prisoner complaining of assault, or showing sign of injury, must be seen by a doctor. These are very substantial safeguards", Sir David said.

"At the same time, it must be recognized that as police officers are often the subject of malicious complaints and they are entitled to the same protection of the law as other people accused of offences.

"The public may be assured that unnecessary force is not tolerated within the Metropolitan Police, and any officer acting in such a way puts his career at risk."

Mr Jardine, whose federation represents officers up to the rank of chief inspector, said: "I am absolutely furious that the Home Office has not been in touch with us to let us know anything about this

Mr Jardine was a member of the Home Office working party which examined a proposal to establish an independent element in the investigation of complaints against the police. "If we had known about the report, I would have wanted to know what was in it. Nobody could ever say whether it would have affected the decision."

The working party on March 18 rejected a proposal by the Police Complaints Board for the use of a special task force of seconded officers to strengthen methods of investigating complaints against the police of causing serious injury. The task force, the board said, should be answerable to someone other than a police officer.

Saying it was a shock that the details had come out now, Mr Jardine added: "We are wondering if the Home Secretary has seen it".

Why the Home Office failed to tell members, like Mr Jardine and Mr Keyte, of its own working party of the report when it sent a draft copy to the Police Complaints Board was not fully explained yesterday.

Mr James Dance, secretary of the board, said the report was of an uncompleted study and was not expected to see the light of day now. In answer to my question, he said that the board had received a draft of the report "a matter of weeks ago".

Leading article, page 15

;overnment shelves ;roposals for ;udent loan scheme

Diana Geddes
;ation Correspondent

;oposals for a student loan ;me have been dropped by ;Government because of the ; cost that would be in;ed in the short term. The ;rnment's long-awaited ;ment on the subject is to ;ade in the Commons next ;.

;e decision to shelve the ;osals indefinitely was ;n by a Cabinet subcommit; last week after it had con;ed a paper outlining the ;bility of introducing a ;me similar to that operated ;weden. It was designed in ;first instance to replace by ; the contributions that ;nts above a certain income ; are supposed to pay ;rd their children's student ;ts.

;e abolition of the parental ;ribution has long been a ; close to the heart of Mr ;les Boyson, the minister ;onsible for higher educa; and chief advocate within ;Government of a student ;scheme; but it would cost ;stimated £100m, and that ;ld not be repaid for many ;s.

;e Government is expected ;ake clear that it considers ; a scheme has many attrac;, but that more resources ;d be required for its intro;ion; that effectively means ; the scheme does not stand ;ance within the lifetime ;is government.

;e official announcement ; be delayed until after the ;ion on Tuesday of the new ;ident of the Federation of ;ervative students. The ;ration at present is split ;een the left wing, whose ;s are not that dissimilar to ;e of the Social Democrats, ; the right wing, which has ;the union for the past year ;in aggressively flamboyant ;ner.

;e contentious issue that led ;he rift was the right-wing ;on's decision to support the ;e of student loans, while ;left wing and the rest of ; student movement were ;paigning hard against loans. ;e announcement of the abandonment is expected to harm the right wing's chance of success in the union's presidential elections.

The Government has still not decided on the level of next year's maintenance grants for students. But the increase is expected to be kept well below the rise needed to keep pace with inflation, probably to between 6 and 9 per cent.

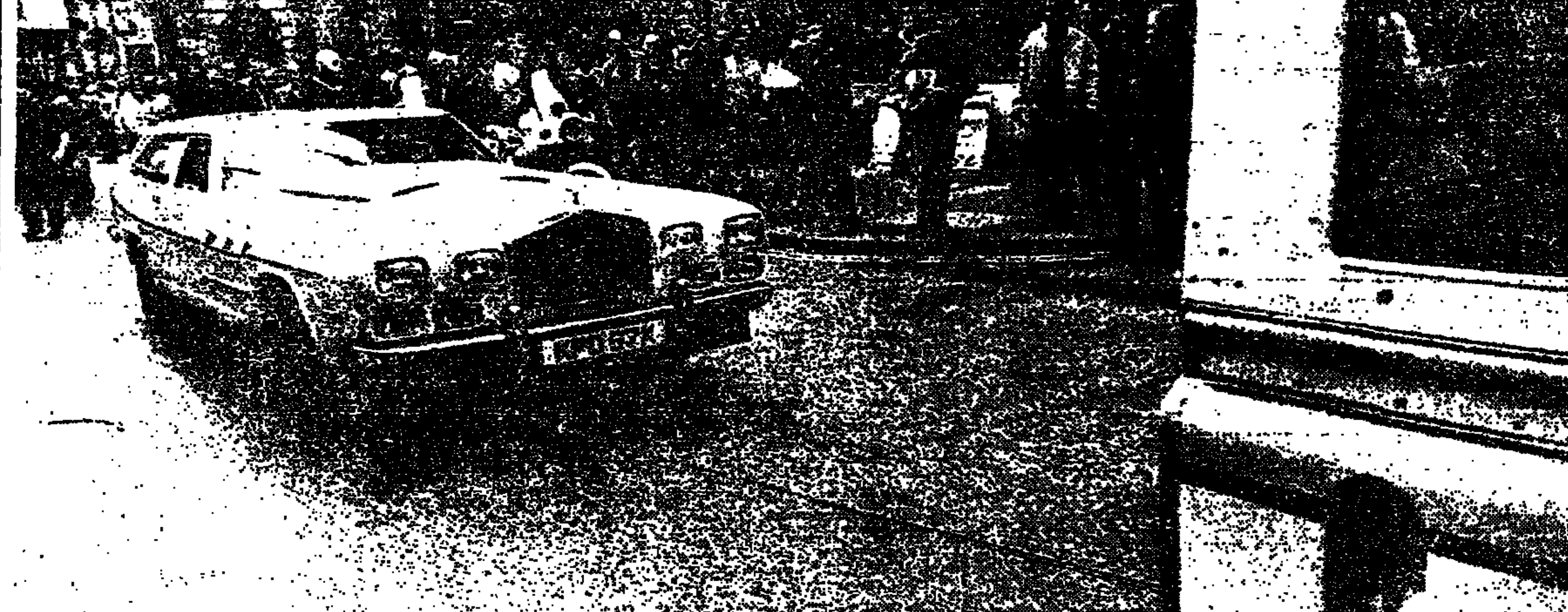
An interdepartmental working party's proposals for radical changes in the present chaotic range of financial support for 16 to 19-year-olds have been all but killed after fierce opposition from Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment. But the Cabinet subcommittee which considered the proposals has agreed to review them again in six months.

The proposals which had the strong backing of education ministers, would have involved paying single, flat-rate benefit of £4.75 a week for all people aged 16 to 19 who are not in full-time jobs, equivalent to the child benefit at present paid to parents with children in full-time education up to the age of 19. In addition there would be a means-tested supplement up to a maximum equal to the level of social security benefit for an unemployed school-leaver of £15.25 for those aged 16 to 17 and £19.20 for those aged 18 or over.

The scheme was designed to have cost no more than the total cost of the present package of benefits; the available money simply would have been more evenly distributed.

Those who would be relatively worse off under that scheme are the young unemployed on Youth Opportunities Programme schemes, who are paid £23.50 a week. An estimated 400,000 people aged 16 to 19 are expected to benefit from the scheme next year at a cost of nearly £200m.

There have been many complaints about the unfairness of the present system under which young people studying the same subjects in the same classes receive between nothing and £23.50 a week.



The Beast tamed: Police getting a line on Mr Dodd's car in Fleet Street, London, yesterday.

How The Beast, cruising speed 250 mph, was foiled by London traffic

By David Nicholson-Lord

Yesterday went rather badly for Mr John Dodd. Apart from facing an injunction sought by Rolls-Royce for allegedly taking their name in vain, his journey to the High Court in London was severely, and conspicuously, disrupted.

The object responsible was a miracle of modern engineering known as The Beast, a 27-litre motor car powered by a Second World War aircraft engine. Custom-built with loving care, it cruises happily at speeds of 250 mph and more, is valued at £100,000 and costs £1,100 to insure.

Yesterday, however, it did the unthinkable. It broke down.

To be precise, it broke down at least three times.

The sad saga of The Beast's fall from grace began at Epsom, when Mr Dodd, aged 48, who owns an automatic gearbox business, left home

As well as sundry other marvels such as a built-in fire extinguisher and more exhaust manifolds than one can count, The Beast also displays the Rolls-Royce "Spirit of Ecstasy" statuette and a Rolls-Royce style grille.

The company objects to those and is seeking to stop what it regards as an infringement of registered trade marks.

Mr Dodd's first intimation of trouble came at Battersea where the engine began to emit smoke. He had to be pulled into a local Rolls-Royce dealer for repairs to an oil filter. At this point, according to Mr Daniel Taylor, an American friend of Mr Dodd who was following in the back-up vehicle, The Beast began to experience overheating.

He explained: "Mr Dodd continued to drive the car in this overheated situation in such a manner that the spark plug leads melted". A hose was also lost. In Fleet Street, with smoke pouring from its bonnet, The Beast ground to a halt

Shortly afterwards flat batteries, with electric fuel-pump complications, intervened. After being towed somewhat ignominiously up and down Fleet Street several times, The Beast was found a quieter resting-place round the corner

Here Mr Taylor stood guard, patiently explaining The Beast's many wonders

The Beast would shortly have a new cooling system installed, and he blamed the London traffic and stop-start driving.

At the High Court, meanwhile, Mr Dodd's solicitor promised that the car would be described as The Beast, not as a Rolls-Royce, and gave an undertaking that it would not be used or exhibited in public pending a further hearing

Triad gang sentenced after reign of terror

From Our Correspondent
Preston

A Chinese gang brought terror to the Chinese owners of restaurants, shops and houses in the north of England, Preston Crown Court was told yesterday.

During raids they armed themselves with knives, metal bars, an axe, a meat chopper, chisels and rope and wore stocking masks.

As the attacks reached epidemic proportions a squad of Lancashire detectives smashed the movement, which was based on the Hongkong triad organization.

The court heard that between November 1979 and March last year the gang stole cash and property worth about £10,000.

Mr Richard Henriques, for the prosecution, said that during one robbery at Hadfield, Derbyshire, a Chinese couple and their daughter, aged 17, were asleep when men smashed into thei rhome at 4 am.

The girl's socks were forced into her mouth and her parents were bound, gagged and blindfolded and made to kneel.

The father tried to grab a knife held by one of the gang and an artery in his right hand was slashed.

The arrest of the gang came after the robbery of a Chinese restaurant owner in Blackpool. Police Constable Paul O'Connor, who was born in Hongkong, helped detectives by translating the Cantonese dialect during interviews, Mr Henriques said.

All nine of the gang were born in Hongkong and were said to be part of a Manchester-based secret society known as Wo Sing Wo. Mr Henriques described them as an offshoot of the triad movement

The gang, six from Manchester, two from London and one from Guernsey, admitted charges involving robbery, conspiracy to rob, assault and burglary.

Eight received sentences ranging from five years' jail to borstal training. The other, said to have given exceptional assistance to police with the real fear that retribution could follow, was given a suspended sentence.

Care project for the handicapped

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Lifetime care for mentally handicapped adults whose parents have died or can no longer care for them is to be offered under a new scheme launchd yesterday by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults.

Parents will be encouraged to leave the society their homes or part of their estate in return for a guaranted home in the local community for their children.

The scheme has arisen both from the concern of aging parents about what will happen to their adult mentally handicapped children and because successive governments have failed to provide enough accommodation.

Mr Gerald Sanctuary, legal adviser and director of regional and local affairs, said yesterday that 97 mentally handicapped people in the Stroud district of Gloucestershire were known to be living at home with parnts aged 75 or more. In Somerset there were at least 80.

The first home will open in Bristol, probably in July, with the help of a local housing association. It will house about seven mentally handicapped adults, who will be provided with education and training

A second project is to open for eight moderately to severely mentally handicapped people in th London borough of Lambeth in November.

Negotiations are in hand for a third project in Derbyshire, and Sir George Young, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, hinted yesterday that Central Government grants might be available.

The society emphasized that local authorities would be paying the fees of the residents, but the scheme would speed the provision of homes in the community.

Union makes orchestra strike official

By Our Music Reporter

The threatened strike by the orchestra at the English National Opera over the dismissal of five players, was declared official by the executive of the Musicians' Union yesterday. The musicians plan to stop work after Saturday night's performance.

The five, all members of the wind section, have received notices of dismissal which take effect at the end of June. The management at the London Coliseum believes the playing of the five is no longer of a high enough standard, but the orchestra disagrees.

Mr Richard Mantle, personnel director of the ENO, said: "Some of the players have been in the orchestra a long time. That does not make it any easier."

The management felt that there was some room for improvement in the orchestra.

When the plan was first disclosed, the musicians went through an agreed procedure of discussion about the notices. Mr Thomas Higgins, the Musicians' Union steward in the orchestra, said yesterday that eventually the players had voted by more than five to one against the management's proposal.

Suicide figures up 5 per cent

Suicides in England and Wales rose by 5 per cent to 1,051 in the second quarter of 1980, compared with 1,003 in the same period in 1979, according to figures published yesterday by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

There was an increase in poisoning by women and hanging by men.

;lans ready for rival ;igher education body

;Our Education ;espondent

;ocal authorities have com;ed their rival plans for a ;onal body to coordinate, ;onalize and control the fin;ng of higher education in ; maintained sector, which ; hope to submit to the ;ernment by the end of this ;k.

;e proposals will be deve;d in talks with the Govern;t over the next few weeks. ;e Government was taken ;k by the fierce opposition ; which leaked reports of ;wn more radical proposals ; met and it is anxious to ;h some kind of accommoda; with local authorities on ;contentious issue before the ; government elections on ;7.

;e Government's proposals, ;aked, entailed the removal ; local authority control and ;rship of some 70 institu; with more than 70 per ; of students on degree or ; advanced courses. In ;ion it planned to establish ;tional body (on which the ; authorities would have no ;t voice) to fund, administer ; control those institutions, ;her with 30 other direct;t institutions of higher edu;n in the public sector.

;der the still confidential ; authority plans, which ; been approved by the ;rs of the Council for Local ;ation Authorities but ;h have to go before the ;ciation of Metropolitan ;orities' policy committee ;y, institutions would remain in local authority ownership.

The national body, on which there would be a strong local authority presence, would plan and fund all higher education in more than 400 maintained colleges; no mention is made of direct-grant institutions.

The funds required for higher education would be obtained by levying contributions from each local education authority on a formula basis similar to the existing pooling arrangements for higher education in the public sector.

The level of funding would be worked out in consultation between the Secretary of State and the local authority associations in the same way as the overall government grant to local authorities.

Under the Government's proposals, the national body would receive funds direct from Government after "bargaining" with the Government in much the same way as the University Grants Committee does for the university sector; local authorities would have no say at all.

While the local authorities' national body would clearly be much weaker than that proposed by the Government, it would have some important powers.

It would, for example, be empowered to provide funds for an institution for specific academic programmes, and only after those programmes had been individually approved by it. Earmarked funds would be channelled through the maintaining local authority.

;acher loses job ;r punching ;headmaster

;Our Correspondent
;ol

; head of department at one ;ritain's largest comprehen; schools was yesterday dis;ed for punching his head;er in the face.

; Michael Primarolo, head ;humanities at Hartcliffe ;ol, Bristol, which has 1,800 ;ls, was found guilty of ;ss misconduct" by a ;ial disciplinary panel of ; education committee.

;r Primarolo, aged 32, admit;hitting Mr John Simpson, ; headmaster, causing a ;nd that needed six stitches.

;e has been suspended on ;pay since December. It took ; meetings of the school gov;rs, and two of the disciplin; panel, to decide that he ;ld be dismissed. The inci;t happened during a dispute ;e end of term reports.

Prison cell death inquest told of doctor's visit

A psychiatrist who visited a prisoner hours before he died at Winson Green Jail, Birmingham, told an inquest yesterday that he had found Barry Prosser cheerful and elated.

Mr Prosser was discovered lying face down on a mattress on the floor of his special cell and the inquest was told on Tuesday that he had been seriously assaulted.

Dr Henry Lautch told the Birmingham Coroner's Court yesterday that he had been treating Mr Prosser, aged 32, for more than two years for a hypomanic condition which was aggravated by drinking.

But when he saw him in the prison hospital wing on the afternoon of August 18 last year he did not appear to be disturbed and made no complaints about his treatment.

The coroner has been told that an entry in the prison hospital records made early that evening described Mr Prosser as having gone berserk, hallucinating and thinking that he was being beaten to death.

Early the next morning Mr Prosser was found with his stomach ruptured, his gullet perforated and numerous bruises

Two pathologists agreed on Tuesday that those injuries could not have been self-inflicted and they concluded that Mr Prosser, who lived at Sedgley, West Midlands, had died as a result of violence from one or more people.

In February, Mr Melvyn Jackson, a senior prison officer, was cleared of killing Mr Prosser after a stipendiary magistrate ruled that there was insufficient evidence to commit him for trial.

;ords decision may hinder ;ar on copyright pirates

;Stewart Tendler
;e Reporter

;he battle by the film and ;rd industries against the ;yright pirates may be seri;ly hindered by a House of ;ds decision yesterday which ;d make it difficult to reach ; manufacturers of pirated ;s and cassettes.

;irate products have been ;wing with the increasing use ; tape recorders and video ;sette machines. The "black ;ustry" is thought to be ;th millions of pounds.

;o far this year between ;ty and forty dealers have ;n investigated and produced 4,000 cassettes; but the main thrust of the battle must be against those who obtain master tapes and produce the copies.

For some time both the film and record industries have been using a High Court order, known as the Anton Piller order, which allows them to search and seize material from dealers. The orders can also include a requirement for the dealer to disclose its source and customers.

But yesterday the Lords ruled that dealers do not have to disclose this information.

Law Report, page 9

Marx cemetery sale will safeguard visits

By a Staff Reporter

Highgate Cemetery in London, the burial ground that houses the bones of Karl Marx, George Eliot and Michael Faraday, has been sold for £50.

Pinemarsh Ltd, which have bought the 37-acre site, said that the sale should ensure that the normally closed western section would still be open on certain days

On Easter Sunday visitors will be able to see the western section which houses the family graves of the Rossetti and Dickens families (though not that of Charles) and other Victorian luminaries.

Labour rift in Yorkshire

Scargill 'hit list' aims to keep out the moderates

From Ronald Kershaw
Leeds

Moves by Yorkshire miners to replace moderate Labour MPs with candidates more in sympathy with the left-wing attitudes of the new party hierarchy are under way. What has been called a "hit list" of about a dozen constituencies in South Yorkshire and parts of West Yorkshire is under consideration.

Mr Arthur Scargill, Yorkshire area president of the National Union of Mineworkers and a dedicated left-winger, has made it clear that the miners will be looking at coalfield seats, not merely the five constituencies of Barnsley, Dearne Valley, Hemsworth, Normanton and Don Valley occupied by MPs sponsored by miners.

His announcement that Mr Kevin Barron, a Maltby mineworker, is to be nominated for candidature in the Rother Valley constituency when its reselection conference takes place next month is an indication that it is not idle chatter. Rother Valley is held by Mr Peter Hardy, a former schoolmaster, sponsored by the National Union of Public Employees, with a Labour majority of 26,002.

Other constituencies said to be under scrutiny are Pontefract and Castleford, held by Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse, a former personnel manager; Penistone, held by Mr Allen McKay, a former National Coal Board industrial relations officer; Dewsbury, held by Mr David Ginsburg, a former market research consultant; Rotherham, held by Mr Stanley Crowther, a former journalist; Wakefield, held by Mr Walter Harrison, a former foreman electrician; and Doncaster, held by Mr Harold Walker, a former engineer.

Of the five MPs sponsored by miners, only Mr Michael Welsh, of Don Valley, is likely to measure up to the left-wing requirements of the miners. The rest, Mr Roy Mason, Barnsley; Mr Edwin Wainwright, Dearne Valley; Mr Albert Roberts, Normanton; and Mr Alec Woodall, Hemsworth, are moderates who at some time or other have incurred the wrath of the Yorkshire area miners' council by ignoring its dictates on how they should vote on a variety of parliamentary issues in general and on the Labour Party leader election in particular.

Mr Scargill has described such MPs as "prima donnas" apparently wanting the privilege of sponsorship and demanding the "luxury of independence". Such people, in Mr Scargill's view, should stand as independents.

The increase in political activity by Yorkshire miners owes its impetus to Mr Scargill. In his presidential address to his annual council meeting last month he called for an intensification of efforts in the political sphere and said there was no intention of concentrating on industrial matters.

The miners are not alone in increasing political activity. Other unions with distinct left-wing attitudes such as Nupe, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians are seeking affiliation of increasing numbers to constituency Labour parties in parts of Yorkshire, but it is on the miners that they are basing their strategy.

That consists of affiliating sufficient union members living in a particular constituency, obtaining as many delegates as possible on general management committees, and using the weight of numbers to oust moderates.

Mr Scargill, who was not available for comment this week, has, however, made his views on reselection known. He has said that if MPs have acted in accordance with the rules and constitution of the Labour Party they have nothing to fear.

He says: "On the other hand, if MPs blatantly ignore or disregard decisions of their general management committees on major issues then they must expect reaction and possible rejection if and when a reselection conference takes place."

'These MPs are prima donnas, wanting the privilege of sponsorship and demanding the luxury of independence . . . If they disregard decisions on major issues they must expect reaction and possible rejection'

Mr Wainwright: Trouble in Dearne Valley

Mr Roberts: Defiant in Normanton

Mr Woodall: Under pressure in Hemsworth

Barnsley may be regarded as the best example of takeover tactics where the only non-miner in office is Mr Jack Brown, a community education worker, who is vice-chairman of the Barnsley Constituency Labour Party. He prefers to be thought of as a Stalinist "because I insist we create a socialist society here and consolidate here before we start expanding internationally".

Mr Brown, who claims to represent "most of the left wing" in Barnsley, gives two reasons why there has been a left-wing revival: "It was organized on a national basis and the basic drive was that this time we are going to make sure that the Labour Party becomes what it should be, a party of equality and social change.

"This time if we are going to fail it will be on socialism practised, not on capitalism attempted. Secondly, there has been an educative process and Mr Wedgwood Benn is largely responsible . . . it has been recognized that there is a tradition going right back to Watt Tyler."

Most MPs in the coalfield are saying nothing for fear of jeopardizing chances of reselection, all except Mr Albert Roberts, of Normanton, who will be 75 at the time of the next general election.

Mr Roberts says he is aware, as are all the other MPs I spoke to, of secret strategy meetings and caucus meetings where miners' delegates on general management committees discuss policy and lines of action.

Mr Roberts says he is "appalled" at the actions of Mr Scargill. He said: "I have always been in favour of miners being well organized and properly represented but not at the expense of secret meetings behind our backs and not telling us what is going on. It is ethically wrong."

Councillor Edward Thompson, secretary of the Normanton constituency Labour Party, says the miners have taken all eight trade union seats on the party's executive committee and although they have taken their options on delegates they still do not have control, except when it comes to purely trade union decisions.

Mr Thompson says he has had 10 applications from left-wing unions for affiliation of branches to the constituency party. He is demanding names and addresses of members to be affiliated to check on numbers of delegates claimed. That has been a point of controversy in the Barnsley constituency party, and is the subject of a Labour Party inquiry. Union branches may only affiliate members to a constituency party if they live in that constituency.

In the Dearne Valley constituency the left moved in at the recent annual meeting to secure the prime posts—of chairman and vice-chairman. Nine of the 10-member executive union are miners.

In the Wakefield constituency, Mr L. Clarke, constituency party secretary, a moderate, says: "We have had a left wing but so far everybody has been solidly behind the sitting MP but I have the feeling something is afoot. I hesitate to say what. The hairs at the back of my neck are rising, but I have no evidence."

Pontefract and Castleford will have its first miners' caucus meeting before the next meeting of the general management committee. Mr Roy Widdowson, secretary, refused to discuss the situation in the constituency until he had spoken to the constituency party, but the former secretary, Mr John Walsh, a moderate who has recently been elected miners' union agent for North Yorkshire, said he did not know of a "hit list" as such.

The attitude of existing MPs is that if an MP is doing his job and satisfying his constituents, he should not be removed. If any section of the party works purely and simply within the constitution, nobody can complain, but attempts to move MPs to fit in with sectarian views are wrong. MPs sponsored by miners have additional difficulties in that they have to accede to the demands of the Yorkshire area miners' union council, obey the dictates of the annual party conference, take heed of the annual national union conference and listen to the instructions of the national executive.

Conflict invariably arises between those four areas on such matters as the Common Market or nuclear development where an MP finds it impossible to suit everybody so votes which way he considers appropriate and under the new procedures runs the risk of losing nomination. As one MP put it: "If you tried to suit everybody you would be a puppet and look what Parliament would be relegated to."

Trade union code remote, says Lord Hailsham

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The prospect of a new statutory code of trade union rights appeared remote last night after evidence by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, to the Commons Select Committee on Employment.

In the clearest hint yet from a senior minister that further comprehensive legislation on trade union immunities is unlikely in the lifetime of the present Government, Lord Hailsham said he did nont believe there was "sufficient political consensus" for such a code.

The idea of a clear legal statement of trade union rights is proposed as one option in the *Government's* Green Paper on Immunities which has been strongly criticized by the TUC and on which the Government has invited consultations.

Lord Hailsham said that while a "marximalist or comprehensive approach" might have been preferred if trade union legislation was being approached anew, the decision taken in 1979 (before the Employment Act) to deal "with the minimum considered necessary to right the more serious wrongs" had not been taken unadvisedly. "It should now be pursued as a policy", he added.

The Lord Chancellor said that this "pragmatic approach" had to be qualified. The Government was already at risk from litigation in the Strasbourg Court of Human Rights on the closed shop "and potentiall as regards other matters".

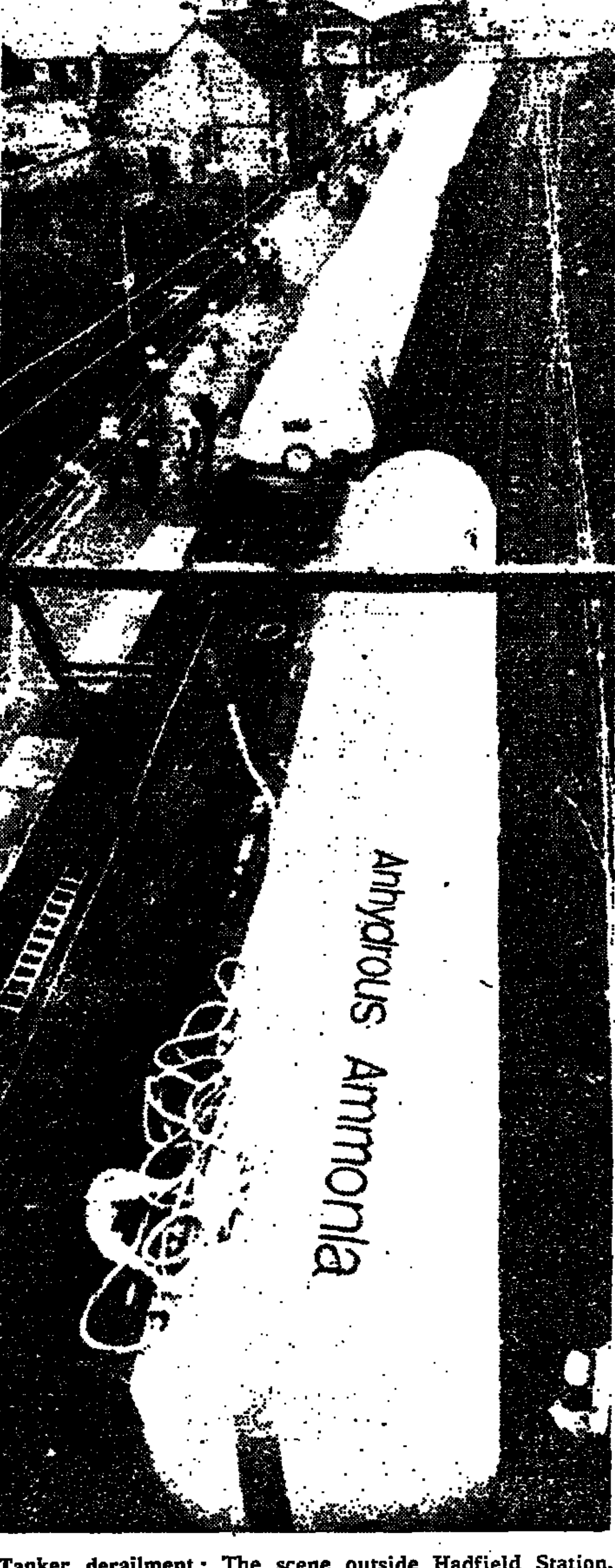
Lord Hailsham made it clear that he believed British would have to be amended to take account of any Strasbourg decision.

Secondly, he said: "If existing rights or immunities are abused either to the detriment of individuals, groups or the public, Parliament will demand that they be modified and public opinion will support the demand".

However discussion should, "at any rate for the time being, concentrate on individual issues and remedies".

Lord Hailsham said that he approached the Green Paper with a "strong prejudice against the formulation of a code of rights". Although he had favoured one before 1971, he believed "the opportunity had been missed

A statement of rights for trade unions would probably be unacceptable without a corresponding statement of obligations, and there was not sufficient public consensus for such a code.



Tanker derailment: The scene outside Hadfield Station, Derbyshire, yesterday, when 30 families were warned to stand by to leave their homes after a train carrying 15 tankers of ammonia was derailed. One tanker was leaking and its contents were transferred to another under the supervision of firemen. No one was affected by the fumes. The train was travelling from Merseyside to Barton-upon-Humber, Humberside. The Sheffield-Manchester line may be closed until the weekend because of the derailment.

Savoy Hotel killer chose prostitute at random

A man booked a room at the Savoy Hotel, London, so that he could kill a prostitute who was unknown to him, Mr Justice Payne was told at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Tony Marriott, aged 22, from Horsham, West Sussex, then carried out the "totally premeditated" killing of Miss Catherine Russell, aged 27, in room 853 on October 1 last year, Mr Michael Coombe, for the prosecution, said.

Miss Russell, a masseuse with convictions for prostitution, was stabbed 55 times and Mr Marriott, who admitted having an aversion to normal sex, later attempted suicide with one of two knives he had bought for the occasion.

Mr Coombe told the court that it was a curious and bizarre story. Mr Marriott had conceived the idea some considerable time before and had previously come near to engaging a prostitute to kill her in Canada.

Mr Marriott, of Highland Avenue, Horsham, pleaded not guilty to murder but his plea of guilty to manslaughter by reason of diminished responsibility was accepted.

Mr Justice Payne sent him to Broadmoor Hospital for an unlimited time.

Dr Brian O'Connell, a psychiatrist, said Mr Marriott was suffering from a psychopathic disorder which led to abnormally aggressive behaviour.

Mr Roger Henderson, for the defence, said he had been painfully shy all his life and had few friends.

Mr Marriott had been a salesman for a cycle company in north London but was unemployed at the time.

Mr Marriott had written his account of what he had done and began by saying that the killing was "totally premeditated", Mr Coombe said.

After the killing, Mr Marriott left the Savoy wearing bloodstained clothes and went by taxi to the President Hotel. But he had left his diary and fingerprints behind.

"Having arrived at the President Hotel, he cut his wrists".

He travelled to Southend but, meanwhile, a description was circulated by police.

At about 6 pm, the licensee of a Southend public house noticed him in his bar. He saw on television a report of the killing and a description of the wanted man and called the police.

Mr James Locke, the publican, was praised by the judge.

In brief

Belfast airport strike ends

The strike that closed Belfast airport was settled yesterday and flights resumed last night.

Agreement with the 200 ground staff workers was reached after three hours of talks. They had walked out at midnight on Sunday in a dispute over conditions attached to a 9 per cent pay offer.

Bacardi dispute over

An out of court settlement was announced yesterday in the dispute involving Bacardi and Courage, the brewer, which had been serving Dry Cane in response to requests for "Bacardi". Courage has agreed not to supply any other drink if Bacardi is asked for without an explanation to and the assent of the customer.

Boxer elects trial

John L. Gardner, aged 27, the European heavyweight boxing champion, elected trial by jury when he appeared before Highbury magistrates yesterday and was committed to Snaresbrook crown court, charged with failing to pay for £10 of petrol at a service station.

Foot-and-mouth tests

Tests on sheep suspected of having foot-and-mouth disease will be completed today. The animals, which are kept on a farm at Tregynin, Powys, are expected to be cleared. Restrictions connected with the disease in Jersey were lifted last night.

Shut cinema is listed

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, has effectively prempted his own verdict on a planning appeal by agreeing to list The Carlton, a closed cinema in Swansea, as being of historic and architectural interest.

BL taxis recalled

BL Cars is recalling 8,000 FX4 taxis in the United Kingdom for free replacement of the steering drop arm with a strengthened version. Only vehicles built since July, 1977, are affected.

100,000th ticket sold

Donald Sinden, the actor, yesterday handed over the 100,000th ticket sold from the half-price London theatre ticket booth in Leicester Square since it opened last December.

Petrol tax protest

The RAC yesterday started a campaign attacking the Government's tax increases on petrol and vehicles. Drivers are being urged to protest to their MPs.

Death penalty move

The Government of the Irish Republic yesterday refused to back an attempt in the Dail to abolish hanging.

More stray pets because of recession, RSPCA says

By Hugh Clayton

Animal welfare campaigners said yesterday that there were more stray dogs and cats because of the recession.

Mr David Wilkins, deputy chief veterinary officer of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said: "The problem has become more acute as the recession has become deeper."

He told a press conference in London that about a million puppies and a million kittens were born in Britain each year and about half a million dogs and the same number of cats were destroyed.

Every year there were some 30,000 stray and unwanted dogs in London alone.

"One of the greatest contributors is the ease with which people can buy kittens and puppies. I think the Government has a remarkable record of apathy. It has done nothing."

Five men fined for wine label fraud

Five men from a respectable firm of wine importers put false labels on bottles of inferior blended wine, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The men bought appellation contrôlée and declassified wines from the same area of France and blended them, Mr David Tudor-Price said for the prosecution. The wines were then given appellation contrôlée labels.

The five, from the Mason Cattley company, all admitted conspiring to contravene a section of the Trade Descriptions Act and conspiring to commit false accounting.

Paul Bohane, aged 46, company director, of Culverden Park, Tonbridge, Kent, his brother, Austin Bohane, aged 69, chairman and managing director, of Wadhurst, East Sussex, and Rex Read, aged 66, sales director, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, were each fined a total of £500.

Ken Buttell, aged 51, sales manager, of Mitcham, Surrey, and James Morrison, aged 45, shipping manager and stock controller, of Colchester, Essex, were fined £100 each.

Richard Tooth, aged 60, the company's former accounts clerk, of Tattenham Corner, Epsom, Surrey, had denied one charge of conspiring to contravene a section of the Trade Descriptions Act. The prosecution offered no evidence and he was discharged.

£220,000 award for boy over hospital error

A child who was given an overdose of anaesthetic by error during a minor operation was awarded £220,000 damages and interest in the High Court yesterday.

Liam Connolly, aged five, had needed 24-hour care since the error at University College Hospital, London, in 1976 when he was 17 days old, Mr Justice Comyn said.

He had been a normal, healthy baby, but the "massive anaesthetic overdose" administered during a straightforward operation on his penis had caused brain damage, reducing him to a severely mentally abnormal child.

Liability had been admitted by Camden and Islington Area Health Authority.

Churchill drink allegation 'preposterous'

An allegation that Sir Winston Churchill was paralytically drunk at times during the Second World War was described as preposterous yesterday by his grandson.

Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Stretford, said the suggestion by Lord Avebury was untruthful.

"I would be glad to know of any evidence to substantiate a vile and malicious allegation against a man who cannot answer back."

Lord Avebury, who made the allegation at an international conference on alcoholism in Liverpool on Monday, said Sir Winston's drinking must have impaired his capabilities.

Bernard Levin, page 14

Court to rule on Scottish ticket ban by the FA

The legal challenge by Scotland's soccer supporters to the Football Association over the allocation of tickets for the England-Scotland match on May 23 will be heard at Westminster County Court next Tuesday.

The FA received notification at its offices in Lancaster Gate, London, yesterday that the Scottish division of the National Federation of Football Supporters Clubs had instituted legal proceedings under the Race Relations Act, 1976.

The association banned the sale of tickets north of the border because of serious trouble at the past two Wembley internationals

Mr Charles Bent, Scottish division chairman, said an application would be made "for an interim order restraining the FA from distributing tickets on a basis which fails to give Scots, or people living in Scotland, the same opportunity to acquire such tickets as other people".

Mr Bent, aged 32, a careers officer from Hamilton, Lanarkshire, said he intended to be at the match come what may. He was obtaining ticket stubs from three recent England Internationals at Wembley which would qualify him for a ticket.

He said his organization had tried for two years to get the FA to meet them to discuss tickets. It now had a fighting fund to cover court costs.

Mr Ted Croker, FA secretary, said earlier that the FA wanted the fixture to continue and to control public order but it had not been possible to allow the march to proceed as it had on the past two occasions.

Moonies act to keep their tax-free status

The Unification Church, known as the Moonies, yesterday called for a meeting with the Charity Commissioners in an attempt to keep their tax-free status.

The submission comes after the announcement by the commissioners on Tuesday that they would reconsider last week's decision not to investigate the sect's charitable status.

Mr David Fraser Harris, speaking for the Moonies, said yesterday that the sect had written to the commissioners asking for a meeting.

He said: "We want to put our point of view to them. There is no harm in reconsidering, but in depth, please. What we are worried about is that it could be a shallow hearing which would lead to a misunderstanding.

Philippines oppositio[n] brand Marcos poll 'a complete farc[e]'

Manila, April 8.—President Marcos of the Philippines today claimed a landslide victory in yesterday's constitutional referendum; but the opposition branded the poll a "complete farce" and threatened to boycott the June 7 presidential elections which the referendum approved.

United Democratic Opposition (Unido) leaders alleged that the Government had engaged in widespread cheating, vote-buying and tampering to gain the 80 per cent "yes" vote in unofficial returns so far.

Unido said Mr Cesar Climaco, the governor of Zamboanga City, had confiscated "complete manufactured election returns" for the western Mindanao region in southern Philippines.

Five bundles of prepared returns had been seized, it was claimed, and suspects detained included people affiliated with President Marcos's New Society Party (KBL).

Mr Climaco asked the Unido leadership to "alert the entire nation since the same dirty tricks are being perpetrated throughout the country to perpetuate one-man rule and make Marcos President-for-life".

President Marcos today ordered an inquiry int affair and called a meet the KBL for April 14 to nate him as its presidenti didate for June 7.

In a letter to the Comn on Elections President said he wanted to "i upon everyone that the and particularly the Pr will not tolerate violators election code irrespect political affiliation".

With about 25 per c unofficial returns in, the vote won in nine out national regions, whil Unido-recommended "no won in Bicol in southern and northern and so Mindanao.

The approval rate was as 99 per cent in the n Cagayan Valley, 97 per the Ilocos home region o dent Marcos, and 78 per southern Tagalog.

What particularly hurt was the 85 per cent "y Manila, traditionally an tion stronghold where th a strong campaign for re

The amended cons gives President Marcos another six years in offi sweeping arrest and powers.—Agence France

Prince drives and press have to go

Auckland, April 8. — The press was prevented from covering part of Prince Charles's tour of New Zealand today when photographers ran in front of a 50-ton lorry he was driving during a visit to the Upper Waitaki Power Development Project.

When the Prince got into the lorry and drove it, photographers ran in front to get pictures. Later, when he posed on the steps of the lorry, he looked upset, and was heard to say: "This is stupid."

Mr Max Smith, a government engineer, said he gave the order to keep the press away from the Prince. "I did the wrong thing—I do admit that. It was not done maliciously."—AP.

Hazards o[f] working breakfasts

Nelson, New Zealand 8.—Mr Robert Muldoo Prime Minister, spoke day against "working fasts", recalling one t had with Mr Edmund the former American Se of State.

Mr Muldoon describe ing breakfasts as an a tion.

He told a breakfast organized by New booksellers of a similar had had with Mr Musk arrived at the State ment. Muskie put hi around me and gave orange juice—which was experience for me. He job shortly afterwards. shows what working bre can do for you."—Reut

Divorce controversy split[s] ruling party in Spain

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, April 8

A split between conservative and progressive factions of Spain's ruling Centre Democratic Union, provoked by a demand for party discipline in the vote on a proposed divorce law, widened today after the government-sponsored Bill was approved last night by the Lower House of Parliament.

Pleased at the passage of the proposed law, Señor Francisco Fernandez Ordoñez, the Minister of Justice, acknowledged that a storm was already brewing in the Senate over it.

Political observers expect the Bill to be amended considerably by the Senate where the ruling party's conservatives are stronger and where party discipline will not be imposed. It is not expected to become law before at least two or three months, considering its expected rough passage in the Senate and the eventual need to negotiate its terms in a somewhat more conservative form in the Lower House.

Señor Fernandez Ordoñez, a leader of the Social Democratic wing, said: "Any setback to this law, whether through the lengthening of the period of required separation or the unnecessary complication of the procedures . . . would mean a dangerous step backwards, which would only serve to add to the expense, bitterness and insecurity of those who want to resolve their anguishing situation of matrimonial fail a civilized way."

The proposed law wil it possible, for the firs since the days of the R overthrown by the late Franco, for Spaniards divorced. At present, th forms of legal recogni a broken marriage are ments granted by the Catholic Church and separations.

The ruling party's W the Lower House, who ally opposes the Bill, sai its passage: "We kept because of discipline, but Senate we will amend wh approved here." He was ring to a pact betwee opposing factions whic posed party discipline Lower House but not Senate.

Opposition to the pr divorce law within the Democratic Union became intense in recent wee the Spanish Church hie adopted a firm stand a it.

The text, approved b deputies, is hardly ch from the proposal sub by Señor Fernandez Or Among other things, it pr for the possibility of a contested divorce by n consent, and it allows applying for a separati annulment to eccles authorities to transfer cases to civil courts.

Grenade blasts Delhi envoy's Kampala office

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, April 8

Two people were slightly injured when a hand grenade exploded today at the Indian High Commission office in central Kampala. Troops cordoned off the building.

It is not known whether the attack was made by one of the guerrilla groups operating in Uganda, but it raised tension in Kampala.

It may have been intended to deter Asians from accepting President Obote's invitation to return and take back property seized when former President Amin expelled them in 1972.

Corpses pile u[p] as California cemetery strik[e]

San Francisco, April 8 cemetery strike has f undertakers to store co and to issue numbers of or to families waiting to bury dead.

Chemically preserved b have been accumulating undertakers around San cisco since 130 members o Cemetery Workers and G Attendants union struck.

"Everybody seems to we just dig a hole and away", Mr William Chap the union business man said. "But when it gets down to it, we do some and gruesome work, and not paid enough for it."—A

Chinese leader tenders an olive branch to India

From David Bonavia
Peking, April 8

Mr Deng Xiaoping, First Deputy Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, has offered India unconditional talks on the restoration of good-neighbourly relations.

In a meeting with an Indian parliamentary leader today, Mr Deng dismissed the prospect of another border war with India. "Our troops cannot cross Tibet because of the lack of oxygen," he said, according to informed Indian sources. "We do not have many troops and we also do not see any threat from your side to China.

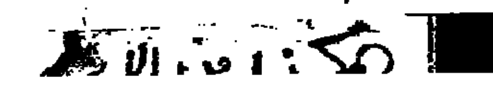
Mr Deng told Mr Subramaniam Swamy, leader of the Janata party, that Sino-Indian border problems could be solved through "repeated discussion".

He stood by China's disap of India's annexation of Sik in 1975, but said it need be "an issue

Mr Deng criticized the So Union and Vietnam, but ap ently did not express Chi full bitterness against countries or against Mrs G dhi for her recognition of pro-Soviet Heng Samrin re in Cambodia.

Mr Deng's remarks were garded as the most concilia statement by any Chin leader since the Sino-Ind border war of 1962. He has vited a parliamentary dele tion from India to visit Chi

Giving a warning over situation in Afghanistan, said the Soviet Union "wa to head for the Indian Oce and the Gulf".



Complete liberation of Lebanon demanded by Christian leaders

From Tewfik Mishlawi
Beirut, April 8

Lebanese right-wing forces fighting Syrian troops of the Arab peacekeeping force today rejected Syrian terms for a ceasefire, and put forward their own terms. However, a ceasefire ordered by President Elias Sarkis was broadcast on the official radio at 30-minute intervals and after several hours the fighting began to subside on the so-called green line dividing Beirut into Muslim and Christian sectors.

Syrian tanks and artillery fired shells into the Christian town of Zahle, with a population of 200,000 which has been under Syrian siege for eight days. A resident reached by telephone said he and his family of five had been living in the basement since the clashes began.

"We have no water or electricity, food supplies are difficult to come by and a wounded man with us is dying because we cannot help him."

Syrian forces were mopping up right-wing militias in the hills surrounding Zahle. The militias, in turn, have been shelling Syrian positions in the wide Bekaa valley with their mobile guns, mortars and super-Sherman tanks.

The rightists for the second day shelled the town of Shtoura, on the main Beirut-Damascus road where the general command headquarters of the Syrian forces in Lebanon are located.

The Syrian ceasefire conditions were presented to President Sarkis yesterday at a meeting with Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister. They were later relayed to right-wing leaders who put forth their own terms.

Government officials in Beirut said that despite their apparent willingness to accept a truce, neither Syria nor the Lebanese rightists were prepared to compromise. Syria has made it clear that Zahle and the entire Bekaa valley are important for its security and defence against Israel.

Lebanese Christian leaders, on the other hand, insist on the total evacuation of Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon. "This is a struggle for the liberation of all of Lebanon and we are not prepared to accept anything short of this," Mr Bachir Gemayel, the commander of the right-wing Christian forces said.

Mr Camille Chamoun, a former President and another Christian leader, supported Gemayel's demand and added that a United Nations force should replace the Syrians in Lebanon.

President Sarkis today received Mr Brian Urquhart, assistant to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, but it was not clear whether they discussed Mr Chamoun's demand.

M Hubert Argod, a special emissary of President Giscard d'Estaing, was leaving Beirut today with a message from President Sarkis whose contents were not disclosed.

M Argod earlier told reporters that he was planning to discuss with Mr Sarkis the possibility of convening a United Nations Security Council meeting on Lebanon.

It is believed here that one of the aims the Christian rightists are trying hard to achieve is to bring the Lebanese case before the world organization.

King Husain reaffirms tough line at No 10

By Our Diplomatic Staff

King Husain of Jordan called on Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, in London yesterday and spent an hour discussing Middle East issues.

The King arrived in London on Tuesday for what is described as a private visit. He is to attend his son's passing-out parade at Sandhurst but is also due to see Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary, on Monday and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, on Wednesday.

His visit to 10 Downing Street was described by Foreign Office officials as customary. The King usually pays calls on the Prime Minister during fairly regular visits to Britain and this one was not apparently related to his meeting in Amman on Monday with Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State.

The discussions with Mrs Thatcher centred on the Middle East peace process, the question of the Palestinians, and the possibility of a European initiative to break the deadlock over the Camp David agreements.

King Hussain repeated Jordan's commitment to bringing the Palestine Liberation Organization into peace negotiations, which, the Jordanians argue, should be under United Nations auspices.

He is reported to have taken a tough line during his talks with Mr Haig, dashing any hopes the Americans may have had that Jordan might be brought closer to the Camp David peace process.

Mrs Thatcher says goodbye to King Husain after their talks yesterday.

The Secretary of State arrives in London this evening after his talks in the Middle East. Lord Carrington was arriving home in the early hours of this morning from his trip to Pakistan and the Far East, and the two men are scheduled to meet tomorrow.

In Riyadh yesterday Mr Haig paid a ceremonial call on King Khalid and had talks with Crown Prince Fahd Saud and Prince al-Faisal, the Foreign Minister, which centred mostly on the problems in Lebanon. The Secretary of State expressed optimism because Syria appeared ready to make an unspecified change in its position.

Mr Haig spoke of a "modified or new position which appears to be coming from Damascus". Declining to go into details, he said: "I would prefer not to complicate a process which offers great promise until it develops somewhat further."

At the airport, before leaving for Rome and London, Mr Haig said his meetings with the Saudis had been cordial, productive, "and, in true friendship, most frank".

Prince Saud made clear that, despite the Reagan Administration's warnings about the Soviet threat, Saudi Arabia regards Israel as the main cause of instability and insecurity in the Gulf region.

However, he added that the Soviet Union also posed a threat to regional and international security.

Israeli threat: Major-General Shlomo Gazit, retire director of Israeli military intelligence, said yesterday that Saudi Arabia's acquisition of highly sophisticated modern weapon systems may force Israel into a preemptive strike.

He told a seminar at Tel Aviv University that the ground-to-ground missiles and modern ground-to-air missiles acquired by the Saudis threatened Israel's air supremacy, which was essential for its survival.

He said that Israel could not get involved in a war on its eastern front knowing that the Saudis had a big concentration of first-class weapons which might strike at any moment.

Romanian gymnastic trainers defect in US

Washington, April 8.—Three leading Romanian gymnastic trainers, including the coach of the 1976 Olympic gold medal winner Nadia Comaneci, have defected to the United States, the State Department confirmed today.

Bela Karoly, aged 38, his wife, Marta, aged 38, and Geza Pozsar, aged 31, the top choreographer for the Romanian national gymnastics team, defected on March 30 in New York while on a tour of the United States with the Romanian women's gymnastics team.

An official said the three defectors met representatives of the Romanian Embassy at the State Department yesterday to give formal notification of their decision. They had applied to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service for political asylum on April 2.

Left behind in Romania were the Karolys' seven-year-old daughter and Pozsar's wife and infant daughter. They asked Romanian embassy officials to allow their families to join them in the United States, a request usually granted to defectors' families within a year.

The trainers said their decision to defect was prompted by their long dissatisfaction with the Romanian State Central Federation of Athletics. They said they could not tolerate chronic interference by the federation with their training methods including those for Miss Comaneci.

"The state left us alone until we were really successful", Karoly told the *Washington Post*. "But once we produced a superstar, they wanted to take her away from us."

Under Karoly's coaching at the 1976 games in Montreal,

Bela Karoly: Coached Nadia Comaneci to Olympic golds.

14-year-old Comaneci won five individual and team medals—three gold, a silver and one bronze. She was an instant international success.

Both the Karolys and Mr Pozsar belong to Romania's Hungarian ethnic minority but they refused to discuss this further. They claimed that three other pupils, Emilia Eberlé, Georceta Gabor and Teodara Uneureanu had been withdrawn from their school.

A State Department official said the three trainers complained to the Romanian representatives at yesterday's meeting of the federation's interference.

The three said they hope to resume their careers in the United States.—UPI.

Reporters starved of essential facts

Mr Haig's aloof style angers press corps

From Christopher Walker
Amman, April 8

During his first tour of the Middle East, Mr Alexander Haig, the "vicar" of American foreign policy, has so far conspicuously failed to please an influential group of his parishioners, the State Department press corps.

As the large American party prepared to fly on to Saudi Arabia yesterday, representatives of the so-called "travelling press"—the journalists invited to travel in the American government aircraft—could be heard beating the Secretary of State's chief spokesman, Mr Dean Fisher, an amiable former *Time* magazine correspondent.

The reporters, some of them veterans of the Kissinger shuttles, were complaining that they were starved of essential information about the content of Mr Haig's private talks, and were being allowed virtually no access to him.

The elusiveness of the Secretary of State is widely regarded as a ploy to avoid embarrassing questions about his much-criticized behaviour in the wake of the shooting of President Reagan.

Yesterday, a press conference was cancelled and Mr Haig walked swiftly out of the airport lounge after reading a bland statement to the cameras.

The unhappiness of the press corps is significant because favourable reporting could do much to rehabilitate Mr Haig's reputation as a statesman. Among the most frequent complaints is that the Secretary of State is unwilling to delegate properly to his subordinates.

One senior correspondent said: "So far, we have been to three countries, and he has done nothing diplomatically or personally to make anyone forget his big mistake. Up to now, the trip has not been a great success, and that is what our copy has been reflecting."

Mr Haig's aides are acutely conscious of his precarious political standing in Washington, and all questions on the subject are hastily sidestepped. Emphasis is laid in private comments on the importance of the "substance" of America's new foreign policy, particularly its determined anti-Soviet tone.

Unlike his immediate predecessor, Mr Edmund Muskie, Mr Haig has shown little inclination to wander into the back of the government aircraft and relax with a drink and an off-the-record chat between stopovers. "At the moment, the relationship between us is pretty strained", an American magazine reporter said.

In spite of the friction, all the correspondents acknowledge that the "vicar" has a far more pragmatic and less simplistic grasp of foreign policy issues than his main rivals in the Reagan Administration. But they claim that it has not been demonstrated effectively on the Middle East tour, where any chance of positive achievements was, in any case, limited by the brevity of the stop-overs.

By the time he left Saudi Arabia today, it had become clear that Mr Haig had not succeeded in establishing the new "strategic consensus" for which he was looking, with both the Saudi and Jordanian monarchs insisting that a rapid solution to the Palestinian problem remains the essential basis from which to counter the Soviet threat to the region.

The dilemma faced by the Secretary of State was most clearly identified by Mr Abba Eban, Israel's shadow foreign minister, who said in a radio interview during the brief visit to Jerusalem that it arose because "your friends are our enemies".

The failure to achieve any immediate reconciliation of different view points cannot be wholly blamed on Mr Haig, but there was a feeling that the trip succeeded more in showing up the differences between Egypt and Israel on one side, and Jordan and Saudi Arabia on the other. More time and more subtlety was neded if such differences were to be bridged.

Arabs request deferment of talks with EEC

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, April 8

The first ministerial-level conference between the EEC and the 22 member states and organizations of the Arab League, which had been planned for this summer, is now not expected to take place before autumn.

Preparatory work on political and economic issues to be discussed had fallen behind schedule, and a number of Arab ambassadors indicated that they would like a postponement.

Behind the delay, which is by no means unwelcome to the EEC, lies a conflict over the political objectives and purpose of the conference, which the Arab countries see as an opportunity to advertise, and canvass support for their view of the Middle East conflect with Israel.

The conference is also of value to them because it could be represented as awarding an EEC seal of diplomatic approval to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which is a member of the Arab League and would participate fully at the meeting.

Although there is no question of the EEC granting formal recognition to the PLO, it is acknowledged that the spectacle of Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, sitting down to parley with EEC foreign ministers would be a potent propaganda coup for the Arab side.

Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, has taken the lead in arguing that, if this satisfaction is to be given to the PLO, a political price should be exacted in return in the form of recognition of Israel's right to exist as a state.

Neither Arab countries generally, nor the PLO, have publicly recognized the existence of the Jewish state. Militant Arabs still refer to Israel as a "Zionist entity" and say they will not rest until it has been eliminated.

This is seen as a serious stumbling-block to further development of the EEC's Middle East peace-mking efforts, since it exposes the Ten to the Israeli taunt that, for the sake of Arab oil, they are prepared to treat with a terrorist organization bent on the destruction of the Jewish state.

The British, with some support, argue that the final joint communiqué issued after the conference must contain an endorsement of the principles set out by EEC heads of government at their summit meeting in eVnice last June.

Then they espoke of "the right to existence and to security of all states in the region, including Israel, and justice for all peoples, which implies the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people".

Peace returns to an old paradise

● This is the fourth article in a series by Nicholas Ashford to mark the first anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence on April 18.

Melsetter, Zimbabwe

There can be few places in Africa as beautiful as Melsetter, a fruit farming and forestry area in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe.

Set against the majestic backdrop of the Chimanimani mountains and at an altitude which seems to produce an ideal balance of sunshine and rain, it is reminiscent of an Indian hill station.

During the independence war, however, this earthly paradise became a living hell. Probably no other community suffered as much as Melsetter. Out of a European population of 480, 38 were killed by land mines or in ambushes.

During the darkest days of the war five whites were killed within 10 days and the town was bombarded by mortars and rockets by a guerrilla force of about 250.

Melsetter became a place under siege. Its only communication with the rest of the country was by armed convoy which travelled three times a week along the twisting mountainous road to Umtali, 100 miles away.

The convoy was frequently attacked. Most Europeans drove around in mine-proofed, bullet-proofed vehicles and protected their homes with an array of security fences, booby traps, fox holes and sand-bagged emplacements.

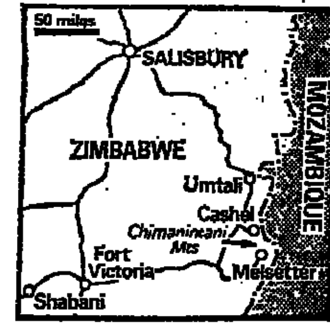
It was hardly surprising that by the time the shooting stopped only three of the district's 25 white farmers remained on the land.

The black population suffered even more. "The people in the Tribal Trust Lands were caught in the middle between the guerrillas and the security forces", the local Post Office telephone operator said.

No one knows how many Africans were killed; but they were many. All the African schools and clinics were closed, transport to and from the tribal areas came to a halt and many people went hungry as a result of the security forces' scorched earth programme known as Operation Turkey.

More than 12,000 boys and girls moved over the border to Mozambique either as refugees or to join the guerrillas.

Peace has returned. Whites once again gather at the country club or on the verandahs of their homes for sundowners. The Women's Institute has



taken on a new lease of life and the local farmers, whose numbers have risen almost to prewar levels, have revived their farmers' association. So little seems to have changed that an outsider could be excused for wondering what the war was all about.

But Melsetter residents have seen a radical change in the past year. "There has been a dramatic return to normality", said Lord Plunkett who owns a large timber estate in the area. "There is no violence any more. People are not worried when they go to bed at night. We are able to get on with our day-to-day lives again."

Lord Plunkett, a firm opponent of the former Smith regime, was one of the few whites not to erect a security fence around his house. Eventually, however, it was attacked and partly burnt down.

For almost five years production of timber from his forests was interrupted by the war. Now it has resumed and he has recently finished building a new saw mill. His main hope is that someone will invest in a pulp plant because "what we need here is more jobs".

Life has also returned to normal in the tribal areas. People who fled to the towns have returned and started planting crops. Many of the refugee children have come back. Some of the schools and clinics have been reopened and buses are again travelling along dirt roads to remote villages.

"The major change that has taken place since independence is that people are now certain of living", Mr Gideon Muriwo, chairman of the local branch of the Zanu (PF) party, said. "We no longer live in fear."

There are, however, still tensions between Zanu (PF) and supporters of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who has a large following in the area. The Sithole followers claim they cannot hold political meetings because of intimidation by Zanu (PF).

Next: Industrial relations.

An injured rescue worker recovers after a ceiling section collaped on him yesterday.

Terrorists blast Cologne station

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, April 8

A bomb wrecked a Cologne underground railway station early this morning and fires damaged a Frankfurt department store last night as a nine-week-old hunger strike by jailed terrorists entered a critical stage.

The attacks appeared to be linked to the hunger strike by 28 urban guerrillas to demand better conditions in prison.

A bomb hidden in a station luggage locker, blew up wrecking shops, showcases and bringing down much of the ceiling.

A caretaker was cut by flying glass. Later five policemen and a city official were badly injured when more of the ceiling, incautiously prodded by the official to see if it would hold, fell in on them.

Damage to the station was put at about £250,000.

Seven hours later Cologne police received a telephone call which they said led them to suspect left-wing terrorists acting in sympathy with the hunger strikers.

Members of terrorist groups known as the "Red Cells" today claimed responsibility for two fires in the Frankfurt branch of the Kaufhof department store yesterday evening.

One fire in the sports department was put out by staff who had not yet gone home. The other, started among the furnishing fabrics, set off automatic alarms and was extinguished by the fire brigade.

In a letter to a Frankfurt newspaper the "Red Cells" wrote: "The Kaufhof has laid jolly Easter eggs".

The attacks came as three of the terrorists on hunger strike refused to drink as well.

Lawyers for the hunger strikers have claimed that several are on the verge of death; but the doctors have said that, although their condition is causing concern, death is not imminent. They are not being forcibly fed.

Ostensibly the hunger strikers want to be treated as political prisoners and to be kept together instead of being scattered in prisons all over the country. But the authorities say they have evidence that it is intended as a further attack on the state from inside prison.

The prisoners hope that their illness and eventual death will provoke a wave of outrage, violence and terrorism among sympathizers.

Musicians say sister of Soviet exile is victimized

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

Eleven leading musicians, including Yehudi Menuhin, Georg Solti, Claudio Abbado, James Galway and Isaac Stern have signed a protest, published on The Times letters page today, against the denial of a travel visa to the sister of Mstislav Rostropovich, the exiled Russian cellist and conductor.

Veronica Rostropovich is the only member of his family still living in the Soviet Union and since her brother was stripped of his citizenship in 1978 she has been virtually ostracized in official circles.

She has been a violinist in the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra for 25 years but has been barred from accompanying the orchestra on a tour of Britain starting on Easter Sunday. The signatories of the letter protest at such "intolerable discrimination against a fellow musician".

Rostropovich, who is at present in the United States, said: "She is being used by the Soviet Government as a hostage, to see in what way they can touch me."

As a result of the Soviet Government's action, he said, people avoided contact with her and she suffered social isolation.

Rostropovich said her son, after finishing higher education "has for several years been unable to get a job, and has been openly refused work."

He added that his sister had no intention of staying in the West if she were allowed to go on tour; her husband and two sons lived in Moscow.

Rostropovich and his wife Galina Vishnevskaya left Russia in 1974 after he had fallen into disfavour because of his support for Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled writer. They had intended to return but they were not allowed to do so by the Soviet authorities who stripped them of their citizenship in March, 1978.

Letter, page

Quebec Liberals get extra help

From John Best
Ottawa, April 8

The Quebec Liberal Party is getting help from Cabinet ministers in its struggle to regain power from the separatist-leaning Parti Quebecois (PQ) in the April 13 provincial election.

One day recently, six members of Mr Pierre Trudeau's federal Liberal Cabinet—all but one of them representing Quebec ridings at Ottawa—were in the province campaigning for Liberal candidates. Other federal MPs were also on the stump.

The effort came after public opinion polls had shown the ruling Parti Quebecois, which advocates the eventual separation of Quebec from Canada but is not campaigning now on the independence issue, is leading the Liberals, from whom they wrested power in November, 1976.

However, the margin in the opinion polls was sufficiently small to convince most observers that the race was still open. The Liberal Party organization, is strong at the constituency level.

Leaders of both main parties are professing optimism. Mr René Lévesque, the PQ leader and Premier, told a boisterous crowd in Sherbrooke a few nights ago that the smell of victory was greater than it was in 1976.

Even in English-speaking areas, the outlook for the PQ had improved. About 80 per cent of Quebec's six million inhabitants are French-speaking, the rest English-speaking.

Campaigning in Quebec City, Mr Claude Ryan, the Liberal leader, also predicted victory, explaining that his party was getting "the same feeling" from constituents as during last year's referendum campaign.

That was the campaign that led to the repudiation of Mr Lévesque's plan for independence for Quebec within a common market with Canada.

Lately, the Liberals have been using the sovereignty issue, in the belief that the PQ is more vulnerable on this than on economic and good government issues, which dominated the early stages of the four-week campaign.

Radio bomb kills woman, injures three in Salisbury

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, April 8

A booby-trapped portable radio killed a woman and seriously injured her three companions when it exploded near the centre of Salisbury.

Police said the woman, her sister, and two men were walking down one of Salisbury's main streets when they stopped to pick up a radio laying on the pavement.

The blast, which occurred a few hundred yards from the residence of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, shook windows more than a mile away.

Nato ministers voice concern over Russian troop movements but leave door open for negotiations

From Frederick Bonnart
Bonn, April 8

Defence ministers attending the Nato nuclear planning group meeting in Bonn had noted with great concern that in the past week the Soviet Union had been engaged in menacing troop movements and threatening activity round Poland, Dr Joseph Luns, Nato's Secretary-General, said here today at the conclusion of the meeting.

Flanked by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defence, Mr John Nott, the British Minister of Defence, and Herr Hans Apel, the West German Defence Minister, Dr Luns pointed out that this was the first time ministers had dealt with an issue not on the agenda, due to its great importance.

Actual intervention, including the use or the threat of use of military force, he went on, was incompatible with the professed Soviet desire for peace and disarmament, and inconsistent with the Helsinki Final Act and the United Nations Charter.

Mr Nott said that the state of alert on which the Soviet forces had been placed round Poland last week had been remarkable. Although the exercise had ended there was no indication that so far the Russians had actually withdrawn any of the new forces placed there or which they had infiltrated into the country.

"It does not seem to me", he went on, "that this is a very happy atmosphere in which to conduct arms control negotiations. But, if the position changes in the next few weeks, then we might see a different situation altogether."

In their communiqué, the ministers emphasized the danger to stability posed by the continued growth in Soviet forces, particularly their theatre nuclear forces, and pointed out that they had already deployed about 220 triple-warhead SS20 missiles, which amounted to more than those Nato planned to introduce into Europe from 1983 onwards.

The Russians were continuing these deployments at a rapid pace in addition to their 380 older, SS4 and SS5 missiles, as well as several new shorter-range nuclear missile systems and over 1,000 new tactical nuclear aircraft.

The communiqué added that Nato would move ahead with its planned schedule for deploying the American medium-range missiles, while at the same time making efforts to reach balanced, equitable and verifiable arms control agreements.

Herr Apel said that the missile decision was a "two-track" decision (deployment and negotiations) to which Mr Weinberger agreed, adding that, if the right atmosphere existed, the talks could start.

Mr Peter de Geus, the Dutch Minister of Defence, had said earlier that Nato officials were examining possibilities of withdrawing older nuclear systems. This is important, observers here understand, because this could make the introduction of the more important theatre nuclear forces acceptable to Dutch public opinion.

Brezhnev anger at Western warnings

From Dessa Trevisan
Prague, April 8

The announcement that the Warsaw Pact military exercises are ended, and President Brezhnev's professed belief in Poland's ability to settle the crisis have done much to calm the tension.

Nevertheless, Mr Brezhnev left no doubt that Moscow is still keeping all options open. It will obviously use his visit to Prague which, apparently, will last until the weekend, for talks with Mr Stefan Olszowski, the Polish Politbureau member, who yesterday expressed the Polish leadership's determination to safeguard socialism in Poland, assuring his audience that the country would remain a faithful member of the socialist community.

But reminders of the Soviet bloc's concern are being voiced by foreign delegations. Mr Miklos Ovari, the Hungarian representative whose earlier prepared text had left out all reference to Poland, in delivering it hardened the Hungarian position.

"We too follow with anxiety the complicated and difficult situation in Poland," he told the Czechoslovak party congress, emphasizing what now seems to be the unanimous view of the Soviet block that the "achievement of the Polish people and the very foundations of the socialist regime are threatened".

Again, like Mr Brezhnev, he repeated the belief that the Polish communists have enough strength to overcome the "internal subversive overt attacks". The East Germans made no mention of Poland but it is clear that the situation there is uppermost in the exchanges the delegates even though there are no signs yet that a Warsaw Pact summit may be convened here.

One thing, however, is clear. Moscow may reluctantly swallow the idea of an independent trade union in Poland, but not the idea of any Communist party reform.

Last month's meeting of the Polish Central Committee obviously contributed to the fears that the party was in danger of disintegrating. Mr Brezhnev in fact drew the parallel with Czechoslovakia. He said that the Czechoslovak communists had their experience and had proved convincingly that counter revolutionary plans had no prospect of success.

In another context but clearly with a note of irritation by Western warnings over Poland, Mr Brezhnev accused the West of "laying down preliminary conditions," and "claiming some kind of right" to order about the Soviet Union in "virtually all places of the planet". He said: "They require us to give up vital interests of our own security", or not to aid our friends

Mr Brezhnev did not specifically mention Poland in this context but in asking the rhetoric question what would be Western reactions if the Russians asked the same of the West in places where its own interests are directly concerned, he made the meaning quite clear.

Nato's eye into Poland

Soviet navy watched from Danish boat

From a Special Correspondent
Bornholm Island, April 8

Bornholm Island should really exist only in the pages of a thriller writer. The Baltic Sea mists which rise around it at dusk, the hunchbacked old Scandinavian churches and the grey shapes of warships far out beyond the deserted, snow white beaches might have come from Erskine Childers's ageless blockbuster *Riddle of the Sands*.

But the Martian clusters of radio reception aerials behind the wind-crushed trees, and the small Danish naval patrol boat that sets out each dawn to watch the Soviet Navy's ominous peregrinations, would perhaps fit more appropriately into an Alistair Maclean novel.

Bornholm is a squashed, rectangular hump of land in the dead centre of the Baltic straits just 78 miles from the Polish coast. It is Nato's eastern-most eye into Poland and right now even the Russians must dearly wish that it existed only in fictional form.

Not far from the little fishing port of Nekso, for example, there is a space-age cantonment of radio masts and radar dishes marked by a small yellow notice in Danish which reads: "Military area: Entry forbidden."

Rabbits skip and play among the silver radio wires that run into the fields. No guards or troops are visible but it is a fair bet to say that the American Government's latest intelligence on Soviet troop movements around Poland is initially collected inside a poorly painted holiday bungalow hard by the beach.

During the day, distant explosions rumble in from the sea and small propeller-driven aircraft take off from a miniscule island airfield, circling and recircling the 110-mile coastline in mysterious and inexplicable flight patterns beside the almost tideless sea. It is also possible to hear the sound of high-altitude fighter aircraft above the fog.

The Danish Navy's tough little patrol craft brings in enough information to fill an average-sized intelligence dossier every day.

It went out to watch the Warsaw Pact manoeuvres last week, for instance, and noticed that while the practice marine landings on the East German coast had ended, the general sea exercise—involving East German and Soviet vessels—had been extended in a curiously uncoordinated fashion, clear evidence that the Warsaw Pact commanders had decided to extend their manoeuvres at very short notice.

The Danish patrol is watched by both East Germans and Russians; they know its path across the Baltic and the Danes make no attempt to conceal its mischievous journey. It sails due south of Bornholm almost up to the three-mile limit of East German territorial waters, not far from Peenemünde—where Hitler built his V1 flying bombs in the Second World War—which is now the base area for a large East German amphibious force.

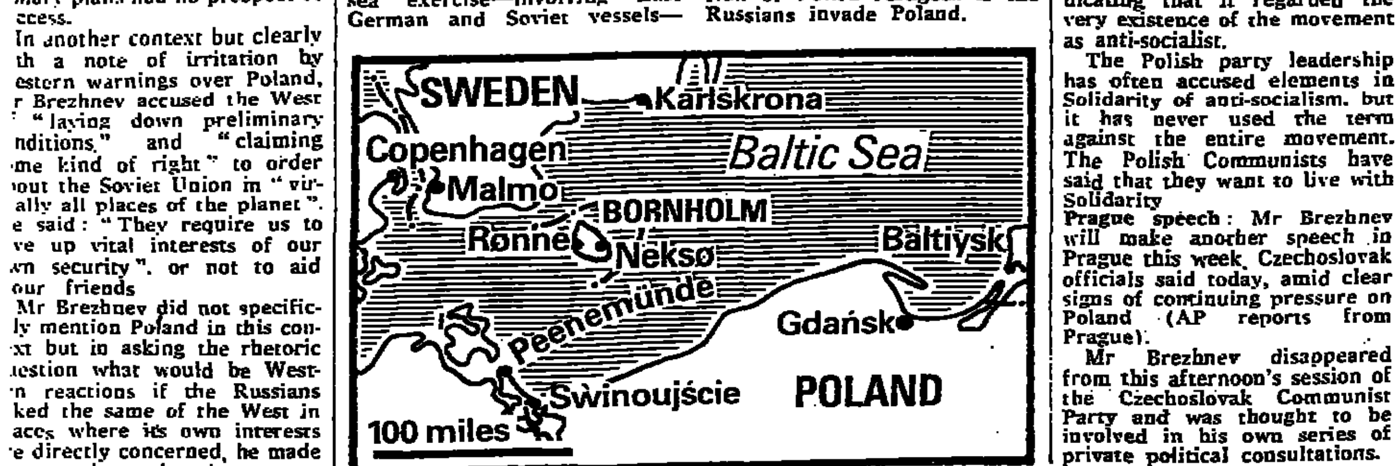
Turning east, it moves 12 miles from the Polish coastline past Swinoujscie, the Polish amphibious base, then turns north before reaching Gdansk Bay.

Captain-Commander Bent Hervad Jorgensen, the Danish naval commander in Bornholm, is more than enthusiastic about his little ship's work, even though the vessel has just developed technical trouble and is now cruising stubbornly along on one engine. Last September, its crew was able to watch the Soviet Union's Backfire bomber aircraft in exercises with a new Soviet helicopter fleet.

The Russians return Commander Jorgensen's interest by circling Bornholm at regular intervals with frigates loaded with radio equipment. The Russians know all about Bornholm's radio surveillance — they can see the aerials from the sea—and they like to let the Danes know that they are there.

Commander Jorgensen, a grey-haired and articulate officer with a year to go before retirement, has some caustic suspicions about why the Russians watch Bornholm. "They have small radar posts dotted along the Polish coast", he says. "And there are Polish craft patrolling the beaches there. They are not trying to stop invaders, but to stop evaders—to stop people leaving Poland.

With their gentle fields and small farms, the 48,000 inhabitants of Bornholm—speaking Danish with a peculiarly Swedish stress on every word—do live in a kind of paradise. More than a quarter of a million holidaymakers come here every summer, but the authorities in Ronne, the island's miniature capital, are prepared for an influx of Polish refugees if the Russians invade Poland.



Britain asks Japanese to close ranks with West

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, April 8

Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, asked Japan today to close ranks with the United States, Europe and China to contain the Soviet Union in the West, the Pacific region and Asia.

Addressing Japanese journalists at the end of a three-day visit to Tokyo, he said economic issues should not be allowed to cast a shadow over the prospects of a "closer political relationship" between Japan and Britain.

"In Europe, the Soviet Union has built up its forces, both conventional and nuclear, far beyond its defensive needs. You have a similar build-up here in the Far East including—and I understand your special concern—in the islands neighbouring Hokkaido," Lord Carrington said.

Turning to economic affairs, Lord Carrington said that as a result of his talks today with Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, the Minister for International Trade and Industry, the Japanese Government has agreed to form a panel of ifficials to examine means of redressing Britains £1,112m trade deficit with Japan.

Lord Carrington also met Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, to reiterate how Britain believes trade frictions can be eased.

"I made five points", he said. "First there should be export restraints on the part of the Japonese in two sensitive area: cars and electronics. There should be no impediment in Japan for our exports. There should be increased investment in the United Kingdom. There should be greater collaboration in projects in Third World countries; and a greater degree of technical collaboration."

Gardener held on way to shoot President

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 8

An out-of-work, 23-year-old gardener was arrested in a bus station in New York yesterday. He was on his way from New Haven, Connecticut, to Washington to shoot the President.

He is Edward Richardson and, like John W. Hinckley, left a letter behind in his hotel room explaining his intentions. A maid found it, read it and gave it to the police, who picked him up on his way south, with a .32 revolver in his pocket. Mr Hinckley's letter was found by the police after he had shot and wounded Mr Reagan and three other men.

Mr Richardson seems to have modelled himself on Mr Hinckley, to the extent of claiming that Mr Hinckley appeared to him in a dream, urging him to finish off President Reagan. He also shared Mr Hinckley's affection for Jodie Foster, the teenage film star.

She is now a student at Yale, in New Haven, and Mr Richardson was staying in the hotel Mr Hinckley stayed in when he was hanging around Yale, trying to see Miss Foster.

All this is probably imitative and was indeed expected. There are 220 million Americans and there must be a good few thousand lunatics among them whose obsessions will take them as far as trying to shoot the President.

Increased precautions are now being taken to protect Vice-President Bush and other public figures (including Senator Edward Kennedy), not belatedly to close the stable door but because people like Edward Richardson might very well he tipped over the edge by Mr Hinckley's example.

There is one real coincidence that the police are investigating: Mr Richardson apparently spent three months in Lakewood, Colorado, which is near Mr Hinckley's parents' home and where he once bought a gun (not the one he shot Mr Reagan with). The Secret Service's first comment was that they did not believe that there was any connexion between the two.

Mr Hinckley is said to have been a member of the American Nazi Party, and was expelled because the party found him uncontrollable. Mr Richardson, in his letter, claims to belong to the "Left" (he put the word in inverted commas himself) and addressed his letter to "the fascist powers".

The letter said: "If I cannot get at the President, I am prepared to slay some other prominent 'right wing' political figure" (again, Mr Richardson's inverted commas).

"I depart now for Washington, DC, to bring to completion Hinckley's reality. Ultimately, Ronald Reagan will be shot to death and this country turned to the 'left'." The letter is signed "Edward Richardson, Inter People's Court". Needless to say, no one has ever heard of an international people's court.

A great number of journalistic man-hours have been put into investigating John Hinckley's background. The details of his boring, unhappy life are now more or less established, and the psychiatrists who have him to themselves in a secluded prison in North Carolina are presumably going behind that biography to discover what made him a failure and what made him shoot the President.

His obsession for Jodie Foster is offered as a motive, but that explains nothing. The "Son of Sam", who shot lovers in parked cars in New York, got his orders from a neighbour's dog.

In Mr Hinckley's case the explanation is not the film star, or the plot of her most celebrated film *Taxi Driver*, but probably a banal case of the weak son of a successful father, unable to cope with his own inability to live up to his family's expectations.

His father is a millionaire oil man. Young Hinckley had every advantage that money could buy. The letter he wrote to Jodie Foster is well-written and perfectly lucid.

Now we will find out about Edward Richardson. He came from a middle class suburb of Philadelphia. One newspaper says that his family's neighbours describe him as a friendly young man who seemed unable to keep a job.

Edward Richardson: He modelled himself on John Hinckley.

Poles praise Brezhnev 'foresight'

Warsaw, April 8.—A Polish newspaper today praised President Brezhnev for foresight as the country looked to the bright side of the Soviet leader's latest policy statement on the situation in Poland.

"Leonid Brezhnev has again displayed far-sightedness in his assessment of the complex processes now taking place in Poland", the Government newspaper *Zycie Warszawy* said in a commentary on the Soviet leader's address in Prague yesterday.

Polish officials said they were reassured by Mr Brezhnev's statement that he supposed Poland's communists could resolve their problems alone. The official news agency noted that alarm in the West over Poland's fate had subsided.

Western diplomats in Warsaw said that it was clear from Mr Brezhnev's statement that Poland had been given more time. They said, however, the basic crisis inherent in the country's liberalization process appeared far from resolved in the eyes of the Kremlin and other communist governments in Eastern Europe.

Mr Brezhnev talked in terms of rebuffing the enemies of socialism and the Soviet media attacked Poland's Solidarity trade union again today, indicating that it regarded the very existence of the movement as anti-socialist.

The Polish party leadership has often accused elements in Solidarity of anti-socialism, but it has never used the term against the entire movement. The Polish Communists have said that they want to live with Solidarity

Prague speech: Mr Brezhnev will make another speech in Prague this week, Czechoslovak officials said today, amid clear signs of continuing pressure on Poland (AP reports from Prague).

Mr Brezhnev disappeared from this afternoon's session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and was thought to be involved in his own series of private political consultations.

Reagan recovery is slower than doctors had hoped

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, April 8

President Reagan continues to recover from his wound; but his progress is slower than his staff and doctors hoped last week.

A White House official said this afternoon that he might leave hospital between Saturday and Monday, which is considerably later than doctors and members of the President's staff led many to believe last week.

In the first two days after the assassination attempt, on March 30, officials insisted *mightily* that Mr Reagan was making a remarkable recovery, that physically he was much younger than his 70 years and that he would be back at work immediately.

Now reality has caught up with them. Mr Reagan is indeed recovering. There will be no permanent damage to his health. He is very healthy and young for his age; but a man of 70 takes longer to get over a bullet wound than a young man.

The Secret Serviceman who was wounded in the stomach was released yesterday and the Washington policeman who had a bullet in his neck will be released in a few days.

Today's bulletin on the President states that his temperature is nearly normal, and that he had a chest X-ray this morning which shows "further clearing" of the wounded area.

Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, represented the President at a big Republican Party fund-raising dinner last night. It was held in the Hilton hotel here, where Mr Reagan addressed a convention of trade unionists before he was shot.

Mr Bush continues to represent Mr Reagan on such occasions in Washington: but all his out-of-town engagements have been cancelled except for a speech in Alabama.

As a temporary security measure, which may be made permanent, the White House has stopped distributing the Vice-President's daily sechedule for publication.

Local newspapers and news agencies have agreed not to publish such details.

Mrs Thatcher's summit style draws heavy fire

From David Wood
Strasbourg, April 8

When Mrs Margaret Thatcher's advisers provide her with a summary of today's Hansard of the European Parliament's debate on the Maastricht summit meeting, her hopes to make the British presidency of the Council of Ministers a landmark in Community reform will be sadly dashed. The Brit*ish presidency begins in July* and lasts until December 31.

Mrs Thatcher, after a successful earlier campaign for budgetary justice for Britain, wants Lord Carrington's presidency of the Council to go down in EEC history as the serious beginning of a period for restructuring Community finances and much else.

The Prime Minister needs to be able to meet the Labour case that Community membership has been adverse to British interests.

As today's debate often showed, she starts from a European position of weakness. After reports on Maastricht from the Dutch Foreign Minister and the Luxembourg president of the Commission, several Continental MEPs attacked Mrs Thatcher's summit style.

Herr Rudi Arndt, a West German Socialist, called Mrs Thatcher stubborn, with her main concern the money she could extract from Community membership. Signor Mariano Rumor, a former Italian Prime Minister, talked of national egoisms becoming serious obstacles to development.

Minor candidates overcome nomination hurdle

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 8

Last night at midnight an usher shut the doors of the Constitutional Council and posted up a notice, announcing that nominations for the presidential election had closed.

Three-quarters of an hour earlier M Jean-Marie Le Pen, the candidate of the right-wing National Front, rushed into the building with his candidature, and a packet of 300 sponsorship forms. "I know that some mayors have sent their forms direct to the council and I hope they will be sufficient to make up the required 500," he said.

Although the names of those who have got past the hurdle of at least 500 sponsors from 30 different departments will not be announced officially until tomorrow evening, in fact they are already known.

What is surprising is that so many "little" or marginal candidates have succeeded in getting past it. For many of them, the quest for the coveted signatures began last summer, with the wooing of the 38,600 elected representatives who are entitled to give them.

In the end, there will be seven or eight minor candidates in the lists, as against nine in the 1974 election, competing with the four leaders of the main parties.

Most of the shades in the political spectrum will be represented in the first ballot. It was touch and go until the last minute whether M Brice Lalonde, the ecologists' choice, and M Le Pen would make it, and it is still possible that some of the signatures tabled with the Constitutional Council may be declared invalid.

On the right there will be, in addition to M Le Pen, Mme Marie-France Garaud, the former "grey eminence" of President Pompidou, who has taken a tough anti-communist line and put some essential foreign policy issues to the fore in the campaign. There is also M Michel Debre, the "vestal virgin" of orthodox Gaullism and former Prime Minister.

Both are expected to take away some votes from M Jacques Chirac, as may M Michel Jobert, who also appeals to the Gaullist tradition.

On the left there are the Left Radicals, the rump of the once great Radical Socialist Party, led by M Michel Crepeau, the dynamic deputy and mayor of La Rochelle. He declares himself an "ally and partner" of M François Mitterrand, without being a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for the Socialists.

The Ecologists, with M Brice Lalonde, are the biggest of the "little" candidates, so to speak, for in 1974 they polled 4.6 per cent of the popular vote.

Mme Arlette Lauiller, the candidate of the Trotskyist Luttre Ouvrière, is also in the lists, together with Mme Huguette Bouchardeau, of the Parti Socialiste Unifie, who advocates worker participation in the management, real equality for women, and disarmament.

A presidential election would be duller without the minor candidates. They have no party machines to nurse, no voters to coddle and they can therefore speak their minds.

They will have a chance to do so in front of millions of television viewers, since all the official candidates have the same amount of time on radio and television during the campaign.

South Africa to recall trains from Zimbabwe

From Ray Kennedy
April 8

South Africa has decided to withdraw railway locomotives on loan to Zimbabwe in what appears to be a deliberate move to antagonize the Salisbury Government of Mr Robert Mugabe.

Simultaneous announcements made in Salisbury and Johannesburg today said that 25 diesel locomotives now leased by South African Railways to Zimbabwe would be pulled back to South Africa by June 1.

Zimbabwe badly needs the locomotives to help with the transportation of this season's record maize crop. South *Africa has no urgent need* for them and the decision to recall them will almost certainly be interpreted as a further effort by Pretoria to embarrass Mr Mugabe's Government.

South Africa has already announced it is ending a preferential trade agreement with Zimbabwe which enabled pre-independence Rhodesia to withstand the international sanctions resulting from UDI, and last week also laid down that Zimbabwean visitors to South Africa would in future require visas.

However, the decision to recall the locomotive could rebound. South African Railways' stock is built by the local subsidiary of General Electric Corporation of America and, although there is a high quantity of local construction, most of the vital parts inlcuding the engines are wholly imported.

South Africa's efforts to deprive Zimbabwe of locomotive power at a time when it badly needs it could rebound if moves follow to block supplies of vital parts and spares.

Canada is reported to be ready to send locomotives to Zimbabwe to bridge the gap; but it will take time to get them there and they are unlikely to arrive before the June 1 deadline.

At the same time it is not clear that South Africa, having announced its decision to recall its locomotives, will even get them back before replacements arrive.

In Salisbury today, Mr Josiah Chinamano, Minister of Transport and Power, said Zimbabwe was to import railway trucks to help with the distribution of the maize crop. Sweden is believed to have offered 200 trucks as a start to make the Zimbabwe National Railways independent of South Africa.

Fresh forces go into Afghanistan

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, April 8

The Russians are apparently making a significant increase in the strength of their forces occupying Afghanistan, according to reports reaching here today.

A diplomatic source said that during the past week there have been a large number of flights into Kabul by Soviet transport aircraft carrying troops. The source estimates that about 20,000 soldiers have arrived in recent days.

Another source, however, usually more cautious in its assessments, says that up to 10,000 men—a division—have been brought in as reinforcements.

The Russians already have about 85,000 men stationed in Afghanistan to keep the Babrak Karmal regime in power.

There have been reports from Kabul that four Afghan divisions have been moved from the capital to fight the guerrillas in the countryside.
clusion being drawn is that Soviet troops are taking their place in and around the city.

Mr Shah Muhammad Dost, the Afghan Foreign Minister, said in an interview published in India this week that Kabul might ask for more Russian troops in view of President Reagan's statement that the Americans would consider sending arms to the *mujahidin*.

But in the pro-Moscow newspaper *Patriot*, published in Delhi, Mr Dost was reported as saying that "we have no need for an increase in the limited Soviet contingent in Afghanistan".

He added, however, that "we are taking into consideration all the developments around us. . .".

Namibians fail to meet US envoy

By Our Diplomatic Staff

A delegation from Namibia left London yesterday, apparently without meeting the United States diplomat who has been designated to formulate the Reagan Administration's policy on the disputed territory.

Mr Peter Kalangula, the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the South African-backed ruling party in Namibia, flew to Europe while Mr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State-designate, spent most of the day with Foreign Office officials, preparing for a tour of 10 African countries.

Today he flies to Nairobi and later will visit South Africa, Angola and other countries

The Reagan administration wants to explore the possibility of solving the Namibia problem by reaching agreement first on a constitution, as in the case of Zimbabwe, and then holding elections.

South Africa and the DTA hope for favourable treatment from Washington, although indications are that the Reagan administration will not necessarily ignore the views of black Africa and the West European states that engineered the United Nations agreement.

In London yesterday the South West Africa People's Organization issued a statement expressing concern over United States policy and repeating the statement by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, that there could be no going back on the international agreements on Namibia already reached.

Court leaves 450 vintage cars with French public

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, April 8

By decision of the court of Mulhouse, the unique Schlumpf collection of vintage cars is to remain in the hands of the local authorities who will form from it a national automobile museum.

The collection consists of 450 vintage cars, in first class condition, which the two brothers, Hans and Fritz Schlumpf built up over a lifetime. They took refuge in Switzerland after their firm was declared bankrupt in 1977, and they were charged with misuse of company assets.

The court decision concludes a long rearguard battle fought by the Schlumpf brothers for control and preservation of the collection estimated at between 44m francs (£4m) and 300m francs. Christie's had put forward a figure of 325m francs. The 1,300 workers of the mills who were laid off in 1976 occupied the premises. They made a point of keeping the collection in good order, and allowing vintage car enthusiasts from all over the world to visit it.

But the Schlumpf brothers wanted to resume possession. They appealed to the Conseil d'Etat against a ministerial decree of 1978 scheduling the collection as an historic monument. The highest administrative court in France last month exempted only five of the cars from the decree, presumably because they were duplicates.

When the Mulhouse court considered the case, it had before it an offer by the asso*ciation of local* authorities to purchase the collection for the dump sum of 44m francs, the amount of the claims of creditors against the Schlumpf brothers; and a proposal by them to reimburse these creditors over five years in quarterly instalments.

By *today's* decision, the association which will set up the museum in Mulhouse has to pay 80 per cent of the purchase price laid down by the court within three months, and the rest within a year.

It will then have to buy about five acres of converted factory buildings which house the collection and *open it to the* public. It has remained closed since 1979, after the plant was evacuated by the workers, and has since been placed under the responsibility of a curator.

The collection covers the history of motor cars. It is displayed in sections separated by gravelled paths, and illuminated.

PARLIAMENT, April 8, 1981

Slow murder of Book of Common Prayer

House of Commons

Viscount Cranborne (South Dorset, C) was given leave to bring in the Prayer Book Protection Bill which would ensure that an incumbent would hold one service a month according to the 1662 rites if 20 parishioners petitioned him to do so. Voting was 152 to 130—a majority in favour of 22.

Viscount Cranborne said the Book of Common Prayer should be enjoyed by every worshipper who wanted it instead of being consigned to muniment rooms where only scholars and the cognoscenti could appreciate it.

This Prayer Book was one of the glories of English literature. (Cheers.) The contents and forms of service in it had formed the basis of part of the tradition of England and enriched the language.

Until recently the Book of Common Prayer was available to all who wanted it.

He said that Mr William Van Straubenzee, Second Church Estates Commissioner, who opposed his Bill, would be supporting a point of view which had achieved the slow murder of the Book of Common Prayer. Mr Van Straubenzee also believed that as a result of the 1974 measure a concordat was put into operation between Parliament and the Synod of the Church of England, providing clearly that the initiative in legislation governing the Church should come from the Synod and not the House.

But the concordat had been made with conditions. The then Archbishop of Canterbury had said in the House of Lords that it was not a measure for abolishing the Book of Common Prayer and that it gave the book a secure place which could be altered only by Parliament.

But it was not Parliament which was in danger of breaching the concordat. The Church had breached it. Many people up and down the country had found it impossible to find a service where the Book of Common Prayer was used.

The clerics of the Church of England (he said) have brought about the beginnings of the slow strangulation of one of the greatest glories that this country enjoys.

He had it on good authority that in most theological colleges in the provinces of Canterbury and York the 1662 prayer book was not in use at all.

There is a new generation of Church of England priests (he said) who do not know of the prayer book and, therefore, are all too happy to override the rights of the parochial church council.

Mr William Van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C), opposing the Bill, said it should be remembered that in 1974 it was the Church that asked that the Book of Common Prayer should continue to be enshrined in the laws of the land.

This was no concession wrested from unwilling clerics. It was freely given because at that time it was inconceivable, as it was today, that this heritage of the English language should be abolished either by Church or by state.

On the other hand, it surely must be acknowledged that for many whom the Church sought to serve the language of Cranmer and the sixteenth-century reformers did not carry the same force as it had to their forefathers, and that alternative, not substitute, services needed to be provided if their worship was to be relevant.

In 1974 when giving the Church freedom the House approved safeguards. He believed that in the 1980s this was the right way to deal with the infinite variety of circumstances to be found in the Church and not by way of the rigidity of a Bill tied to a number regardless of the size of the congregation.

He had checked the 14 theological colleges and it was true—he regretted it was true—that in four of them the 1662 Holy Communion service was not in use; in four it was in use occasionally and in six it was used regularly. This was a different picture to the one which had just been presented.

Progressively the House had thought it fitting to entrust to the Church increasing authority over its own affairs. That was because it was felt that it was no longer fitting for MPs, constituted as they were now and not as they used to be, to concern themselves with the details of matters domestic to the Church, particularly when they had approved the setting up of representative institutions whereby the voice of clergy and laity could be heard.

The Bill intervened in an important area where Parliament had decreed that decisions should be a matter for the Church, and in respect of which Parliament had approved an elaborate system of decision-making and safeguards.

In doing so, the Bill went against the whole of the trend which he had outlined and which represented an understanding both by Church and state of their respective roles in the days in which they lived.

He would seek, if there was a division, to persuade MPs in all parts that it should not be approved. (Cheers.)

After the division, the Bill was formally read a first time.

Scottish MP named by Speaker

Mr Ronald Brown, Labour MP for Edinburgh, Leith, was named by the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) for "gross discourtesy to the Chair" during the course of questions to Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, Solicitor General for Scotland.

In a supplementary question about people selling newspapers being charged with breach of the peace, **Mr Brown** accused Mr Fairbairn of lying. In the ensuing uproar, he continued to shout inaudibly at Mr Fairbairn despite being ordered several times by the Speaker to resume his seat.

After further exchanges from a sedentary position, the Speaker named him. Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, the most senior minister present then, moved a motion that Mr Brown be suspended from the service of the House, and the Speaker ordered Mr Brown out after MPs had unanimously voted for the motion.

As Mr Brown left the Chamber he shouted: "So much for democracy."

Mr Brown had tabled a question asking Mr Fairbairn how many people selling newspapers were charged with breach of the peace during 1980.

Mr Fairbairn (Kinross and West Perthshire, C): I regret the statistics for persons convicted for breach of the peace do not disclose the circumstances of the offence.

Mr Brown: The couple, commonly called the Glasgow Two, were charged and convicted for breach of the peace. More importantly, was it true prior to that they were charged under the Prevention of Terrorist Act? Why should the minister deny it and lie to us . . . (Loud protests.)

The Speaker shouted "Order" several times, but Mr Brown continued to harangue Mr Fairbairn as MPs protested.

When Mr Brown finally resumed his seat, the Speaker said: Mr Brown is fortunate he is not being named. He knows that when I get up he should resume his seat. It was extremely discourteous. I have no wish to name him. Although Mr Brown only came at the last election he has been here two years . . .

Mr Brown continued to shout from his seat. As MPs chanted "Name him" and Mr Brown shouted back, the Speaker said: He is inviting me to name him . . . Mr Brown will leave this Chamber for the rest of the day.

I name Mr Ronald Brown for gross discourtesy to the Chair. (Shouts of: "Out") Somebody move the motion. Would a minister move the motion?

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland: I beg to move Mr Ronald Brown be suspended from the service of the House.

As MPs shouted their assent, Speaker said: Mr Brown will withdraw from the House.

Mr Brown: "So much for democracy".

Later, on a point of order, **Hugh Brown** (Glasgow, Provan, Lab) said it was always a matter of regret when an MP had to be named in the House.

I am not trying to suggest (he said) that the decision was wrong. (Cries of "You must not") I would ask, perhaps by way of mitigation, that I know the circumstances of the incident and I am satisfied that the action by police and the Crown Office was totally correct. Could I draw attention to an inconsistency in reply the Solicitor General . .

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas): Order. We cannot now proceed with the answer to the question. The whole House gave me support when I put the question (Cheers) I had given him an opportunity to leave this House for one day.

Lord Chancellor says laity is safeguarded

House of Lords

The new services of the Church of England had been the desire not of the laity so much as the clergy, **Lord Sudeley** (C) said when he moved the second reading of the Prayer Book Protection Bill, a similar measure to that introduced earlier in the Commons.

The Bill left the decision whether to use the Prayer Book for certain services to a given number of members of the church electoral roll who could present a petition to the incumbent of the parish. At present the decision was made for all except occasional services by the parochial church council. While PCCs could override vicars, as a rule they did not act in this way.

There was always the suspicion and undertone of commercial influence which could corrupt religion like anything else. What cash conscious parish would buy the Book of Common Prayer if it got a 20 per cent discount on purchases of the Alternative Services Book?

The young clergy promoted the new services owing to lack of exposure to the Prayer Book at theological colleges. If the Bill got second reading he would put down an amendment requiring that the Prayer Book should be required for worship at such colleges.

The trend towards new services was not assisted by the failure of the BBC to observe the same impartiality in broadcasting services as they gave in allocating time to other points of view of the two main political parties. Holy Communion and Mattins according to the Prayer Book were hardly ever broadcast and Christmas services broadcast were according to the alternative services.

The Synod was not entitled to commit doctrinal irregularities. But in these matters it could act as advocate, jury and judge at the same time.

He hoped that many peers would feel now that such powers as Parliament had given to the Synod on liturgical matters it could safely take away.

The Bishop of Durham said he was no less anxious than Lord Sudeley to ensure that the Book of Common Prayer was retained and used as a rightful part of the heritage of the Church of England.

There was no room for doubt about the Church's officially expressed intention to preserve a fair balance.

As chairman of the committee which conceived the idea of the Alternative Service Book and brought it to fruition he wanted to assure the House that all through that long process one of the dominant factors in the mind of the committee was how to ensure that the Book of Common Prayer was not irreparably damaged by the publication of the ASB.

He believed the General Synod had made a bit of a mess of the Lord's Prayer. They now had something which combined the worst of all worlds and which they would have to take a hard look at.

If the Bill was passed it would lead to the most extraordinary anomalies.

He hoped the Bill would be withdrawn.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said that normally the Government adopted a neutral posture towards private members Bills. But in matters which raised grave questions of constitutional propriety and usage that could not be the case.

In this case the Government believed such issues did arise. He had to tell the House without equivocation the Government could not recommend the passage of the Bill through Parliament.

The body of the Bill was to do with the main service in the morning in the parish church—not the marriage service, confirmation service, baptism service, not with doctrine, or with bias of the BBC or with jiggery-pokery which might or might not go on in church council.

The question we are facing (he said) is whether 20 persons who happen to be on the electoral role of the parish are entitled to impose upon the rest of them once a month what is called the Book of Common Prayer.

The measure in 1974 provided adequate safeguards for the laity if they would only use it. There must be a two-thirds majority of the Synod and the forms of the Book of Common Prayer must remain available and they law with the incumbent and the PCC, which was elected.

The Bill provided that notwithstanding the wish of the Synod of the PCC a minority of 20 was entitled to impose a form of service. The Bill was a constitutional anomaly and under its terms it did not matter if the church was empty or full or if the majority or worshippers liked the service or not.

Categories of pensioners who will be protected against inflation

The Government had caused large numbers of people unhappiness and poverty and those who should have been given priority had been given scant consideration, **Lord Wells-Pestell** (Lab) said when opening a debate in which he called attention to the effects of the Government's expenditure cuts on those in the community who depended on government aid and local authority services.

He said his speech was a plea to Government backbench peers because nothing he would say would make any impression on the Government Front Bench which had shown it was resistant to change and dogmatic in its beliefs.

During the past two years the Government had introduced three Budgets and two social security Bills as well as other legislation which had imposed hardship of a large section of the community who were already finding it difficult to make ends meet and maintain a reasonable standard of living.

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, a Lord in Waiting, said the Government was as concerned as the Labour Party to maintain the fabric of a caring and compassionate society.

The Government had had to find savings in social security but it was inaccurate to speak as though the structure developed by Beveridge onwards lay in ruins. Expenditure was rising and it would continue to rise by 8 per cent in real terms between 1980-81 and 1983-84.

He could clarify the basis for future uprating of social security benefits. An Under Secretary of State for Social Security had today written to Mr Jeffrey Rooker (an Opposition spokesman on social security) about the pledge given on shortfall by the Prime Minister. The Government was committed to compensate pensioners fully for price increases over the lifetime of this Parliament.

Pensioners included, in addition to those receiving national insurance retirement pensions, recipients of the following benefits: widow's pension, including the widowed mother's allowance and the widow's allowance, industrial death benefit paid by way of widow's or widower's pension, war disablement pension and industrial injury disablement pension, war widow's pension, attendance allowance, invalidity care allowance and non-contributory invalidity pension. The supplementary pension, now aligned with the retirement pension, would be similarly protected.

In spite of the savings made on social security, the total social security cash outturn for the year just ended was about £23,000m and for 1981-82 it was expected to be about £27,400m.

Spending on the personal social services rose by more than 4 per cent in real terms in 1979-80 and it seemed likely that expenditure would be maintained at around the same level in 1980-81.

It was nonsense to talk about the cuts seriously affecting those who depended on the local authority personal social services. The Government had specifically asked local authorities to protect the most vulnerable and this was clearly happening.

In real terms the money available for the NHS was about 2.4 per cent more in 1980-81 than it was in 1978-79. It had made steady progress in reducing the national waiting list from the peak of 752,000 in March, 1979, to 641,000 in September 1980. Total expenditure on the NHS in 1981-82 was expected to be some 1.4 per cent over the planned level of 1980-81.

Achievement of the development planned was crucially dependent on responsible pay bargaining by NHS staff. Increases higher than the 6 per cent cash limit would eat into the money made available for service development.

Lord Banks (L) said he was concerned that personal social services had been singled out for particularly severe treatment. He was struck by the small amount spent on those services compared with other welfare benefits.

The Bishop of Liverpool said voluntary organizations, important as they were, could not carry the main load of care for the neediest. The belief that the community as a whole had that responsibility expressed an important moral principle. They should always beware of talking about cuts across the board; that meant one had abandoned any system of priorities.

Lord Soper (Lab) said that alongside the depletion of services there was a lamentable increase in the amount charged for services that remained. If a week was a long time in politics an afternoon was a long time for an elderly person.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said the ability to sustain the social services depended on the re-creation of the power to create wealth. There was a limit to the expansion that was possible at a time when national wealth was not growing.

Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge (SDP) said the Government was crossing the line which divided acceptable economies from the imposition of unacceptable hardship on innocent and defenceless people.

Lady Elliot of Harwood (C) said services should be improved not by increasing debt or inflation but as things improved. Until that happened the country should live within its means.

The Bishop of Guildford said he questioned the justice of reducing social benefits in order to secure tax reductions for the more prosperous members of society.

Lord Sefton of Garston (Lab) said if something was not done soon to convince people living in Merseyside, the North-East, Northern Ireland and other similar areas that there was hope for them, their parents and their families, society would perish—and in a nasty way.

Lord Wallace of Coslany (Lab) for the Opposition, said it was a sad commentary of life in Britain that while money continued to be poured out during an economic recession to provide the means for destroying life, there was a reduction of the means for assisting life and an imposed reduction of standards designed to enhance the dignity of human life.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, said whether they liked or not, there would not ultimately be better services in the country unless there was increased productivity from the wealth creating sectors.

If there was increased economic growth, better services could only be obtained by increased taxation or increased borrowing, which built up problems for the future.

The debate concluded.

Government strategy on target

There were more than 30,000 people under the age of 18 unemployed in Scotland in January, **Mr Alexander Fletcher**, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, said at question time.

Mr Fletcher (Edinburgh, North, C): On April 5, 1979, 14,745 people under 18 years of age were registered as unemployed in Scotland. On January 15, 1981, the latest date for which information is available, the number was 30,623. These figures are not seasonally adjusted and the January figures are normally higher because of the December school leaving date.

Mr Norman Hogg (East Dunbartonshire, Lab): That reply exposes this Government's disgraceful employment record. The Government's economic policy has collapsed. He should realize that he is destroying the hopes and ambitions of young people. Will he admit his failures and agree to argue for a change of strategy?

Mr Fletcher: The Government's strategy is on target—(Labour laughter)—and we are tackling the problems we set out to tackle in the correct order of priority

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen, South, C): There is an urgent need to restructure the apprenticeship system. Too often the present apprenticeship system operates both against young people themselves and against industry by being too rigid and concentrating too much on time served rather than on standards and achievements.

Mr Fletcher: I entirely agree. The Secretary of State for Employment (Mr James Prior) is busy studying this problem.

Mr Martin O'Neill, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland (East Stirlingshire and Clackmannan, Lab): How does he hope to motivate young people at present in full-time education with unemployment figures like these? Is he prepared to consider seriously the mandatory grants system for those youngsters who are in full-time school education and at the moment have no prospect of getting jobs when they leave school?

Mr Fletcher: He is over pessimistic. Most youngsters in the YOP—70 per cent—achieve employment after five months and most of the school leavers who came out in December will find jobs within the next few months.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on expenditure White Paper.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Bill, report. Debate on European Committee on CAP and farm price fixing.

Dismantling best way to reform CAP

Britain's relationship with the other countries of the Common Market had deteriorated, **Mr Denzil Davies**, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said in opening a debate on developments in the European Community.

Mr Davies (Llanelli, Lab) said the Government did not seem to have the imagination or the strength to propose and press for fundamental reforms of the common agricultural policy, which was more entrenched than ever.

The Government's negotiating tactics, if they could be so described, had achieved nothing while arousing the contempt of the French and the anger of the Germans. After the last summit the cry "Perfidious Albion" was heard in the councils of Europe.

The only reform of the CAP which would be worth while would be just to dismantle it and let each country in the EEC get on with helping its own farmers and food industry in ways best suited to its traditions, economic background and farming structure. He could not believe that the security and prosperity of western Europe would be jeopardized by the disappearance of the CAP.

If the CAP had been bad for consumers and sections of British agriculture, the common fisheries policy looked like being a disaster for the British fishing industry.

All that was left now was final sell-out which would place after the French presidential elections. There would be an sell-out on exclusive zones and zone of dominant preference.

The massive trade deficit manufacturing and the enormous cost of the CAP were being for by the depletion of the resource of North Sea oil. revenue was being frittered in financing the dole queues Government had created by economic policies and to pay enormous burdens of the co membership of the Common Market.

The British presidency of Community from July 1 should a golden opportunity to reform CAP and restructure the bu Unfortunately the Minister Agriculture would be chairing Council of Agriculture Ministers and the Foreign Office the Co of Foreign Ministers and to e a radical change in that situation was expecting a lot.

Entry to the EEC had been for the housewife, the taxpayer and British industry. Unless were fundamental and radical changes, increasing demand free Britain from the provisions the Treaty of Accession and Treaty of Rome would become irresistible that even the Government would not be able to ignore them.

French not ready to reach agreement on fisheries

Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal (Chesham and Amersham, C), said that EEC payments under the May 30 agreement were being made on time. *Before March 31, Britain had* received £645m of that, £211m had been paid under the financial *mechanism: 75 per cent of* Britain's estimated entitlement and *£434m under the* supplementary measures scheme, 81 per cent of the estimated entitlement. The remainder of the 1980 refund would be paid in the autumn.

It was wrong to imply that it was the Government's fault that there was not an agreement on a common fisheries policy. Britain was ready but their French partners were not. Britain still was ready.

The Government had made clear that it could not agree to arrangements which did not allow for the vital interests of British fishermen in British waters. It could not be called anti-communautaire to refuse to give French fishermen priority over British fishermen in British waters.

In future, the Community budget must not result in any member state being put in the unacceptable situation in which the Government found itself in when it took office—that of bearing an excessively high proportion of the cost of the EEC. The Government was firmly opposed to raising the ceiling of 1 per cent VAT. The German and French Governments were firmly on the record with the same position.

A number of modest and welcome improvements in the CAP formed part of last week's settlement on agricultural prices. Much more thorough-going reforms would be necessary to provide a permanent solution.

What was needed was for Community to find a way of ensuring that the budget and benefits corresponded more closely to needs and interests of member *states so unacceptable situations* did not arise *in future.*

The allegation that Britain not prepared to obey the rules the EEC was wholly unfounded. Anyone who made such suggestions should specify which were being broken and observed.

The idea that it would have been better for the EEC to remain Community of *six* seemed to parochial and out of touch history.

The Government approached restructuring exercise in a spirit cooperation and with confidence. Much was at stake on both sides.

We wish (he said) to see a Community greatly strengthened an agreed common fisheries policy with less costly agricultural funding which does not encourage production of surpluses, and budgetary system which is equitable.

It was depressing to hear from some Labour MPs of withdrawal or more curious notions a sort of elective membership. There was also talk of withdrawal from the legal commitment enforce EEC legislation, and enforcement of only those EEC laws Parliament agreed. Quite apart from the legal impossibility, the partners would not stand for such a two-faced commitment.

The economic problems could resolved in a way which benefited everyone. There had been some progress towards that end.

Europe almost at stagnation point

European Parliament

Strasbourg

The EEC Commission would not spare any effort to find a basis for an agreement on fishing **Mr Gaston Thorn**, President of the Commission, said in a debate on the outcome of the EEC summit meeting in Maastricht last month.

Fishing has taken on a symbolic value (he said). Why hide the fact that the European council was a failure? It is not up to me to list responsibility for the failure, but the Commission is prepared to take up the discussion again.

Criticism of the outcome of the summit had been exaggerated. Of course the meeting had not been particularly exhilarating. No historical decision were taken, but who was expecting them? The meeting had shown that, given the problems over fishing and agriculture, Europe was cohesive and had the confidence to be able to discuss its major problems.

The Commission and the Parliament (he said) are aware that the working of the Community is not perfect. There is almost a state of stagnation but, given the prevalence of the economic crisis and this unstable world in which we live, Europe is the only credible course for resolving these difficulties.

Mr Chris van de Klaauw, President of the EEC Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, said that he hoped a common fisheries policy would emerge when the time was ripe in a few months.

The immediate problems of recession faced by the Community were structural, and they called for a structural medium-term policy to create the prospects for more favourable employment. Short-term policies to stimulate demand would lead to nowhere, or worse, to the destruction of the prospect for a long-term recovery.

Herr Horst Langes (Germany, EPP) said that the EEC had to make extraordinary efforts if Poland asked for extraordinary aid. His group called on the Commission to eliminate immediately the problems which were hampering the rapid supply of food aid to Poland. The transport costs for the food should be financed from the Community budget.

Lord Bethell (London, North West, ED) said that the people of Poland and Afghanistan had a common cause against the belief in the Kremlin and of President Brezhnev that the Soviet Union was entitled to surround itself by a ring of buffer states and to occupy with its military forces those countries on its borders.

M Jacques Moreau (France, Soc) said that in Europe industrial production was falling rapidly and dramatically, unemployment increasing with particular effects for young people, women and older workers, and restructuring had been rendered more difficult and the results more and more haphazard.

We see emerging in Europe (he said) a climate of resignation and cynicism. This is dangerous and unacceptable. It is the outcome of a lack of will, a lack of action and a lack of choice for the institutions.

Herr Egon Klepsch (Germany, EPP) said that the summit did not satisfy anyone.

Lady Elles (Thames Valley, ED), said that the Council had failed to give the leadership which was wanted from it. There was one glimmer of hope. At least the Council had looked more critically at some of the social and economic shibboleths which had destroyed the economies. Wage indexing had been a contributory cause of inflation. The Community had the highest gross domestic product in the world.

Mr Arie de Goede (Netherlands, Ind) said that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the United Kingdom Prime Minister, had insisted on going her own way on Iran and she had now refused to make any concessions on fishing. He was ashamed at the inflexibility of the Council towards the major problems facing the Community.

Herr Rudi Arndt (Germany, Soc) said that fisheries was a classic example of how in a simple issue anti-European sentiment could be aroused. European solidarity was not a one-way street.

This (he continued) has to be spelled out to the British Prime Minister

Mr Adam Ferguson (Strathclyde, West, ED) said Herr Arndt's remarks had been invidious and odious.

It should worry MPs that the fishing industries of half a dozen countries needed an agreement desperately now that the heads of state could do nothing better than express concern and invite the fishery Ministers to try again. **Mr Nicolas Estgen** (Luxembourg, EPP) said that the summit had not advanced the European cause. Strategies on security and defence were still lacking.

As for the vexed question of the permanent site of the parliament, the solution of the status quo, if that was a solution, was far from satisfactory.

Too much propaganda was made of the meeting of the heads of government. The best thing would be to have the meeting but without an official communique. What was the value of a communique which was so vague as the last one?

European institutions would have to exploit their power. Parliament and the Commission would have to establish their relationship in the face of a Council which consisted of different ministers who often contradicted one another.

If we are going to get rid of the present stagnation (he continued) governments will have to get together and each have a coordinator for European affairs. **Mr Van De Klaauw**, replying, said that Europe could only be democratic when it had a Parliament which spoke on a European basis. Too many of the speeches in the debate had expressed national interests. The Parliament must be European, just as the Council with all its difficulties, must try to think European.

The debate concluded.

Call for rethink of EEC initiative on Middle East

Mr Laurence Pavitt (Brent, South, Lab) said the EEC initiative on the Middle East ignored the realities and sought a blueprint with which, under the guise of being an honest broker, they had put forward a fairly loaded kind of solution to the difficulties of the countries in that part of the world.

The initiative should be rethought. It was unlikely to preserve the kind of peace they were seeking.

Mr Richard Body (Holland with Boston, C) said that before Britain entered the Community they were exporting 28 per cent more in manufactured goods than they were importing. Now it was 11 per cent less. How many jobs had been lost and how many factories closed as a result of that grave deterioration in trading relationships with the Community?

Thousands of people in Third World sugar producing countries were in danger of losing their livelihood if the Community continued dumping vast quantities of sugar.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L) said it remained the Liberal position that withdrawal from the Community would do profound economic and political damage not only to this country but to the economic and political stability of the whole western alliance.

With the threat that existed in the East, and when the direction of the new American Administration was far from clear it seemed mad to contemplate weakening rather than strengthening ties with Britain's natural allies.

Mr Maurice Macmillan (Farnham, C) said the Polish debt to other countries was over $20,000m and on top of that Poland was heavily indebted for its current trade balance of payments to private sector banks in Europe especially Western Germany.

If their difficulties took too long to resolve, what was their economic position going to be, what effect would it have within the Community and what organization had the Community got to deal with it? The answer to that was none.

If these dangers were in any way real, the Community needed something more than an undertaking to do something at an appropriate time. That was too vague.

Mr Robert MacLennan (Caithness and Sutherland, SDP) said that the instability faced as a result of the world situation was not being greatly assisted by a coherent response from the European Community.

If there was one major disagreement between him and the Opposition Front Bench about Europe, was that they had the most selective memories.

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby, Lab) said the only solution to the deadlock on fisheries was to what the Conservative Party manifesto promised—if the negotiations broke down, the Government should take unilateral national action.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C) said that it had become obvious in EEC negotiations that the Conservative's manifesto commitment to reduce structural surpluses was not a starter, if there was to be any progress in the EEC at all.

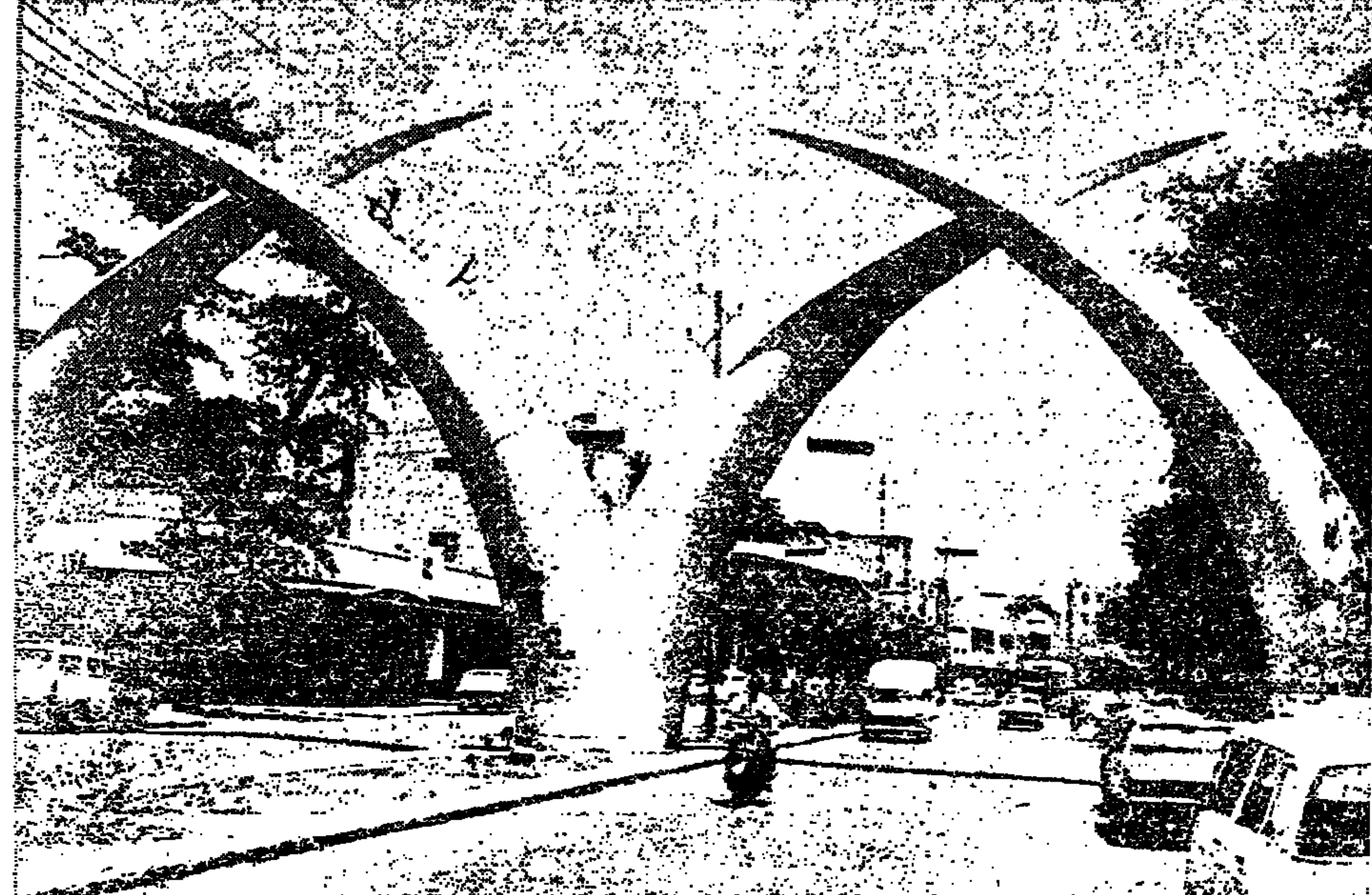
Mr Roland Moyle, for the Opposition (Lewisham, East, Lab) said nowhere was a divergence between United States and European policies more possible and more likely to be counter-productive than in the case of the Middle East. United States and European policy had had the substantial effect of sharply focusing interest on the vital interests of the Palestinians as a party in the negotiations. That was to be welcomed.

The aim must be to try to coordinate American and European policies and not to try to demonstrate that western Europe was better than the United States at solving Middle East problems.

Sir Ian Gilmour, replying said they could not go on changing their minds on the political decision taken by the Conservative Party, Parliament and the people of the country, merely because the Labour Party went on changing its mind.

That did not mean that they should not seek the best economic and financial arrangements and track down and eliminate the inequities and idiocies where they existed. There would always be some of those. The Government differed strongly from the Little Englander approach of the Opposition Front Bench.

The debate concluded.



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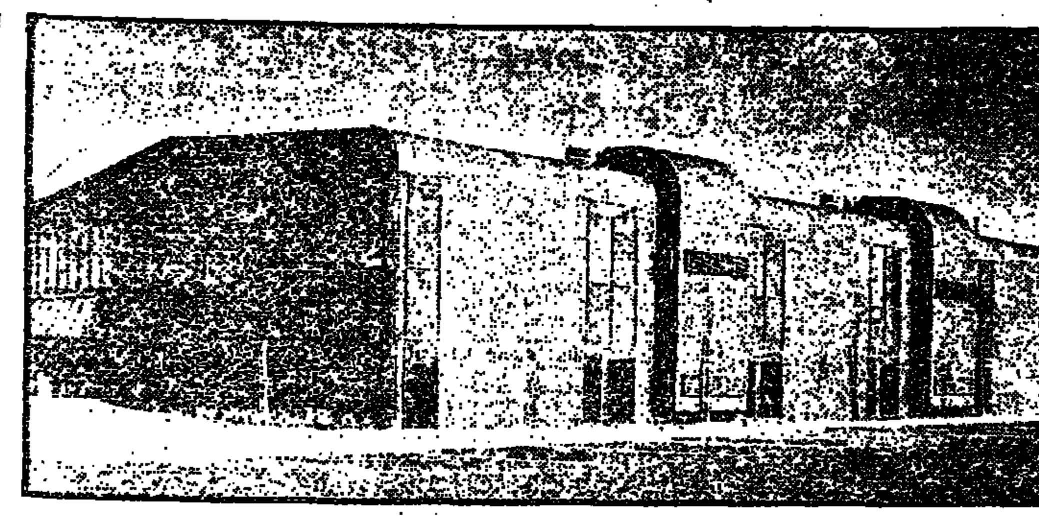
No need to cut cornices

"... the current architectural austerity is not a matter of inevitability arising from modern materials and methods, but a matter of choice."



Top: Chloride Technical's building at Swinton, Manchester. Left: Lindisfarne Priory. Right: Detail in Castle Street, Nottingham.

Much of the pleasure people obtain from historic buildings derives from their architectural detail. Pevsner, that unparalleled architectural topographer, can spend almost an entire page dissecting the details of one portion of, say, Salisbury Cathedral, whetting one's appetite with glimpses of mouldings, stiff leaf sprays, lancets, crockets, cinquecusps, spandrels and paterae.

At the back of each of his volumes, there are 23 pages explaining architectural terms and details which encompass the entire vocabulary of pre-Modern Movement architecture. Through such details a building might gain its proportion, its elegance, its decorativeness and its delight. However, pioneering Modern Movement architects sought to achieve these qualities by other methods: architecture, wrote Le Corbusier, is "the masterly, correct and magnificent play of masses brought together in light". So out went everything else.

That does not mean that modern architects have not gone on (at considerable lengths) about detailing. That Wotan of modern architecture, Mies Van Der Rohe, solemnly declared that "God is in the details"; so it is clear that what the traditionalists and what the moderns understood by the word "detail" must differ. Otherwise Mies must have been consigning most modern architecture, including his own, to the realms of godlessness.

The bits of historic architecture that attract affection derive mainly from two sources: either the celebration of some necessary function, such as producing a gigantic carved head as the keystone for a doorway, or the creation of a composite piece of architecture by the build-up of many little details, such as the patterned brickwork in Butterfield's churches. Opportunities occurred wherever two materials conjoined: such as a timber doorframe in a plaster wall, which provides scope for some of those splendidly carved architraves.

Frequently, save in the incised Greek Key decoration used by Hawksmoor and Soane, the details projected from the flat plane of the walls, creating relief and texture. The details usually changed with the technology of the time: with the arrival of cast iron and trains, the foliate decoration in railway stations was created in cast iron instead of stone. Its purpose was still to enhance the structure in which it was set.

There is some debate as to who was responsible for much historic architectural detail. Wren and other great architects (including most of the Arts and Crafts architects and Sir Robert Lorimer), having sketched out the disposition of what was required, left the detail to craftsmen or masons. It is possible that the thought of spending days designing window frames to keep the water out would never have occurred to them as a duty of the architect: *that* was the job of the builder. Yet nowadays, to most architects detail is not a matter of aesthetics but purely of how one thing fits to the next. The cusps and spandrels have been replaced by a new panoply of polycarbon sealants, epoxy resins, mastics, polyurethanes, joint compounds, granules, chipboards, plasterboards, wood substitutes, composites and polyester based bituminous waterproofing membrane systems (whatever they may be).

The 23 pages of Pevsner's details would have to be multiplied by several thousand were space to be made for the regulations now governing the use of such materials. The resulting concentration on the practical has been wholly at the expense of the architectural.

It is clear that modern architects have reduced the concept of the detail to a joint. Strong feelings are held as to how the joints are to be achieved. Mies Van Der Rohe had Calvinist views: his dictum "less is more" meant, in effect, that the more invisible the detailing, the finer it was. Architects made pilgrimages to Chicago to admire a brick and steel corner in one of his buildings that almost wasn't there. Far from a celebrated detail projecting from the building plane, the joints or junctions would be recessed.

One of the best exemplars of this approach is the splendidly sleek and mechanistic Sainsbury Centre in Norwich, designed by Norman Foster. Foster is one of the true inheritors of the 1930s architectural preoccupation with ocean liners, limousines and aircraft. He can wax terribly enthusiastic about neoprene gaskets.

The problem lies with the fact that new materials and construction techniques coincided with an austere view of aesthetics in which delightful details were rejected as immoral. Consequently, only rarely have architects tried to use modern materials in an appropriate way to celebrate details. One of those few, Pring, White & Partners, in Islington, realizing that they would have to install concrete window lintels in a scheme, went to the trouble of having the lintels specially moulded (at no extra cost). The result is a bit half-hearted, but it represents a step forward. By contrast, the last scheme of Tayler and Green, in Norwich, is a riot of detail, from knapped flint to bargeboarding: so much so that it is almost indigestible and inappropriate.

What is perhaps most important is that those who are in a position to commission buildings should realize that the current architectural austerity is not a matter of inevitability, arising from modern materials and methods: but a matter of choice. Perhaps the time is approaching when architects will begin once more to take a pleasure in details and begin to celebrate necessary junctions in a delightful way.

If anything, the availability of modern, manufacturing techniques creates greater opportunities for architects to create finer details than ever was possible when each had to be chiselled out by a mason.

Charles McKean
Architectural Correspondent

Rites of spring in the kitchen

Shona Crawford Poole

Classic fairy tales are said to contain information and attitudes of importance to the developing psyches of the young. Between once upon a time and happily ever after even the most gruesome stories communicate truths honed by generations of telling, and do so on several levels. They seem to work their mysterious magic on adults too, for they are curiously satisfying compared with modern sagas of everyday or extra-terrestrial life.

The time honoured observance of major festivals has a comparable capacity to meet deeply felt human needs for continuity. The connecting thread of tradition that runs from pagan rites of spring to gaudily beribboned chocolate eggs has as much to do with celebrating new life in the fields as it does with Christ's Resurrection. Which is why egg rolling and other Easter customs survive as folklore and custom even in places where religious practice is forbidden or forgotten in the age of the microchip.

At one time simnel cakes were made for Mothering Sunday. That was when the day was a celebration of the Mother Church and not a sentimentally commercialized occasion for floral offerings to maternal parents. So it might be seen as no bad thing that simnel cake is now associated firmly with Easter, as are the plainest of the cake's traditional decorations, 11 small balls of marzipan to symbolize the apostles who remained faithful to Christ.

Like all fairly rich fruit cakes, simnel cake is best baked *a week or more before it is to* be eaten. There is no need to make the marzipan if you can buy good quality almond paste. But beware of brightly coloured cheap varieties which may contain filler in place of a proportion of the ground almonds.

Simnel cake
Makes one cake

170g (6oz) ground almonds
170g (6oz) caster sugar
1 large egg, beaten
A few drops of almond essence
110g (4oz) butter
110g (4oz) granulated or soft brown sugar
170g (6oz) plain flour
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ground mixed spice
3 large eggs, beaten
110g (4oz) currants
110g (4oz) raisins
110g (4oz) sultanas
1 tablespoon finely grated orange zest
1 tablespoon apricot jam
1 egg, beaten to glaze

Line an 18cm (7in) deep cake tin with buttered greaseproof paper or baking parchment.

To make the marzipan, combine the ground almonds and caster sugar and mix with enough beaten egg to form a soft dough. Add the almond essence and knead the mixture until it is smooth. Divide the marzipan in halves and roll out one piece to make an 18cm (7in) circle. Wrap the remainder and set it aside for decorating the cake.

To make the cake, cream the butter and granulated or soft brown sugar in a large bowl until the mixture is pale and fluffy. Sift together the flour, salt and spices and beat a spoonful into the creamed mixture. Beat in the eggs, a little at a time, adding a spoonful of the flour mixture from time to time to make sure the mixture does not curdle. Fold in the remaining flour, the fruit and orange zest. Mix them well together.

Turn half the cake mixture into the prepared tin and spread the top flat. Lay the circle of marzipan on top and cover it with the remaining cake mixture. Smooth the top and make a shallow depression in the centre. Bake the cake in a *preheated cool oven* (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) for about 1¾ hours. Cool the cake in its tin.

When the cake is quite cold, remove it from the tin and strip off the papers. Brush the top with apricot jam. Make 11 small balls with a little of the remaining marzipan and roll out the rest to top the cake. Place the marzipan circle on the cake and arrange the balls evenly round the edge. Brush the marzipan with beaten egg and brown the glaze by baking the cake for about 10 minutes in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4).

Allow the cake to become quite cold before storing it in an airtight container.

Eggs are symbolic of Easter almost everywhere it is celebrated, and various sorts of baked egg custards or custard tarts are almost as common. The easterly wind which often blows at this time of year is actually called a custard wind in parts of northern England.

Pastel de Pascua, the Easter custard of the Balearic Islands, sounds more interesting than our own dear nursery pudding, but the Mallorcan recipe, which includes a lot of biscuit crumbs as well as cinnamon, and orange and lemon zest, produces a disappointingly stodgy pudding. Do try adding a tablespoon or two of finely grated orange and lemon zest to an egg custard, though. It really is a pleasant change from the ubiquitous caramel.

Another recipe made especially for Easter is fritters of soft ricotta cheese which turn out like small, savoury doughnuts. In Tuscany they are most often served together with vegetable fritters, spinach and broccoli, but they are just as nice on their own as a first course, or with drinks.

For Easter, ricotta fritters are flavoured with grappa, a brandy distilled from the skins, pips and stalks of grapes after they have been pressed for wine making. Later in the year when fresh basil is available, its wonderfully fragrant leaves make a splendid alternative flavouring.

Frittura de ricotta Pasqualina
Serves four to six

225g (8oz) ricotta cheese
85g (3oz) plain flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 large egg
Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
1 teaspoon finely grated lemon peel
3 tablespoons grappa or rough brandy

Put all the ingredients in a bowl and mix them thoroughly together. Cover the mixture and set it aside for about an hour.

Deep fry the fritters, a few at a time, at about 190°C/375°F. At this temperature a one inch cube of day old bread will brown in about 60 seconds. Drop small teaspoonfuls of the mixture into hot oil (peanut oil is particularly good) and fry them for about one minute, until the flour is cooked and the fritters are golden brown. Sprinkle them with salt and serve very hot.

Cream cheese confections, of which the best known is Russian *pashka*, are much in evidence at Easter time. Less common is the home made Finnish cheese *hämeläinen Pääsiäisjuusto*, or Ester cheese of Hame. It is fun to make and the result, rather like solid cottage cheese, goes well with fresh fruit, and could be used in cheesecake and other recipes which call for fresh curd cheese. I used vegetarian rennet from a health food shop. But as different types have varying strengths, adjust the amount according to the instructions supplied.

Hämeläinen Pääsiäisjuusto
Makes about 225g (8oz)

1.5 litres (2½ pints) fresh milk
1 large egg
¼ teaspoon cheese rennet *diluted in 1 tablespoon water*
Salt

Warm 1.2 litres (two pints) of the milk to 80°C/175°F, and remove it from the heat. At this temperature you probably won't be able to hold your finger in the milk for more than two or three seconds.

Beat together the remaining milk and egg, and strain this mixture into the hot milk. Stir in the diluted rennet and mix well. Leave the mixture to stand until cold.

Line a large sieve or colander with a clean teacloth or muslin and pour in the curds. Leave them to drip until the whey has drained out. Discard the whey. Line a small soufflé dish or loaf tin with foil and press the curds into it. Bake the cheese in a preheated very hot oven (250°C/500°F, gas mark 9) for 10 minutes. Cool and drain the cheese. Sprinkle it with a little salt and refrigerate the cheese until needed.

Law Report April 8 1981

Self-incrimination limitation on Anton Piller orders

Rank Film Distributors Ltd and Others v Video Information Centre (a firm) and Others

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Roskill

The House of Lords upheld an objection by proposed defendants to an action for infringement of copyright in films that an Anton Piller order, made ex parte by a judge on the film companies' application, would require them to answer questions and disclose *information which would put them* in danger of self-incrimination in criminal proceedings for conspiracy to defraud, and so violate the privilege against self-incrimination, which was one of the basic liberties of the subject.

Lord Fraser said that if, as the House held, the objection was well founded, the usefulness of the Anton Piller type of order, developed in the Chancery Division and widely used in recent years to prevent acts of industrial piracy, would be "much reduced if not practically destroyed". Lord Russell suggested that legislation might be the most effective way to protect owners of valuable property rights.

Their Lordships dismissed an interlocutory appeal by Rank Film Distributors Ltd and five other large film companies from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Templeman, the Master of the Rolls dissenting) (*The Times*, February 18, 1980; [1980] 3 WLR 487), which had allowed an appeal by defendants, *Video Information Centre* (a firm), Mr Michael Anthony Lee and Ms Susan Gomberg, the centre's owners, Stylestone Ltd and Videochord Ltd, against the refusal of Mr Justice Whitford to vary orders made by Mr Justice Walton on an application ex parte by the film companies on July 2 and 5, 1979. The defendants objected that if the orders were complied with they might expose themselves to criminal proceedings.

Mr Donald Nicholls, QC, Mr Hugh Laddie and Mr Jeremy Davies for the film companies; Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC, and Mr Daniel Serota for the defendants.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the two interlocutory orders made by Mr Justice Walton were of a type which had come to be known as Anton Piller orders, so called after a tortious infringer of copyright whose case reached the Court of Appeal in 1976 ([1976] Ch 55).

They were designed to deal with situations created by infringements of patents, trade marks and copyright, or more correctly with acts of piracy which had become a large and profitable business in recent years. They were intended to provide a quick and efficient means of recovering infringing articles and discovering the *sources from which those articles* had been supplied and the persons to whom they were distributed before those concerned had had time to destroy or conceal them.

Their essence was surprise. Because they operated drastically and because they were made, necessarily, ex parte — before the persons affected had been heard — they were closely controlled by the court. They were only granted on clear and compelling evidence, and a number of safeguards in the interest of *preserving essential rights* were introduced.

The House was here concerned with video tapes of films. The plaintiffs represented the owners of the copyright in nearly every feature film in the English language shown in this country, many of them very valuable properties. The defendants were persons alleged to be concerned with the wholesale pirating of those films by distributing video tapes illegally made from master tapes, themselves made from the original 35mm films, copyright in which belonged to the plaintiffs. Those concerned in the present appeal were effectively Mr Lee and Ms Gomberg who owned the Video Information Centre. The sixth defendant, Mr Michael George *Dawson, who owned or controlled* Stylestone Ltd and between whom and Lee/Gomberg a business relationship appeared to exist, had a laboratory in Loughton, Essex, which was raided by the police in April, 1979. Four hundred illicit copy films were seized. Mr Dawson was in course of being prosecuted on charges of alleged conspiracy to defraud. He was not a party to the present appeal.

So far as Lee/Gomberg were concerned, the evidence was strong and clear that they had engaged in the distribution and sale of pirated copy video tapes on a very large scale. It amply satisfied the requirements laid down by the Chancery judges for the making of an Anton Piller order. The case was one for an order to be made in such terms as would give the maximum legally possible protection to the plaintiffs, to whose business the defendants' activities represented a major threat.

The main question was whether Mr Lee and Ms Gomberg could *avail themselves of the privilege* against self-incrimination in order to deprive the plaintiffs of an important part of the relief which they sought. It might seem to be a strange paradox that the worse, the more criminal, their activities could be made to appear, *the less effective* was the civil remedy that could be granted: but that, prima facie, was what the privilege achieved.

The orders under appeal were elaborate. The third of seven heads was: "The defendants Michael Anthony Lee and Susan Gomberg do each forthwith disclose to the person who shall serve this order upon them the names and addresses of all persons firms or companies known to them (i) to whom or to which the defendants or one or more of them have supplied or offered to supply illicit copy films or films used or intended to be used for making illicit copy films with the quantities and dates thereof (ii) who have supplied or offered to supply the defendants or one or more of them with illicit copy films or films used or intended to be used for making illicit copy films with the quantities and dates thereof and (iii) who are engaged in the production distribution offer for sale or sale of illicit copy films or films used or intended to be used for making illicit copy films."

For present purposes, the orders made fell under three heads. (1) Requiring the defendants to supply information. (2) Requiring them to allow access to premises for the purpose of looking for illicit copy films and to allow *their being removed to* safe custody. (3) Requiring them to disclose and produce documents.

The orders under (2) were upheld by the Court of Appeal. There was jurisdiction to make those orders and the privilege against self-incrimination had no application to them. That privilege was invoked in regard to (1) and (3).

The essential question was whether the provision of the *information or production of the* documents might tend to incriminate the defendants. There were three heads of criminal liability. (1) Section 21 of the Copyright Act, 1956, created summary offences under a number of headings, some of which would potentially apply to the defendants. For a first offence there was a maximum fine of £50. (2) Conspiracy to commit a breach of section 21. By virtue of the Criminal Law Act, 1977, no greater punishment could be imposed for such a conspiracy than for the substantive offence under section 21. (3) Conspiracy to defraud—an offence at common law left unaffected by the 1977 Act.

A substantial argument could be raised that (1) and (2) should not be taken account of in connexion with a *claim for privilege. The* criminal offences created by section 21 covered almost precisely the same ground as the bases for civil liability under the 1956 Act.

His Lordship would be reluctant to hold that in civil proceedings for infringement based on specified acts the defendants could claim privilege against discovery *on the ground that those same* acts established a possible liability for a petty offence. In practice, section 21 was rarely invoked; and potential liability under it might well be disregarded as totally insubstantial. The same argument would apply to conspiracy to breach it.

However, it was only too clear (and his Lordship deliberately used the language of reluctance) that supply of the information and production of the documents sought would tend to expose the defendants to a charge of conspiracy to defraud. In the very nature of that activity, a number of persons were certain to be involved—in printing the master tapes, copying from the master tapes, seeking and accepting orders, and distributing the illicit *copies. A charge of conspiracy to* defraud, so far from being a contrived addition to other charges, was here an appropriate and exact description of what was being done. So far from it being contrived, fanciful, or imagined, it was the charge on which Mr Dawson was to stand trial. It could not be said that charges *under that head would be nothing* but charges under section 21 under another name. An essential ingredient in them was dishonesty, which might exist in cases brought under section 21, but which might not. The much heavier penalties also made it more likely that charges would be brought of conspiracy to defraud. Unless some escape from that conclusion could be devised, the privilege must inevitably attach.

Mr Nicholls courageously attempted to suggest an escape route. The courts, he submitted, must try to reconcile protection of a defendant from possible self-incrimination with doing justice to a plaintiff. Modern procedure was more flexible and made it possible to do justice without denying protection. It was all *the more necessary to find* a flexible approach because so many actions which formerly involved civil liability only were now, by modern trends in legislation, made criminal offences. Thus many ordinary cases of "passing off" were now offences under the Trade Descriptions Act, 1968. If full scope was given to the privilege *against self-incrimination*, potential plaintiffs, in the area of industrial property, would fail to get a remedy in the civil courts. Mr Nicholls was at pains to make clear that he was not attempting to negate or undermine the privilege against self-incrimination. It had been too long established in our law as a basic liberty of the subject to be denied.

It was certainly correct to say that existing law and practice to some extent prevented matter disclosed on discovery in civil proceedings from being used to the prejudice of the disclosing party. The protection was described with different words: the matter must not be used for an "improper" purpose; or a "collateral object"; or, most strongly, "otherwise than in the action in which they *are disclosed*": *Distillers Co (Biochemicals) Ltd v Times Newspapers Ltd* ([1975] QB 613, 621) per Mr Justice Talbot.

In Riddick v Thames Board Mills Ltd ([1977] 1 QB 881, 896) the Master of the Rolls used the words "for any ulterior or alien purpose". But it had never been held that those expressions, however *wide, extended to criminal* proceedings: if they did there would be no need for the privilege.

Mr Nicholls was therefore obliged to suggest that the courts had power positively to decide in a particular case, as the counterpart of the obligation to disclose, that any matter compulsorily disclosed as the result of the court's process should be inadmissible in evidence. But his Lordship could not accept that a civil court had any power to decide in a manner which would bind a *criminal court* that evidence of any kind was admissible or inadmissible in that court. Certainly a criminal court always had a discretion to exclude evidence improperly obtained if to admit it would unfairly prejudice a defendant.

But to substitute for a privilege a dependence on the court's discretion would substantially be to the defendant's detriment. That the civil court had not the power to declare evidence inadmissible was strikingly shown by section 31 of *the Theft Act, 1968*. The section, by which a person was obliged to answer questions put in proceedings for the recovery of property, expressly stated that no statement or admission so made "shall be admissible" in evidence against the person concerned in *proceedings for* an offence under the Act. Infringement of copyright was not theft, so that section could not be *invoked*.

Mr Nicholls's submission amounted to a request to the courts by judicial decision, to extend that statutory provision to civil proceedings generally, or at least to the present proceedings. But that the courts could not do. *Riddick's* case was no support for the proposition that answers or documents extracted in civil proceedings were inadmissible in criminal proceedings.

His Lordship did not think that adequate protection could be given by extracting from the plaintiffs, as a term of being granted an Anton Piller order, an undertaking not to use the information obtained in criminal *proceedings*. Even *if such* an undertaking were binding, the protection was only partial—against prosecution by the plaintiff himself. Moreover, whatever direct use might or might not be made of information given, or material disclosed, under the compulsory process of the court, it must not be overlooked that, quite apart from that, its provision or disclosure might set in train a process which might lead to incrimination or the discovery of real evidence of an incriminating character. In the present case, that was not only a possible but probably the intended result. The party from whom disclosure was asked was entitled, on established law, to be protected from those consequences.

Mr Nicholls had suggested that protection could be given by a hearing, wholly or in part, in camera. But such procedure was totally alien, except in the most exceptional cases, to our procedure, and so wide an extension of it as the submission involved ought not to be contemplated.

The plaintiffs also argued that even if, in principle, the privilege against self-incrimination was capable of attaching in cases such as the present, that should not prevent the order for information and production being made: the *defendant should be left to raise* the question of privilege, if he wished, and if necessary the court should rule on it. The difficulty was, however, that the orders were intended to take effect immediately on the arrival of the plaintiff's representatives at the defendant's premises, and if the defendant were to refuse to comply, even in reliance on the privilege, he might, at least technically, *be liable in contempt*. That problem was not for the House to resolve. Attention could merely be drawn to it, and in due course, no doubt, forms of order would be worked out which would enable the orders to be as effective as practicable while preserving the defendant's *essential* rights. All that the House could do was to decide that the privilege against self-incrimination was capable of being invoked. His Lordship would so decide.

As to the orders made, the *defendants said that some* were too widely expressed, in particular one which required each defendant to disclose the whereabouts of all illicit copy films or masters for making the same known to that defendant. The proper forum for those points to be raised was in the Chancery Division before judges particularly experienced in the framing and controlling of interlocutory orders.

His Lordship would dismiss the present appeal.

Lord Diplock agreed with the speech of Lord Wilberforce.

LORD FRASER, concurring, said that Anton Piller orders, which had tended gradually to increase in stringency, had been found effective and had been made in England, New Zealand, South Africa, Australia and elsewhere. Now for the first time the defendants had objected to making discovery and to answering the interrogatories on the ground that by so doing they might incriminate themselves. If the objection was well founded, the usefulness of the Anton Piller type of order would be much reduced if not practically destroyed.

Of the three suggested offences, if the defendants were compelled to disclose the information mentioned in the parts of the orders to which they objected, conspiracy to defraud was a serious offence. The risk of those who dealt in or manufactured illicit films being prosecuted for it was by no means remote or fanciful. Indeed Mr Dawson was now facing prosecution on that ground for the *matters with which the appeal was* concerned.

His Lordship reached the conclusion, with some regret, that the defendants' objection based on the fear of self-incrimination was well founded and ought to be upheld.

LORD RUSSELL, concurring with the speeches delivered, said that inasmuch as the application of the privilege in question could go a long way in the present and other analogous fields to deprive the owner of his just rights to the protection of his property his *Lordship would* welcome legislation somewhat on the lines of section 31 of the Theft Act: the aim of such legislation should be to remove the privilege while at the same time preventing the use in criminal proceedings of statements which otherwise had been privileged.

Lord Roskill agreed with the speeches delivered.

Solicitors: Clifford-Turner; Cutner, Bond & Co.

Danger of citing a plethora of authorities

Lexmead (Basingstoke) *Ltd v* Lewis and Others

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman and Lord Bridge of Harwich

A farmer who negligently continued to use *a defectively* designed and dangerous trailer coupling after its handle was broken was not entitled to have the dealers from whom he bought it indemnify him in respect of damages awarded against him as *a result* of the trailer careering across the road and killing and injuring occupants of a car coming in the opposite direction.

The House of Lords allowed an appeal by the dealers, Lexmead (Basingstoke) Ltd, from a decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Roskill and Lord Justice Lawton) ([1980] 2 WLR 299) (sub nom *Lambert and Another v Lewis and Others*) who had allowed an appeal by the farmer, Mr Donald R. Lewis, from a judgment of Mr Justice Stocker ([1979] RTR 61).

Mr Justice Stocker had held that the coupling, manufactured by B. Dixon-Bate Ltd, was defective in design and dangerous in use on the public highway as was readily foreseeable by an appropriately skilled engineer consider*ing the problem and that the* farmer was negligent in continuing for months to use the coupling, which had become plainly damaged, without taking steps to have it repaired or ascertain whether or not it was safe to continue to use it in such condition. His Lordship had determined that the farmer was 25 per cent and the manufacturers were 75 per cent to blame, and he so apportioned agreed damages of £45,000 in an action by the widow and daughter who survived the accident in which her husband and son were killed in 1972. Mr Justice Stocker dismissed the farmer's claim for indemnity against the dealers in third party proceedings and a similar claim by the dealers against the manufacturers *in fourth party proceedings*.

The Court of Appeal, after a seven-day hearing, dismissed the farmer's appeal against the finding *of negligence; allowed his* appeal for indemnity against the dealers in respect of the damages he was ordered to pay, and dismissed the dealers' appeal in the fourth party proceedings against the manufacturers. The appeal to the House of Lords was brought in the third and fourth party proceedings alone.

Mr Michael Turner, QC, Mr Patrick Phillips, QC, and Mr Timothy Lamb for the dealers; Mr Roy Beldam, QC, and Mr R. F. Nelson for the farmer; Mr Piers Ash*worth, QC, and Mr R. J. D. Live*sey for the manufacturers.

LORD DIPLOCK, with whose speech all their Lordships agreed, said that counsel had estimated that the hearing in the House would also take at least seven days and that it would be necessary to cite a very large number of authorities, both English and foreign.

The respect which under the common law was paid to precedent made it tempting to the appellant advocate to cite a plethora of authorities which did no more than illustrate the application to particular facts of a well-established principle of law that had been clearly stated in what by consensus of Bench and Bar and academic writers had come to be treated as the leading case. The *citation of a plethora of illustra*tive authorities, apart from being time and cost-consuming, presented the danger of so blinding the court with case law that it had difficulty in seeing the wood of legal principle for the trees of paraphrase. His Lordship could *not help thinking that that must* have happened in the present case.

The farmer's case against the dealers, by the time it reached the Court of Appeal, was based exclusively on breach of a contractual warranty. The question of legal principle involved was: "In what circumstances can a party (A) to a contract who had been found liable for breach of a duty of care owed by him to a stranger (X) to the contract, recover from the other party (B) to the contract as damages for breach of warranty *the amount of the damages for* negligence which A himself has been ordered to pay X."

The question was said by Lord Esher to have arisen for the first *time in the leading case, Mowbray v Merryweather* ([1895] 2 QB 640). Apart from the brief exegesis by Lord Justice Winn in *Hadley v Droitwich Construction Co Ltd* ([1968] 1 WLR 37), that was the only authority to which there was any need to refer.

What was said by Lord Justice Winn, but expressly disapproved by the Court of Appeal in the present case was, in his Lordship's view, correct and did no more than state a limitation that was plainly implicit in the ratio decidendi of *Mowbray's* case: "... in a case where A has been held liable to X, a stranger, for negligent failure to take a certain precaution, he may recover over from someone with whom he has a contract only if, by that contract, the other contracting party has warranted that he *need not*—there is no necessity—take the very precaution for the failure to take which he has been held liable in law to [X]".

Mr Justice Stocker had found that there was no express warranty of the quality of the coupling or its fitness for the purpose of towing trailers. The farmer was driven to rely on the implied warranties under section 14(1) and (2) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893 (in its unamended form), but it was only necessary to refer to the warranty under subsection (1), that the coupling as fitted should be reasonably fit for towing trailers fitted with either cup-shaped or ring-type means of attachment. Fitness in context plainly included a warranty that it might be so used on a public highway without danger to other road users.

The implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose related to the goods at the time of delivery under the contract of sale in the state in which they were delivered. It was a continuing warranty that the goods would continue to be fit for that purpose for a reasonable time after delivery, so long as they remained in the same apparent state as that in which they were delivered, apart from normal wear and tear. What was a reasonable time would depend on the nature of the goods.

*The warranty was still continu*ing up to the date, some three to six months before the accident, when it first became known to the farmer that the handle of the lock*ing mechanism was missing. After* it had become apparent to the farmer that the locking mechanism of the coupling was broken, and consequently was no longer in the same state as when it was delivered, the only implied warranty which could justify his failure to take the precaution either to get it mended or at least to find out whether it was safe to continue to use it in that condition, would be a warranty that the coupling could continue to be safely used to tow a trailer on a public highway notwithstanding that it was in an obviously damaged state. Any implication of a warranty in those terms needed only to be stated to be rejected. So the farmer's claim against the dealers failed *in limine*.

The issue of causation on which the farmer's claim against the dealers depended *was whether* his negligence resulted directly and naturally, in the ordinary course of events, from the dealers' breach of warranty. Manifestly it did not.

In his Lordship's view the statement of Lord Justice Winn in *Hadley's* case correctly stated the *principle of law applicable to the* farmer's claim against the dealers for breach of warranty and was fatal to its success. Accordingly the dealers' appeal in the third party proceedings should be allowed.

Its dismissal should not *the dealers' appeal in the fourth* party proceedings against the manufacturers, for there was no liability for the dealers to pass on; therefore on that ground the appeal had to be dismissed.

Its dismissal should not be regarded as an approval by the House of the proposition that where the economic loss suffered by a distributor in the chain between the manufacturer and the ultimate consumer consisted of a liability to pay damages to the ultimate consumer for physical in*juries sustained* by him, or consisted of a liability to indemnify a distributor lower in the chain of distribution for his liability to the ultimate consumer for damages for physical injuries, such economic loss was not recoverable under the *Donoghue v Stevenson* principle from the manufacturer.

Solicitors: Young, Jones, Hair & Co, Stevensons, Hextall-Erskine & Co for Laces & Co, Liverpool.

Football

Liverpool's dreams of Paris in the spring are nipped in the bud

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Liverpool 0 Bayern Munich 0

Liverpool's hopes that the rekindling of their fires in last week's League Cup final would singe the reputation of Bayern Munich in the European Cup semi-final first leg at Anfield last night were extinguished in a performance of much effort and little brilliance.

The Germans came with clear and well-versed intentions. Their game was based on the fascinating, frustrating tactic of absorption and counter-thrust, in which they are expert.

That is not to cast a morbid look towards the return leg in Munich in a fortnight's time, for then Bayern will need to attack more committedly; but all the signs of last night indicated that they would succeed and end Liverpool's thoughts of Paris in May at Cup Final time.

While Liverpool were too experienced European travellers to take an excessively sanguine attitude to the strengths of any opponent talented enough to join them at this advanced stage of the premier club competition, they thought they had overcome recent frustrations and were comforted in advance by a good record against German teams. The question was whether the absence of Souness, who failed a fitness test, would allow the Bayern captain, Breitner, to win midfield and probably command overall. He gave his answer in his own time.

As Bayern closed their ranks to Liverpool's customary surge of introductory attacking, Breitner's responsibilities were to organize in front of the defence. His vigorous tackling was stabilizing and Bayern calmly played the ball across the back in a predictable away-from-home style, leaving only Rummenigge and Hoeness permanently ahead.

The defensive policy of the Germans survived several jolts. McDermott and the goalkeeper Junghans met Neal's through pass as one, leaving McDermott with a damaged finger. Generally, it was Dalglish who caused the Bayern defence most concern without appearing to be as sharp as he had been last week.

After five minutes his partner, Rush, again deputizing for Johnson, managed to release the ball despite a painful tackle by Kraus and Dalglish picked up the move to drive a shot firmly but disappointingly across the open mouth of the goal.

Liverpool were obviously missing the strength of Souness and more so his long-range shooting ability—the shots that defeated CSKA Sofia in the last round. Dalglish did well enough but without success. His best shot, hooked across the busy penalty area, rebounded off Junghans, whose hand could not move quickly enough to intercept.

Bayern promptly showed dangerous, rapid counter-attacking. The quickest of their first-half counters was a superb reaction to the breakdown of a Liverpool attack. Rummenigge, justifying his title as European Footballer of the Year, burst into a sprint through the middle with Hansen in pursuit. Only an important and well-timed flick at the ball by Hansen took the ball from Rummenigge as Clemence came out, probably convinced he would be beaten.

Bayern, having composed themselves defensively, exploited their more positive attributes. Clemence had no more than a passing glimpse of Niedermayer's 25-yard shot that crashed against the crossbar after Ray Kennedy failed to make a clean clearance.

It was obvious that such errors would be firmly punished and Liverpool were fortunate that Clemence was still wide awake when Rummenigge's close shot demanded a dive and crucial save on the line. Even though Weiner cleared off Bayern's line from Dalglish, Liverpool were struggling to establish a lead, let alone one of sufficient substance to take to Germany.

The loss of McDermott, who was replaced by Heighway at half-time, further depleted Liverpool's midfield. Breitner, putting that area of the field under his influence, was only briefly curtailed by an ugly tackle by Case two minutes into the second half.

Heighway's presence gave Liverpool more variety of attacking ideas and, to some extent, stretched the Bayern defenders, who came under much pressure early in the second half. Somehow they always had someone to block the ball and increasingly Liverpool decided the only way to avoid being caught by German counter-attacks was to block them physically.

In a curious way that was a compliment to Bayern's ability. Guided in everything by Breitner, who soon recovered from his bruising, they encompassed the wide range of skills one would expect from potential European champions.

Liverpool's desperation grew and their shirts darkened with the sweat of their tireless but largely uninspired endeavour. Bayern's satisfaction and confidence increased space. Augenthaler and Weiner, big, practical defenders, ably dealt with Rush, whose inexperience was an acceptable reason for a mixed game.

In other respects Liverpool were less excusably found wanting in effective finishing and originality. In the end Dalglish was left to plead forlornly for penalties when Augenthaler whipped the ball from his feet and brought him down at the same time, and when Horsmann did much the same. Bayern knew exactly what they were doing.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, I. Rush, T. McDermott (sub. S. Heighway), J. Case.

BAYERN MUNICH: W. Junghans; W. Dremmler, U. Horsmann, H. Weiner, K. Augenthaler, W. Kraus, B. Durnberger, P. Breitner, D. Hoeness, K. Niedermayer, K. H. Rummenigge.
Referee: G. Christov (Czechoslovakia).

Clearing the German lines. The Dremmler Howitzer fires back as Dalglish charges.

Ipswich run out of luck and into German wall

By Clive White
Ipswich Town 1 FC Cologne 0

Ipswich's dreams of the treble remain intact—just. Like fine bone china being thrown around like a rugby ball, it all seems on the verge of shattering. After the recent disappointments in the League, there was another, possibly irretrievable, slip in the first leg of their UEFA Cup semi-final round game last night when disciplined West German defence restricted the Ipswich advantage to a solitary goal at Portman Road.

But those looking eagerly for fractures after 56 demanding games this season are wasting their time. Ipswich are still in one piece but last night they ran out of luck and into a solid German wall. Cologne, it should also be remembered, were without Zimmermann and Bonhof.

Any doubts about Ipswich's well-being were dispelled within minutes of the start. Three defeats in the past four matches had left no visible scars and Ipswich stepped boldly into their old rhythm as if there had never been a break. Where before there had been a bruise to Mariner's heel there was now a spring. After three minutes he leapt majestically almost a foot above the Strack, injuring the German in the process.

Strack, over whom there had been a doubt because of an injured neck, limped off miserably two minutes later with an injured leg.

Shots by Mariner and Thijssen which struck Schumacher in goal, controlled pressure and an unusually noisy home crowd ensured that Cologne's butterflies were kept flapping for fully 20 minutes. But, to their credit, they did not die and Woodcock's confident, eager running on his return to English soil was an example to his team mates.

The tricky Littbarski was a confusing menace for the young McCalle at left-back and was the provider of Cologne's only threatening gesture of the first half, when a fierce shot rebounded off Butcher and darted menacingly in the air like a missile before being defused by Cooper's careful hands.

For all the German resistance, spaces did appear, where only the spirits of Zimmermann and Strack strode. Brazil found himself in one of these after half an hour and his flashed header was goal-bound until Schumacher, dressed like a bumblebee, flew in from nowhere to deny him. It told you there were no cheap goals to be had by Ipswich as there were in previous rounds. But four minutes later Mills flighted in a cross and Wark, in isolation, sent a header buzzing past Schumacher. It was Mr Europe's twelfth goal in the competition and 34th overall, but he might have improved upon even this astonishing haul for a midfield player. Twice before half time he seemed to dally with the goal beckoning.

Those lavish moments kept returning in the depression of the second half. The Germans smothered and spoiled, sometimes with an unattractive professionalism while their confidence grew and grew. Their sporadic raiding achieved greater support and purpose, and once Mills, under pressure from Willmer, almost turned a cross into his own goal.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; M. Mills, S. McCall (sub. K. Beattie), F. Thijssen, R. Osman, T. Butcher, J. Wark, A. Muhren, P. Mariner, A. Brazil (sub. K. O'Callaghan), E. Gates.

COLOGNE: H. Schumacher; H. Knopka, D. Prestin, G. Strack (sub. T. Kroth), R. Gerber, B. Cullmann, P. Littbarski, R. Botteron, D. Muller (sub. H. Willmer), S. Engels, A. Woodcock.
Referee: A. L. Castillo (Spain).

Cricket

Thomson's reputation will profit Middlesex

By Richard Streeton

By signing Jeff Thomson, the Australian fast bowler, to play for them this summer Middlesex have greatly strengthened their prospects of retaining the county championship and of again doing well in the one-day competitions. Thomson, who is 31 next August, has not been required for Australian Test teams this winter and was omitted from the touring party for England.

There is no doubt, however, that he remains potent in short spells and his reputation alone will secure a lot of wickets. Thomson is one more reason for numerous county batsmen to sleep uneasily: yesterday's announcement by Middlesex came within a few days of confirmation that Holding and Roberts, the West Indian fast bowlers, would be playing in midweek games for Lancashire and Leicestershire respectively.

All these counties are taking advantage of the regulations as they stand at present; changes aimed at reducing the number of overseas players in English cricket are being introduced after this summer. There is no question, meanwhile, that the cause of young English-born fast bowlers is hardly helped by counties signing players like Thomson. Something like half the new ball bowlers in this season's championship will be ineligible to play for England.

Thomson replaces Vincent van der Bijl, the South African medium fast bowler who was such a success last summer when Middlesex won the championship and Gillette Cup, but could spare the time to play only one English season.

Although Thomson will lack van der Bijl's straightness and dependability in length, his fieldsmen will be busier, and Brearley, Radley and Butcher with Emburey in the gul... Middlesex are well equipped. W... everybody available, they w... field a complete side of Test pl... ers this summer, viz: Brearl... Downton, Radley, Barlow, Gatti... Butcher, Edmonds, Embur... Selvey, Daniel and Thomson.

Having tasted the success ... accrued from fielding two int... national fast bowlers, Middle... have decided to persevere w... the policy. They first tried ... sign the Indian, Kapil Dev, ... then the West Indian, Colin Cr... (Simon Hughes, Middlesex's p... mising English-born fast bowl... is again unavailable this sum... until after the Durham Univer... term.)

The combination of Thom... and Daniel will give Middlesex ... opening attack that in term... fire power, hostility and ... speed has probably never be... matched in the history of ... championship. When Larw... and Voce bowled for Nottingh... almost 50 years ago, part of th... threat stemmed from Voce's l... arm balls being different in ... and slightly slower. The ... occasions when the two amate... Ken Farnes and "Hopper" Re... bowled together for Essex in ... thirties is perhaps the most ... comparison with Thomson ... Daniel.

Thomson's gliding run ... [illegible] prominence when he and Li... destroyed England in the 1974 series. The skidding lift ... variable bounce Thomson obtai... brought him 33 wickets and ... has remained a magnificent si... in action for Queensland and A... tralia when fully fit.

Results

European Cup
Semi-final round, first leg

Liverpool (0) 0 Bayern M (0) 0
43,513

Real Madrid (1) 2 Inter Milan (0) 0
Santillana 100,000
Juanito

Cup Winners' Cup
Semi-final round, first leg

Dinamo T (2) 3 Feyenoord (0) 0
Sulakvelidze (2)
Gutsayev

C Zeiss J (2) 2 Benfica (0) 0
Bielau, Raab 18,000

Uefa Cup
Semi-final round, first leg

Ipswich (1) 1 Cologne (0) 0
Wark 24,780

Sochaux (1) 1 AZ Alkmaar (1) 1
Genghini Arntz
20,000

First division
Aston Villa (0) 1 West Brom (0) 0
Withe 47,998

Leading positions

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aston Villa	37	24	7	6	65	35	55
Ipswich T	36	21	10	5	71	34	52
West Bromwich	38	18	11	9	53	37	47
Southampton	38	19	8	11	70	50	46
Liverpool	35	15	14	6	58	38	44
Nottingham F	37	17	10	10	57	40	44
Arsenal	37	15	14	8	52	42	44

Fourth division
Torquay (0) 1 York (0) 2
Cox Smith, McDonald
1,406

Scottish first division
Dumbarton (0) 0 Motherwell (0) 0

Scottish second division
Forfar (0) 2 Arbroath (0) 1
Watt, Brash (pen) Lees

Montrose (3) 6 Stranraer (1) 1
Forrest, Allan (2), Robb (2), Sheran Hay (pen)

Queen o' S (2) 2 Cowdenbth (1) 2
Robertson (2) Hunter, Marshall

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Israel 2, Romania 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Scarborough 0, AP Leamington 0; Yeovil 3, Worcester 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Enderby 0, Kidderminster 1; Southern division: Addlestone and Weybridge 1, Aylesbury 0; Fareham 1, Margate 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Oswestry 1, Matlock 2; South Liverpool 0, Mossley 1; Southport 1, Runcorn 3.

BUSF International Tournament: Ireland 1, West Germany 3; Britain 3, Belgium 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Feltham 1, Hornchurch 2.

Rugby Union
CLUB MATCHES: Ebbw Vale 13, Aberavon 28; Maesteg 13, Llanelli 22; Pontypridd 40, Penarth 6; Wasps 26, London Welsh 4.

Rugby League
FIRST DIVISION: Barrow 26, Halifax 10; Featherstone Rovers 15, Warrington 32; Hull KR 30, Oldham 16; Wakefield Trinity 3, Hull 19; Widnes 21 Leeds 0.
SECOND DIVISION: York 30 Huddersfield 13.

Tennis
NICE: Open Tournament: Men's singles: 1st round: M. Orantes (Spain) beat R. Viscaino (Spain), 6—3, 6—2; A. Jarryd (Sweden) beat C. Barazzutti (Italy), 6—0, 6—1. 2nd round: R. Cano (Argentine) beat T. Allan (Australia), 7—6, 6—2; M. Martinez (Bolivia) beat F. Luna (Spain), 2—6, 6—1, 6—2; A. Gimenez (Spain) beat B. Boileau (Belgium), 3—6, 6—4, 6—2; B. Taroczy (Hungary) beat P. Hutka (Czechoslovakia), 7—5, 6—1.
JOHANNESBURG: South African Grand Prix: men's singles: first round: S. Denton (US) beat J. Feaver (GB), 7—5, 6—3; P. Feigl (Austria), beat N. Sears (GB), 6—0, 6—1.

Hockey
KUALA LUMPUR: Inter-Continental Cup: Malaysia 5, Ireland 2 (Malaysia qualify for final); Canada 4, Singapore 1.

Today's fixtures
Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Gloucester v Alvechurch, Redditch v Minehead. Southern division: Bognor Regis v Dover.
HERTFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Final: Watford v Barnet.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dagenham v Hayes. First division: Wembley v Hertford.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE. Basildon v Woodford, Windsor and Eton v Banstead Athletic.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Worksop v Marine.
RUGBY UNION: Newport v Pontypool (7.15).
RUGBY LEAGUE: Second division: Batley v Rochdale Hornets (6.30), Huyton v Blackpool Borough (6.15).

Real stake their claim to place in final

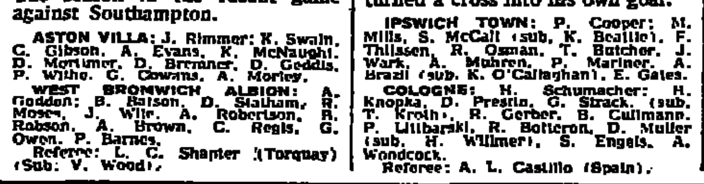
Real Madrid defeated Internazionale, of Milan, 2—0 in Spain last night and must be strongly fancied to reach the European Cup final on May 27. Real, who have won the competition six times, pierced their opponents' redoubtable defence once in each half of the first leg match, Santillana scoring in the twenty-eighth minute and his international team colleague, Juanito, adding the second in the forty-seventh minute.

The Cup Winners Cup final in Düsseldorf on May 13 appears to be a foregone conclusion involving Dinamo Tbilisi, of the Soviet Union, and Carl Zeiss Jena, of East Germany. Dinamo outclassed Feyenoord, of the Netherlands, 3-0 in Georgia and Carl Zeiss sent Benfica, also noted European competitors, back to Portugal on the receiving end of a 2-0 defeat.

Dinamo took the lead in the twenty-third minute when Sulakvelidze dived to head wide of Hiele from five yards. Seven minutes later Gutsayev sidefooted the ball into an empty net after Hiele stumbled.

Sulakvelidze assured Dinamo of a comfortable lead for the return leg when he scored the third in the fifty-second minute with the defence vainly appealing for offside.

Sochaux, of France, and AZ '67 Alkmaar, the Dutch League leaders, drew 1—1 in the Uefa Cup. Both goals were scored in the first half, Arntz putting Alkmaar ahead after 14 minutes from a pass by Peters and Genghini scoring the equalizer with a diving header eight minutes later.



Villa surge ahead after mistake breaks deadlock

By Gerald Richmond
Aston Villa 1 West Bromwich Albion 0

A dreadful mistake by Batson brought the league championship trophy appreciably nearer to Villa Park after a titanic struggle there last night. There were barely two minutes left when the West Bromwich Albion full back elected to pass back to Godden. Withe, always alert for such a gift, nipped in, snapped it up and guided in his shot.

Poor Batson, and poor Albion, themselves in third position, and eyeing a place in European competition next season. They had fought and defended so stoutly that everything pointed to a draw. Villa, though, are now three points ahead of Ipswich Town and their destiny is firmly in their own hands. At the end, Villa were almost visibly lifted by a capacity crowd, few, if any, of whom will be able to recall their last title in 1910.

Even without the present situation, matches between these two clubs have been keen since the dawn of the Football League, and fouls were soon littering the ground. Players approached the match in such a way that, whatever else happened, nobody could be accused of lack of effort and tension was the overriding emotion. Cowans presented Albion with an early chance when he laid a back pass into the path of Regis. Rimmer saved with his feet, allowing Cowans to escape the fate of Batson before delivering himself of a few thoughts.

Similarly, the best chance of the first half at the other end came from an error when Robertson slipped, but Geddis flashed his shot hurriedly across the face of the goal. Albion were beginning to play the more controlled football, although an electrifying run by Morley brought a centre which McNaught, who had also made ground rapidly, headed behind. Robson, increasingly authoritative, lobbed Owen's perfect return pass over the bar as Rimmer hurtled out, but the pace of the game meant that both sides had the least possible time for creation. Geddis, playing because Shaw was rested, struggled to find a way into the game despite Withe's ability to receive and hold the ball, even with defenders snapping at his heels.

When Withe chested down a centre from Morley and Godden pulled off a brilliant save from Mortimer's low shot, the outcome seemed inevitable. Then Withe, so influential when Nottingham Forest won the championship four years ago, grasped the one gift on offer. Villa have five games left and the one against Ipswich, scheduled for next Wednesday if the East Anglian's FA Cup semi-final reaches a definite outcome, could well settle this year's championship. If this match is played, Villa will be without Evans, suspended for two matches after being booked for the fifth time this season in the recent game against Southampton.

ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmer; K. Swain, C. Gibson, A. Evans, K. McNaught, D. Mortimer, D. Bremner, D. Geddis, P. Withe, G. Cowans, A. Morley.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: A. Godden; B. Batson, D. Statham, R. Moses, J. Wile, A. Robertson, B. Robson, A. Brown, C. Regis, G. Owen, P. Barnes.
Referee: L. C. Shapter (Torquay) (Sub: V. Wood).

Batting at No 3 could be challenge Botham needs

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Kingston, April 8

For the last Test match against West Indies, starting here on Friday, England will be obliged to make one change from the side which drew the fourth Test in Antigua. Stevenson, who played there, is unfit.

Stevenson's place will be taken presumably, by Jackman. Which two to include out of Athey, Butcher, Gatting and Miller is more of a teaser. The chances are that Athey will stay at No 3, though that would seem to me to be asking too much of him; for all his promise he looks hardly ready for it. Against Jamaica, for what it was worth, Gatting and Butcher were both more successful than Athey: Gatting made 93 and 42, Butcher 44 and 51, and Athey 11 and 25.

Now that Gatting is back among the runs, after two lean months, it would be a pity not to play him—not at No 3 but lower down the order. In Antigua, in his one innings there, Butcher looked hopelessly out of his depth. However, he may be more resilient than Athey and should be more confident now that he has made runs against Jamaica.

This still leaves the No 3 position unfilled. Although Miller has played in only one match, first-class or otherwise, since the first Test finished seven weeks ago, and despite having been laid up last weekend with flu, he is a candidate. So is Willey, whose promotion from No 7 to No 5 in the second innings in Antigua could be carried a stage further.

However, I would take an outrageous chance and try Botham there. No one who saw Botham score 119 not out and 114 in successive Test matches in Melbourne and Bombay last y... would question that he has courage and ability to do... Here in West Indies he has... aggregate of 168 and an aver... of 14 from his 12 first-cl... innings.

If Boycott and Gooch give two such starts as they did... Antigua, I would dearly like... see Botham coming in next w... a blend of sensible aggression a... watchful defence. It could be j... the challenge he needs.

The team are being allowed... do as they please today. So... have gone up into the hills,... search of a more temper... climate, some have played g... some went racing, some swa...

Each party, wherever it we... had the police in attendance... the Test match approaches,... Jamaican Government is taking... chances with anyone seeking to... ploit Jackman's presence in... England side. Jackman himself... under close surveillance, thou... curiosity, not animosity,... greeted him so far.

Newsmen from England, "h... for the bullets", must be s... prised to find that the o... provocative material in the lo... press takes the form of lett... from Birmingham and London.

Three weeks on Saturday Yo... shire play Oxford University... the Parks. What a contrast!... Sabina Park on Friday the sh... will be clinging to the playe... backs; at Oxford on May 2 th... sweaters may not be enough. I... recognized, Athey will walk alo... St Giles on the Saturday morn... to play on a green pitch before... handful of spectators against, ... chances are, a nice, frien... attack—no helmets needed,... guards required, no roaring crow... no bumpers flying past one's ea... It will be like being home fr... the front.

Rugby Union

Wasps overcome an uneasy start against Welsh

By Gordon Allan
Wasps 26 London Welsh 4

Wasps beat London Welsh by a goal, three penalty goals, a dropped goal, and two tries to a try at Sudbury last evening. Hughes, Wasp's stand-off half and leading scorer this season, scored 15 points. It was a London merit table match, but of no importance as far as that was concerned because both teams have alredy qulified for next season's John Player Cup. Last season, Wasps kept Welsh out of the Cup by beating them 21—9.

Under Taylor, the All Blacks centre, this has been Wasps best season for 20 years, and it showed in this match in the extent of their confidence and teamwork after an uneasy start. The Welsh, by contdast, functioned only fitfully, with George doing as much as anyone to try to keep them together, and they flagged towards the end.

The first quarter was like a scrambled jigsaw—all bits and pieces and no pattern. Only two interesting things happened. Hughes kicked a penalty for Wasps, and Pellow, on the Wasps right wing, had his shirt ripped off completely in the rough and tumble. A few more shirt incidents would have been welcome.

By half-time, however, the Welsh were ahead, somewhat against the run of play. Hurley scored a try in the corner after the Welsh had won a ruck on the Wasps' 22, and Llewellyn, a late replacement for Slater at stand-off, had missed out Walbyoff with a floated pass. A moment before the interval, Howard Thomas, the Welsh flank forward was warned by the referee, Roger Quittenton, for his part in an off the ball scuffle.

Wasps lost no time in adjusting the statistics in the second half. Stringer kicked a penalty from a metre inside his own half, and Hughes scored a well worked try beside the posts. Cardus was stopped near the line and when Wasps won the scrummage that followed, Taylor and Perkins combined to put Hughes over. Hughes converted.

With 20 minutes to go, Hughes kicked another penalty from close range, and Leggett scored a try from the back of a lineout, to leave Wasps with no problems for the rest of the game. Finally, Keith Bonner presented the ball to Hughes to drop a goal from 35 metres, and, in injury time, Gallagher scored another try, with the help of Isichie, at a tapped penalty.

WASPS: N. Stringer; R. Pellow, J. Perkins, M. Taylor, R. Cardus; R. Hughes, N. Melville, P. Rendall, J. Gallagher, A. Isichie, J. Thompson, J. Bonner, M. Leggett, K. Bonner, J. Landen.

LONDON WELSH: A. Clements; M. Tovey, M. Walbyoff, M. Williams, J. Hurley; D. Llewellyn, I. George, J. Deacon, R. John, R. Bradley, H. Thomas (replacement, B. Light), D. Hearle, H. Thomas, E. Lewis, K. Bowring.
Referee: R. Quittenton (London).

First double for Bedford

By Richard Streeton
Bedford 6 Northampton 3

Bedford, showing more liveliness in the forwards, completed their first double over their great rivals Northampton for six years under the Goldington Road floodlights last night.

They won an untidy match by two penalty goals to one. There was scarcely a hint of a try and overall it was a game when wet conditions and end-of-season weariness could not be overcome.

Bedford, playing up the slope, showed sufficient hustle and bustle in the first half to keep the game mostly in the Northampton half. Their forwards, led from the front by Phillips, and Wilkinson playing in his preferred No 8 position, looked faster and usually won the rucks but had problems in the tight after Thomson went off with a shoulder injury in the fourth minute. Eales, a No 8, came into the second row with Akhurst moving to prop and Pascall having a busy time as he switched from tight head to loose head depending on the put-in.

Bedford moved the ball rapidly at times but too often their centres turned back into trouble. Northampton sometimes attacked after Jensen palmed the ball back from the many short lineouts they used. Ebsworth missed with two penalty kicks and both he and Fletcher, for Bedford, attempted optimistic dropped goals.

A heavy rainstorm as half-time approached, increased the mistakes. The scoring deadlock was broken five minutes after the interval when Northampton were penalised for "climbing" in the lineout and Chesworth kicked a goal from 30 metres on the right. When Barrow knocked-on Bedford kept play near the Northampton line with a series of scrummages.

Ten minutes from the end Chesworth kicked another penalty awarded for scrum collapsing. Ebsworth landed one at the other end for a ruck offence and failed with a brave 50-metre attempt just before no side. Phillips, whose wrist was badly bruised at Cardiff on Saturday, and not broken as first feared, was always in the thick of things in the Bedford pack; Folwell and Pearce fought manfully in the mauls and rucks for Northampton.

BEDFORD: J. Clements; J. Sargent, W. Parker, C. Dalton, J. [illegible], N. Chesworth, G. Fletcher; P. Thomson (sub. H. Eales), M. Howe, R. Pascall, N. Akhurst, J. Mawle, A. Whitehouse, R. Wilkinson, G. Phillips.

NORTHAMPTON: R. Barrow; S. Lett, R. Parker, P. Pinches, P. McGuckian, M. Ebsworth, A. Street; J. Maciejewski, J. Raphael, G. Pearce, C. Folwell, R. Jensen, G. Wilson, G. Poole, P. Greenall.
Referee: C. G. Crawford (London).

Squash rackets

'Conqueror of world' must still defeat Hunt's ambition

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Geoff Hunt (Melbourne) and Jahangir Khan (Karachi) are so closely matched that there can be no confident forecast about the outcome of this evening's final of the British Open, sponsored by Audi, at the Churchill Theatre, Bromley. But a reasonable interpretation of the evidence suggests that the £3,700 first prize will go to Hunt and that he will probably win by three games to one.

Their technical merits and levels of fitness are finely balanced. Hunt's chances are slightly preferred because of his greater experience and motivation. He has competed with the best players in the world for 18 years, has won seven of his nine finals in this event and has never been a better or wiser player. His motivation is that an eighth title would be an outright record, and that at the age of 34 his chances of conceding almost 17 years to Jahangir will not improve.

Jahangir's name means "conqueror of the world". His game was groomed by his father, Roshan, one of four men to win unofficial world championships at both versions of squash. Jahangir has played so much squash, training and practising with a diligence that even impressed Jonah Barrington, that his experience belies the modest tally of 17 birthdays. Inevitably, though, his first class competition has been restricted. In two years, he has played only eight matches in the Open championship, winning seven in straight sets and losing the other to Barrington last season.

This evening's match will be the most severe test of emotional maturity this quiet and composed lad has faced. He is the youngest player to rise so high, and is vulnerably aware that time is on his side—that although this final may precede the twilight of Hunt's career on the peaks, it is no more than the rosy dawn of his own. Consequently, both experience and motivation point to Hunt rather than Jahangir.

Jahangir played Hunt three times in March and beat him twice. For different reasons every match was a little misleading. Speculation about a 3—1 margin to Hunt is based on the shaky reasoning that he has only twice won three consecutive games in the final of this championship; that he needs to pace himself; that Jahangir is too good to be beaten in straight games, anyway, but that Hunt will be wary of the physical hazards of a fifth game.

With the help of two congenially successful new locations and a cosmopolitan assortment of older players competing in the over-45 and over-55 championships, the event has had clear echoes of Wimbledon—as a peerless festival for a popular rackets sport and also as a rendezvous for friends of all ages. These qualities survived the tournament's transition from the Bromley To... Club to the more formal comfo... of the Churchill Theatre.

Theatres are not custom-bu... for squash and a proscenium p... distance between the public a... an essentially intimate game. B... it must be doubted wheth... squash, as a stage productio... could be presented any better—... in a more suitable environment... than it has been these past fe... days. It must be equally doub... ful whether the television cove... age, filmed for the sponsors by... private company, has ever be... excelled anywhere. The BB... move in for this evening's fina... which will also be shown in Ge... many tomorrow.

In so many ways this is an e... citing transitional era. The gre... players of the past 15 years hav... been Barrington and Hunt. Th... former beat Jahangir last yea... and the latter may beat him th... evening. But a new chapter h... been begun.

Snooker

Davis breaks his second 100 against White

Steve Davis, the United Kingdom champion, made a break of 105, his second century of the match, against Jimmy White in their first round match at the Embassy world professional snooker championship, at Sheffield yesterday. This helped Davis to extend to 8—4 by the end of the second period in this 19 frames match. So Davis needs only to win two of today's scheduled seven frames to advance to the last 16.

Tony Meo progressed to a 7—5 lead over John Virgo, thus preserving his two frames advantage.

Kirk Stevens, the young Canadian, who reached last year's semi-final, held only a one frame advantage over John Dunning at the halfway stage of their match.

After dropping two of the first three frames, Stevens went on to lead 4—2 before being caught at 4—4. The Canadian took the last frame of the first period to obtain a 5—4 lead.

FIRST ROUND: D. Mountjoy (Ebbw Vale) leads W. Thorne (Leicester) [illegible]—4. Scores (Mountjoy first): [illegible]. K. Stevens (Canada) leads J. Dunning (Cilldersome) 5—4. Scores (Stevens first): [illegible]. S. Davis (Plumstead) leads J. White (Tooting) 8—4. Scores: Second period (Davis first): [illegible]. T. Meo (Tooting) leads J. Virgo (Rushden) 7—5. Scores (Meo first): [illegible]. D. Taylor (Manchester) beat C. Wilson (Caldicot) 10—6. Scores (Taylor first): [illegible]. G. Miles (Birmingham) beat A. Knowles (Bolton) 10—8. Scores (Miles first): [illegible], 71—38, 61—37, 62—61.

Hockey

English click at set pieces

By Sydney Friskin
England 3 Ireland 2

England retained the Green Shield Trophy, the symbol of supremacy in the under-19 home countries schoolboys hockey championship at the Midland Bank Sports Club, New Beckenham yesterday. In a thrilling, though injury-ridden final, they beat Ireland to record their sixth triumph in the event which began in 1973.

In beating the old enemy—Ireland are the only other team whose name is inscribed on the trophy—England recovered to win after being a goal down in three minutes. But the England scoring machine did not run as smoothly as on the previous day, all three goals having come from set pieces.

Ireland went ahead early with Lockhart converting a short corner. England then attacked with much vigour but were kept waiting for 22 minutes for the equaliser when Maskery converted a short corner. From an earlier one awarded to England, a stick save on the line by Long averted a certain goal.

After failing to convert several short corners, the Irish goalkeeper having saved most of the shots, England gained the lead almost on half-time with Clift converting a penalty stroke, Robinson having been penalized for lying on the ball.

A well taken goal in the eleventh minute of the second half by Thompson, who picked up Murray's pass from the left, put Ireland on equal terms. A stirring battle for supremacy followed before Maskery converted a short corner for England in the 29th minute.

ENGLAND: [illegible]

IRELAND: [illegible]

RESULTS: Scotland 2, Wales 0; England 3, Ireland 2. Final standings: 1, England 6pts; 2, Ireland 4pts; 3, Scotland 2; 4, Wales 0.

UNDER 16 INTERNATIONAL: England 1, Scotland 0 (at Crystal Palace).

Tennis

HOUSTON: G. Vilas (Argentina) beat R. Stockton (US), 6—4, 6—1; H. Solomon (US) beat A. Gomez (Ecuador), 6—1, 6—3; T. Moor (US) beat J. Kriek (US), 6—3, 6—2; M. Edmondson (Australia) beat R. Ycaza (Ecuador), 6—2, 6—1; P. Kronk (Australia) beat J. Lopez-Maeso (Spain), 1—6, 6—4, 7—5; J. Fillol (Chile) beat P. Arraya (Peru), 6—1, 6—4; E. Dibbs (US) beat A. Giammalva (US), 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

ROME: J. McEnroe (US) beat I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia), 7—5, 7—6, 6—1; G. Mayer (US) beat A. Panatta (Italy), 6—2, 6—4.

NICE: A. Jarrid (Sweden) beat C. Barazzutti (Italy), 6—0, 6—1.

RESULTS: [illegible]

Rackets

Prenn ferocious in defence of open title

By Roy McKelvie

John Prenn, the holder, and Randall Crawley will meet in one semi-final round match in the British Open rackets championship, sponsored by Celestion, at Queen's Club tomorrow. In two contrasting matches Prenn beat Alan Lovell by 16—13, 15—6, 15—3 and Crawley defeated Charles Hue Williams by 15—14, 10—15, 15—12, 15—4.

Prenn's match with Lovell provided the more exhilarating rackets, at times Prenn's play was ferociously fast. Lovell held him for the first game, leading 12—8 and later, 13—12, but was then overpowered by pace. Prenn did not give Lovell much time to think, let alone decide what to do. But the first game did show that Lovell, with more play at this level, could be a very good player indeed.

Crawley's win over Hue Williams, a cut and thrust encounter, was relatively leisurely. There seemed too many gaps between points which broke up any chance of the game acquiring rhythm or flow. There were few rallies of any length.

Early on, Hue Williams showed that experience still counts. He used a variety of services, prevented Crawley finding a service length, and killed anything loose. He only surrendered the first game when Crawley at 13—14, produced four service winners. The contest virtually ended when Crawley made the only significant service run, from 4—7 to 14—7 in the third game.

SECOND ROUND: J. Prenn beat A. Lovell, 16—13, 15—6, 15—3; R. Crawley beat C. Hue Williams, 15—14, 10—15, 15—12, 15—4.

Racing

Tolmi withdraws from Nell Gwyn Stakes

By Michael Seely

Tolmi has pulled a muscle and will miss next week's Nell Gwyn Stakes at Newmarket. Bruce Hobbs said yesterday: "The injury is not too serious and I am hopeful that she will be all right in time for the 1,000 Guineas. Of course I would rather it had not happened. But Tolmi is a lightly made filly and does not take a deal of getting ready." Tolmi is the fifth produce of that remarkable mare, Stilvi.

All the leading bookmakers have removed Tolmi from their betting on the 1,000 Guineas. As a result Fairy Footsteps is an even firmer favourite and it is hard to get better odds than 3-1 on Henry Cecil's filly. The other betting news yesterday concerns the William Hill Scottish Grand National and the Playboy Bookmakers Spring Cup. The punters are convinced that Fighting Fit is going to repeat his 1979 triumph in Scotland's richest steeplechase. The sponsors report having laid Fighting Fit at all prices from 10-1 down to 7-1. Ladbrokes have had good support for Herons Hollow for the Spring Cup at Newbury the same afternoon. Guy Harwood's Lincoln runner-up is now favourite at 9-2.

Further Newbury news concerns Bel Bolide who is an unlikely starter for the Clerical Medical Greenham Stakes. Jeremy Tree said yesterday that Bel Bolide is almost certain to go for the Free Handicap at Newmarket next week. Only if the field for the Greenham appears likely to cut up would he consider changing his mind.

Concern has been mounting among trainers about the recent positive results of prohibited substances found among horses after routine tests. At present there are three trainers waiting for their cases to be heard, Peter Easterby, Walter Wharton and Bill Watts. Michael Pope, the chairman of the Trainers Federation, has been approached by several of his members but it has been decided to leave the matter until the present cases have been decided.

It is believed that the horses involved had all been fed with pegus nuts, manufactured by Ranks Hovis and McDougall. Wharton had a fresh consignment of nuts tested and they also proved to be contaminated. The prohibited substance is theobromine which contains caffeine. This substance is found in cocoa husks which are used in the manufacture of cattle-feed.

A spokesman for Ranks has said: "It is almost impossible to avoid this situation. Theobromine can be picked up in places like the holds of ships, containers and even lorries. The trouble is that modern analysis techniques are so refined that even the smallest traces can be detected."

Peter Twite, the head of administration to the Jockey Club, made the authority's position clear at Ripon yesterday: "One simply cannot have permitted levels of a prohibited substance. Apart from anything else the legal complications in any court of law would be immense as there are so many other factors involved. And do not forget that rule 53 has the following proviso. 'The Stewards of the Jockey Club may waive the fine if the trainer satisfies them that the substance was not administered by him or by any other person intentionally and that he has taken all reasonable precautions to avoid a breach of this rule.'"

This rule means however that a trainer has to satisfy the authorities that his horses have been fed from a consignment of contaminated nuts. This is not as easy as it sounds as the results of the tests can take from two to five weeks to come through and by that time the empty bags have naturally been thrown away. However, the Jockey Club are well aware of this problem and have their security staff trying to trace deliveries of nuts back to their source.

There is little doubt that the Jockey Club are right to take a firm stand and that the onus is on the manufacturers to set their houses in order. Spillers, for example, have a separate plant which is only used for the making of horse nuts.

However, it is still a worrying matter for the trainers involved as although everyone is now aware that this is a technical affair the word "doping", which is still used in these cases, has an ugly connotation

Humble pie day for the topper people

By John Karter

Substitute cider for champagne, black pudding for strawberries and flat caps for toppers, and you have the distinctive flavour of Ascot yesterday. All men are equal on the turf and under it, they say. And never was that better illustrated than yesterday when the "bread and butter" boys from the West Country and the North came to our most important racecourse and cocked a snook (well, four snooks, to be exact) at racing's hierarchy.

Oliver Carter, who trains at the Devon village of Ottery St Mary was the first snook-cocker when his former Whitbread Gold Cup winner, Otter Way, won the Merlin Hunters Steeplechase. Benefiting from the fall of the hot favourite, Persian Scimitar, and as always the outstanding riding of Jim Wilson, Otter Way shrugged off his 13 years and in so doing added a new chapter to a bizarre story.

Last summer, the pilot of a Viscount aircraft returning from Spain misread his fuel gauge and decided to make an emergency landing in a field. He executed the move with such precision that there was no loss of life or serious injury. However, the field he chose to come down in happened to be one of Carter's. His horses were thrown into a terrible panic, not just by the great silver bird plummeting from the sky, but from the ensuing cacophony from fire engines, and police cars. Many of them ran amok, plunging through barbed wire fences and two had to be put down.

Most of them, including Otter Way, apparently took months to recover from this traumatic intrusion into their lives. Some are still affected by the memory. Only last week at Devon, Carter was called before the stewards regarding the running of one of his horses. Carter offered the aeroplane story as his explanation. It was accepted, but even he must have seriously wondered whether such a tale would be shot down in flames.

Shell Burst, with Hywell Davies in the saddle, takes the final flight well clear

If you were standing within a mile or so of Les Kennard you could not fail to know about the other West Country triumph. Kennard nearly blew the roof off the stand as he bellowed encouragement for his 20 to one winner, Shell Burst, in the Expo-O-Tel Supersport Long Distance Hurdle.

However, the frenzied hugs between Kennard and Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin, the owner, afterwards, would almost certainly not have enlivened the afternoon had Derring Rose, the favourite, stayed on his feet. This celebrated equine prima donna, who at one point yesterday refused even to take the stage, looked sure to dance away with the race before he crashed to the ground three hurdles from the finish.

The North's principal coup came in the Peregrine Handicap Steeplechase, won by the favourite Fairy King, who is trained by Jimmy Fitzgerald at Malton. Fairy King, who had looked sure to win a race at Liverpool last week when he fell, must have known he was in everybody's black books yesterday, because he sprinted away from Shady Deal, the runner-up, as if his life depended on it.

Spring Chancellor was an equally emphatic winner for the North when Peter Scudamore booted him home well clear of his field in the Golden Eagle Novices Steeplechase. Trained by Arthur Stephenson, at Bishop Auckland, Spring Chancellor was quite unfancied by his connexions, which was not surprising in view of his previous efforts.

North and West apart, the afternoon was most notable for the way in which John Francome, the leading jockey, rode the helter skelter of fortune. He fell on the two Fred Winter stars, Derring Rose and Midnight Court (a sixth fence casualty in Fairy King's race), but won the Kestrel Hurdle on Winter's News King and the Hen Harrier Novices Hurdle on Bee Sting.

Richard Rowe, who rode Glamour Show, the runner up to Bee Sting, was suspended for four days for careless riding. Glamour Show was placed last, which, considering he appeared to be second best on merit, seemed inordinately harsh.

Ruscelli to make amends: My preference is for Ruscelli in tomorrow's one mile Prix de Ris-Orangis at Evry but it is possible that Hilal, Wild Idea and Gosport will also be involved in the finish, Desmond Stoneham, our French Racing Correspondent writes. In the group III Prix Exbury at Saint-Cloud last month, Ruscelli was a disappointing eighth to Armistice Day but the colt does not act on the course and the 10 furlong distance was also a little too long.

STATE OF GOING (official): Taunton: Good to soft. Worcester: Soft (heavy in home straight). Tomorrow: Warwick: Good to soft. Beverley: Soft (precautionary inspection, 10.30). Ayr: Good. Newbury: Good to soft (straight course, remainder soft).

Golf

Weeding out winners in an open Masters

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Augusta, April 8

Looking for the winner of the Masters, which starts here tomorrow, is as unrewarding as trying to find a weed on any of the Augusta National Golf Club's 18 greens.

It has been possible in the past 20 years or more to narrow the field to Palmer and Nicklaus, together with two or three others who claimed almost equal distinction at any one particular time. That is not to say that the predictions were reliable.

Who would have dared to suggest in 1966, on the occasion of Nicklaus's third Masters in four years and his unique second successive victory, that he would win only once more in the 14 following years? Or that a man with the unimposing record and the unlikely name of Fuzzy Zoeller would win two years ago? Who, too, other than those crazy Europeans, could have foreseen Ballesteros's triumph last year

The unusually open competition springs from the uncertain form of the three leading characters of the day, over here at least—Nicklaus, Watson and Trevino. None has won a tournament this year and Nicklaus and Watson, who each reached second place on one occasion, failed to make the 36-hole cut the following week. The same two players, on form, have the game, of course, to pull it off again, but Trevino, for all his renown for playing every kind of shot, some of his own creation, is inhibited, or at least thought to be inhibited, by his natural fade on a course that strongly favours the draw.

Ballesteros has also faded a little since last year, and on the evidence both of his record and of what we saw at Greensboro last week, he is not the man we remember from last April. Meanwhile, others have regained lost eminence. Miller has won two tournaments this year and may be able at last to win his first Masters after being runner-up twice. Floyd, winner in 1976, is in prime form again and probably favourite.

Aoki, a determined opponent for Nicklaus in last year's United States Open, and Norman, under his Australian blond thatch, must come into calculations, for all their humble achievements in the wake of Faldo and one or two others at Greensboro. Norman won his player's card here in only two tournaments, finishing 15th and 7th successively, an achievement spread over five tournaments for Faldo. Lietzke, like Miller, has won twice this year, otherwise he might, with his name, fall into the Zoeller category as the man least likely to.

Can we safely disregard Player? He has done nothing to encourage a belief in his capacity to win his fourth Masters' green jacket, but 10 minutes spent under Trevino's tuition may suggest that the old thirst for victory is unquenched in his forty-sixth year. There are two entries from Britain, Lyle and Evans, the amateur champion. It is sad to think that Faldo, in his present dazzling form, was unable to claim the professional place. That went to Lyle on the strength of his first place in the 1980 European money list, in front of Norman, Ballesteros and Faldo. Lyle, however, seemed altogether more relaxed than on his unsuccessful maiden voyage last year. He played nine holes with Trevino this morning

Evans, who had had Georgia on his mind since winning the amateur last year, has been paired with Floyd, for the first two days, which adds point to his remark yesterday that he would probably need a Valium sandwich before teeing-off. "I'll get nervous on the first tee with all those people around" he said. This morning, going out with three of the other amateurs in the field, he "took a pill and did not feel a thing". The ball did, as he cracked it a long way down the fairway and followed it with a wedge dead on the flag.

He had avoided the new pitfall created by lengthening the hole by 12 yards. That is a fleabite, of course, but it brings a fairway bunker more critically into play. He was, however, trapped by the 20 yards added to the eighth, with the same tactical motive.

Ballesteros Hope: Severiano Ballesteros will play in the Bob Hope British Classic at Moor Park from September 24 to 27, the Press Association report.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	400	4	10	485	4
2	565	5	11	445	4
3	360	4	12	155	3
4	220	3	13	485	5
5	450	4	14	420	4
6	190	3	15	520	5
7	365	4	16	190	3
8	530	5	17	400	4
9	440	4	18	420	4
Out 3,520			In	3,520	

The major buckles on his armour again for Harrow

By Peter Ryde

Concurrently with that other great festival of golf, the US Masters, the Halford Hewitt tournament starts today over the courses of Royal Cinque Ports and Royal St George's, both looking wonderfully verdant and cared for. Forecasts of victory in both tournaments entirely lack conviction, especially here where there are now more teams who could win than there are individuals who could win at Augusta.

If Wrekin, who upset Eton three years ago, or Merchant Taylor's, runners up six years ago, were to find success, their victory would occasion no more surprise than did that of Fuzzy Zoeller in the Masters, and if Epsom, runners up last year, or Loretto, who have done everything except win this event, were to find the knack this time, their success would be as popular as would be that of Ben Crenshaw, at Augusta.

Shrewsbury are the holders, having broken away last year from that small group of schools—Uppingham, Malvern, Cranleigh for example—who have failed over the years only at the last step. The winners are in the same quarter as Harrow, who will be thirsting for revenge against them after last year if they get the chance. Harrow have persuaded Major David Blair to buckle on his armour again. He was 60 when he contributed to the most recent of Harrow's nine victories in 1978.

Harrow's first match, against Epsom, is tomorrow and one searches in vain for signs of a really blood curdling encounter on a high level today. That indicates an even draw. Rugby will be glad to be through to Saturday, when they may expect various busy men of business, such as R. J. Bevan and M. F. Attenborough, to bring them up to full strength.

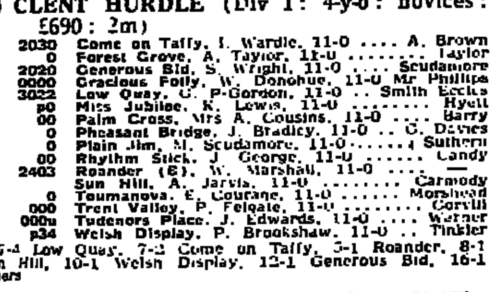
Eton should have at least two strong players in form, Richard Hurst, recent winner of the Lord Warden Cup at Rye, and Mark Dixon, a finalist in the Sunningdale Foursomes. They are also reinforced by the discovery of a one handicap Spaniard from Madrid, J. Marquez. It is time they began to threaten again.

DEAL: Berkhamsted v Dulwich; Winchester v Marlborough; Watson's v Ampleforth; Oundle v Gresham's; King's Canterbury v Chigwell; Rugby v Trent; Repton v Wellington; Eton v Lancing; Bedford v St Paul's; Felsted v Cranleigh; Fettes v Westminster; King Edward's Birmingham v Canford; Edinburgh Academicals v Cheltenham; Wellingborough v Sherborne.

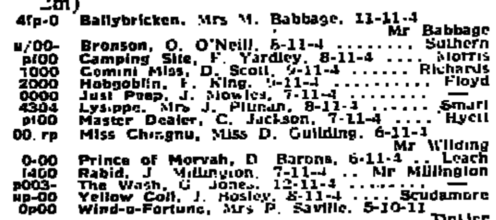
SANDWICH: Aldenham v Merchiston; Eastbourne v Tonbridge; Charterhouse v Downside; Stonyhurst v City of London; Liverpool v Blundell's; Whitgift v Uppingham; Loretto v Mill Hill; Clifton v Brighton; St Bees v Stowe; The Leys v Radley; Haileybury v Glenalmond; Malvern v Forest.

Worcester NH programme

1.30 BREDON CHASE (Div I: Novices: £1,078: 2m)



2.0 CLENT HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: novices: £690: 2m)



2.30 BREDON CHASE (Div II: Novices: £1,078: 2m)

3.0 CITY HURDLE (Selling: Handicap: £536: 2m)

3.30 MALVERN HURDLE (Handicap: £1,837: 3m)

4.0 CLENT HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £690: 2m)

4.30 MADRESFIELD CHASE (Handicap: £1,755: 3m)

5.0 BREDON CHASE (Div III: Novices: £1,078: 2m)

5.30 GRUNWICK NH FLAT RACE (£578: 2m)

Worcester selections

1.30 Saint Taffy. 2.0 Come on Taffy. 2.30 Gemini Miss. 3.0 Boodle's. 3.30 Popsi's Mandate. 4.0 King Hustler. 4.30 Flying Gamble. 5.00 Choral Prince. 5.30 Allten Glazed.

Taunton NH programme

2.15 PITMINSTER HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £414: 2m)

2.45 CROWCOMBE HURDLE (Selling: £420: 2m)

3.15 WADHAM STRINGER CHASE (Hunters: £1,118: 3m 1f)

3.45 THURLOXTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,251: 2m 3f)

4.15 WEST MONKTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,272: 2m)

4.45 PITMINSTER HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £414: 2m)

* Doubtful runner

Taunton selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Princeton. 2.45 Mount Parnassus. 3.15 Cromwell Road. 3.45 Swallow Hill. 4.15 Money Talks. 4.45 Cilium.

Worcester NH

3.0 (3.1) NEWLAND STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,080: 2m)

3.30 (3.31) BIGLIS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,994: 2m)

4.30 (4.35) STOURPORT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,566: 2½m)

Ascot NH

4.10 (4.16) GOLDEN EAGLE CHASE (Novices: £4,116: 2½m)

3.3 (3.3) PEREGRINE CHASE (Handicap: £5,641: 2½m)

Ripon results

3.15 (3.17) DANBY HANDICAP (Selling: £1,002: 1m)

PLACEPOT: £440.55 for 50p stake. Pool of £314.55 carried forward to Worcester today.

Boxing

Matchmaker takes on WBC in court

New York, April 8. A three million dollar private law suit seeking the dissolution of the World Boxing Council (WBC) in the United States has begun in the US District Court.

The suit filed by Teddy Brenner, a former president of Madison Square Garden's boxing department and a matchmaker for 40 years, claims the WBC and its Mexican president, José Sulaiman, conspired to stifle competition in the promotion of world championship bouts in the United States.

Mr Brenner seeks to show that the WBC and Mr Sulaiman engaged in "predatory acts" to prevent him from competing as a matchmaker. The hearing, which began yesterday, is expected to last about 10 days. Among those likely to testify are the world's leading boxing promoters, Bob Arum and Don King

Mr Brenner charges that Mr Sulaiman has "dictatorial powers over the WBC", and uses those powers to benefit Mr King.

Cycling

WEVELGEM (Belgium): Ghent-Wevelgem race: (251 km): 1. J. Raas (Netherlands), 6hrs 47mins; 2. R. de Vlaeminck; 3. F. de Wolf; 4. G. Braun (WG); 5. M. Demeyer; 6. A. van der Poel (Netherlands), all 12sec behind. 12. S. Kelly (Ireland), 15sec behind. 28. G. Jones (GB), 5.32.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 106, Chicago Bulls 97; Milwaukee Bucks 109, Philadelphia 76ers 99; Houston Rockets 107, San Antonio Spurs 98; Phoenix Suns 102, Kansas City Kings 80.

Rowing

London oarsmen off to train in South Africa

By Jim Railton

The main issues arising out of the Amateur Rowing Association's council meeting this week concerned money and conscience, which are often not entirely unrelated. According to your persuasion, money can make the world go around or, from the pure amateur point of view, it is the root of all evil in sport. For a moment those homespun philosophies must take a back seat. Five oarsmen and their coach David Tanner, have gone to train in South Africa.

The oarsmen hail from London-Thames Tradesmen, who want to win a gold medal for Great Britain in Munich next September. To achieve this they are making many personal sacrifices, including loading their blood with oxygen. They have chosen South Africa because of the climate at this time of the year and to lessen the effects of jet lag with the small time difference flying from north to south. This is intended as an experiment before attempting the exercise again in Europe just before the world championships.

The crew and coach stress that they have gone to South Africa to train and not compete and so did not need ARA approval. But the ARA executive committee, realising that the visit would altitude—against my wishes—for them that they do not approve of the visit.

So they have gone out as club crews on a private visit. Cynics will ask whether they have taken white servants with them. How will the United Nations, who are to issue a blacklist next month, view the visit? It all arises from the assumption that to win a world or Olympic championship medal it is necessary to train at altitude.

When I trained a crew at high altitude—against my wishes—for the Olympic Games in 1972, the only thing I found altitude guaranteeing was sore throats. It remains to be seen whether altitude training in South Africa promotes bad consciences. The party have gone out aware of the likely controversy, perhaps somewhat blinkered by their ambition for their country.

I am delighted to see that by a majority the ARA council have allowed monitored money prizes for approved regattas. They had rejected this after a year's trial but member clubs demanded an about-turn.

For the third successive year the Samuel Whitbread Sprint Challenge 500-metre race may take place at the national championships in Nottingham. There will be heats at six regional regattas, those reaching the final sharing out £2,000 in prize money, with £1,000 for the winner.

Cycling

Tour route changed to cater for an extra large field

John Wilcockson

This year's Tour de France may have a record number of starters, equalling the 1928 total of 162 riders. The organizers of the 4,000 kilometres race have announced that they are expecting as many as 18 teams to set out from Nice on June 25. If so, the numbers of riders in each team will be reduced from 10 to nine.

To cater for such a large field, this year's route announced last October, is having to be slightly modified. The first big change is to reduce the distance of the fifth stage finishing at Pla-d'Adet in the French Pyrenees, from 132 to 71 and a half miles by starting the stage at Saint Gaudens instead of near Toulouse. This will enable all the teams to remain overnight in Carcassonne after the previous day's team time trial from Beziers. A lengthy transfer by road to Toulouse after the fourth stage will thus be avoided.

The second modification announced is the replacement of the stage 13 individual time trial on the Zolder motor racing circuit in Belgium by a road race of 96.3 miles. This will enable the riders to finish a day earlier, allowing more time for a transfer by air to Mulhouse, where the fourteenth stage on Friday, July 10 will now be contested as an individual time trial instead of as a road race.

Horse trials

Badminton entries ready for dressage

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Badminton horse trials, with which Whitbread have been associated for 21 years, start at 8.50 this morning when Lucinda Prior-Palmer, already victorious on a record four occasions, initiates two days of dressage on her first horse, Killaire, the conquering hero for Charles Cayzer in 1979. He will be followed by Clarissa Strachan on Merry Sovereign and Richard Meade on Speculator III and these three will bring up the rear at the end of Friday afternoon.

The field of 95 had shrunk to 80 before yesterday evening, when the first veterinary inspection took place on the north front of Badminton House. A departure from tradition which has been dictated by the number of entries. It will be repeated for Sunday morning's inspection before the final show jumping stage.

All 80 surviving entries passed the panel and will take the field. As riders are limited by the international rules to two horses apiece, Miss Prior-Palmer has withdrawn Falmouth Bay and will start the New Zealand-bred grey, Marangi Bay with Killaire. Richard Meade has withdrawn Three Cups, who competed at Bramham and Burghley last year, and Miss Strachan has withdrawn Radjel, who has made a remarkable recovery from a dislocated fetlock joint. This was the result of an untoward encounter with a motor car on the road opposite his home at Cullompton, and competed last autumn at Osberton.

The defending holder of the Whitbread Trophy, Mark Todd, of New Zealand, with Southern Comfort III, will do his test late tomorrow afternoon, but the favourite, Bruce Davidson, with Mike Tango, on whom he won his second world title in 1978, at Lexington, Kentucky will perform his dressage somewhat earlier in the day, probably between the coffee break and lunch.

The Whitbread Trophy which this year lies between 10 competing nations, was worth £150 to the winner when it was first presented but now carries £3,000 prize money. The expense of keeping, training, equipping and travelling a horse has increased commensurately since that time.

Since 1976, Badminton has been the only event which not only offers free stabling and forage for all the horses, but accommodates and feeds all the grooms as well. The grooms' canteen is the old servants hall of Badminton House, and its walls are lined with antlers, many of them centuries old.

Olympic Games

Sports ministers asked to oppose racialism

The president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Juan Antonio Samaranch, again condemned racial discrimination in sport yesterday.

Mr Samaranch told the Council of Europe sports ministers, who began a three-day meeting in Palma, Majorca, that the IOC had been the first body to condemn racial discrimination officially and had absolutely no intention of going back on the issue. The United Nations special committee against apartheid are said to have asked the ministers—in a cable to the Council of Europe headquarters in Strasbourg—to consider racial discrimination and take appropriate measures.

The conference is scheduled tomorrow to discuss matters of political concern in international sport. They will also consider the possibility of a permanent site for the Olympic Games and a reduction of the use of national symbols. Mr Samaranch said that decisions on both issues would be taken at the 11th Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden in September.

He told reporters that the IOC was working towards a definition of professionalism which would help the committee decide who was eligible for the Olympics. Those coming within the professional category would be excluded.

Hector Monro, Britain's Minister for Sport, called for stepping up of the campaign against drugs.

NEW BOOKS

Other and better things

English Culture and the Decline of the Industrial Spirit 1850-1980
By Martin J. Wiener

(Cambridge, £9.95)

"We are here" remarked an English industrialist to an interviewer in the 1960s,

to make carpets as pleasantly as possible, and to make a profit without sacrificing the provision of a good civilized life for the work people. Human beings are first on my list. I've always been well off, and I don't want to make a million quid.

Assuming that he meant what he said, this strikes me as a self evidently admirable way to carry on, but one can read to the very end of *English Culture and the Decline of the Industrial Spirit* without discovering whether Martin J. Wiener thinks so, too. I suspect he might, for if he began this absorbing inquiry into anti-industrial opinion in Britain between the Great Exhibition and the election of Margaret Thatcher as an indictment of English unwillingness and inability to change today, he has ended with a record of only a little hypocrisy and much that is honourable and good. "My father never had much money", reflected J. B. Priestley in 1970, "but then he was not thinking about money, but about other and better things."

English Culture contains few economic facts and virtually no statistics at all. It is a synthesis of other men's views. Instead of figures it uses the words of writers, speakers, publicists, and politicians - among many, Ruskin, Mill, Arnold, Dickens, Inge, Baldwin, Macdonald, Tawney, Trevelyan and Keynes — who shared a common distaste for industrialism, a belief that it was somehow unsuited to the genius of the English people; many also believed that the true morality of England lay in the village, the countryside and the land.

Some of this was wistful metropolitan fantasy. "I can see the village greens", cried George Lansbury in 1934, "with the Maypoles once again erected, and the boys and girls, young men and maidens, all joining in the mirth and foll of May Day" (Mirth and *what*, George? The view from Poplar might at times almost be confused with the strength and joy being expended elsewhere that year). Surely not even William Morris believed that London had ever really been "small, and white, and clean"? But the rustic dream dreamed on, and two Prime Ministers elected to pose as sons of the soil because, in the Twenties and Thirties, enough people who voted for them wanted to believe that they were.

Wiener dates Britain's irreversible industrial decline from its very point of technological climax, 1851. Inside the Crystal Palace itself, a vanguard of cultural counter-revolution was already ticking away: Pugin's Medieval Court, cleverly disguising reaction and morality as good taste and nostalgia. The Great Exhibition's prospect of infinite economic development was never wholeheartedly embraced not, says, Wiener, as is frequently asserted, because resources and markets faded away or had to be shared with the first competitiors who arrived on the scene, but because the individual and collective will to develop indefinitely were simply not there. Status and prestige were valued above the mere making of more profits; engineers and businessmen declined in social acceptability; gentrification, the public schools, Oxbridge and the City obsessed and ensnared the entrepreneurial class. Finance abandoned industry. Efficiency was considered bad form, greed distasteful to the Anglican God.

The book surveys a deep undertow of feeling — idealism, indifference, hostility — which combined with numerous social, political and economic factors to slam the brakes on further growth. If we declined to commit ourselves to infinite expansion for Prince Albert or even to more modest growth for Macmillan, Wilson, and Heath, it is because we had, and have, no further wish to grow. Why, then did so many of us vote for Mrs Thatcher in 1979? To get some order, if Wiener is correct, but not to grow.

American scholars receive much stick over here whenever they have the nerve to make unfamiliar imaginative patterns from areas of British experience shared by Britons still alive — their inexhaustible interest in our crisis springs partly from a desire to avoid, in due course, going the same way — and they are particularly taken to task for shifting the scenery around to fit their view. Professor of History at Rice University, Texas, Wiener is not guilty of that, for if he offers a particular and selective view, he defines it explicitly with no pretence that it is going to explain all. A second volume is needed to show how we managed to invent the first industrial revolution, despite our argued distaste for both revolution and industry, and a third to examine the views of the urban and rural labouring class from, as say, 1800 to the present day.

The only clue to the popular, and therefore political, effectiveness of the middle-class sensibilities who inform *English Culture and the Decline of the Industrial Spirit* are the sales figures of those who performed sensationally well: Robert Blatchford's bucolic socialist dream of *Merrie England* (1894) cleared more than a million copies: so did the pamphlets of the 1941 Malvern Church conference which promoted a postwar world away from the shattered industrial cities. Trevelyan's *English Social History* was one of the most successful, and characteristic, books of the Forties, and Trevelyan had told us we had lost our souls:

The modern Englishman is fed and clothed better than his ancestor, but his spiritual side, in all that connects him with the beauty of the world, is utterly starved as no people have been starved in the history of the world.

It is a well-organized book, rich in wide reading and examples, some drawn from imaginative literature, occasionally *(Gaudy Night, Decline and Fall)* with an apparent unawareness of irony and rather too straight a face. Wiener makes his points clearly, supports, illustrates and develops them, sums up. He is a trifle repetitive. There is some occasional fractured syntax, more misprints than should be allowed in a book from this press, and one or two questionable cross-cultural grabs: "Queen Anne style" was hardly the architectural equivalent of Hardy's novels, nor were Voysey and the Arts and Crafts designers so exclusively quaint as Wiener seems to think: Voysey's work is distinguished by the pioneering modernity of its comfort, light and space, and the impeccably ambiguous Professor might just think that, for England, this was distinction and progress enough.

Michael Ratcliffe

Shiva, Lord of the Dance, from "The History of the Dance" (Orbis, £15), magnificently illustrated, from early rituals to the ballet and John Travolta, with such delights as Goya's "The burial of the sardine", by two eminent, witty, readable and learned critics of the dance, Mary Clarke and Clement Crisp.

Reflections in a set of mirrors

Like it Was
The Diaries of Malcolm Muggeridge, selected and edited by John Bright-Holmes

(Collins, £9.95)

Roll up! Roll up! SEE the Diarist getting disillusioned with the Soviet Union! WATCH him dancing the Roger de Coverley in wartime Portugal! HEAR his doubts about whether George Orwell's reputation is justified!

Or, as the slip on the bookjacket puts it, not much less raucously: "You've watched the TV. Now read the Diaries."

In the foreword to this selection, Malcolm Muggeridge describes himself as "a true child of the 20th century, with a sceptical mind and a sensual disposition." I don't know about that: it's a Pascalian pirouette, claiming at once too much and too little. But he's certainly a true child of showbiz: he's made the Grade there, whatever his much-aired doubts about his achievements elsewhere.

In fact, if the Creationists are right, I think we've been honoured with the best-authenticated example of *homo multi-medius*. It is years since I saw Malcolm Muggeridge in the flesh; and I now think of him as a kind of Magritte figure: he exists in a whole set of barber's mirrors (the TV reflecting the autobiographies, which reflect the diaries) but there's no one at all in the chair.

These diaries prove me wrong. Or at least, they prove (as with religious myths) that a Man existed once. They have been heavily cut down from the originals; and some tinkering has gone on. (It is hard to know how much. Certainly some background material has been silently added to the text. And the text itself is based on a re-dictation by Muggeridge from the original diaries.) But they seem to convey the true note of life as she is lived. "I write it carelessly, as it comes", he says in the first year represented here — 1932.

There are three main sections: Muggeridge in Moscow, trying to send back copy to the *Manchester Guardian*; in India on the staff of the Calcutta *Statesman*; and in England under the Attlee government. The rest is infill — a few pages about various foreign assignments, some elderly sententiousness towards the end, and a long gap during the war, when he worked for British intelligence.

This gap is tantalizing, because one of the things Muggeridge was, was a special variety of social climber. He went to a local school, and then to an unsmart Cambridge college at a time when un[…] graduates from state sch[…] were still distinctly rare, [...] married "up" — to Bea[…] Webb's niece — and started [...] make his way in the world.

The decision, in the Sec[…] World War, not to send all [...] intellectuals over the top, [...] not to repeat the massacre [...] the Somme, had an impor[…] social effect — which we [...] only just beginning to see [...] end of. They were drafted [...] the grey world of espionage [...] counter-espionage and "[…] chological warfare" inst[…] Starting at Selhurst gram[…] school, Muggeridge made it [...] member of Pratt's. But he [...] became a member of that gre[…] and, in a way, smarter cl[…] Once in the secret world, pe[…] never seem quite to leave it."

Men from MI5 and MI6 bo[…] and out of the postwar page[…] the diary. Dick White, the h[…] of MI5, "came to lunch": "[…] talked about the *Daily Wo[…]* and how it is financed." [...] again: "Went along to MI6 [...] the afternoon, and, to [...] considerable embarrassm[…] saw Goronwy Rees going i[…] Or, at a Royal Acade[…] banquet, "Rather grati[…] when Munnings went [...] Anthony Blunt, a spinster[…] finicky figure, with whom I [...] some dealings in MI5 during [...] war."

The Soviet diaries (on wh[…] his *Winter in Moscow* w[…] based) are very moving: he [...] "iron theory crushing out [...] lives of the people". He ret[…] into a neutral (rather t[…] right-wing) scepticism. But [...] practice this meant leader-w[…] ing for *The Daily Telegraph*.

In the Indian pages, Mug[…] ridge emerges as a kind [...] lascivious white raider, catch[…] up on the *Kama Sutra*, [...] meeting the lovely Khursh[…] "She is indescribably anim[…] exquisitely animal." He has [...] quality of all good diarists: [...] doesn't mind being seen [...] make a fool of himself.

The lightest, and most am[…] ing, pages are those where [...] tries to see the funny side [...] the not very funny Attlee yea[…] In the company of Orw[…] Anthony Powell, Grah[…] Greene, his sharp paragra[…] are like shorthand chapt[…] drafts for *A Dance to the Mu[…] of Time*.

The intermittent religios[…] is, I have to say, maudlin a[…] reads like fakery (whether it [...] or not). I also got increasin[…] intrigued by another grey a[…] — his obviously very long-s[…] fering wife. There's a hint [...] some pages that, but [...] recurrent dyspepsia, we wo[…] know a very different Mug[…] ridge. We must be grateful t[…] no satisfactory cure has be[…] found.

Paul Bark[…]

Playing games

The Games War
A Moscow Journal
By Christopher Booker

(Faber, £5.95. Paperback £2.95)

Moscow during the Olympic Games was not the Moscow of today. Even those of us who were there for the first time realized that despite our apparent freedom to travel throughout its newly spruced up centre and extensive concrete suburbs we were cocooned either by our typical lack of adventure or unease over where such adventure would lead.

We went as accredited sports journalists and some of us would have admitted to Christopher Booker's impression that we had reservations about his intentions. His brief from the *Daily Mail* appeared to be the exhumation of anything that would reflect badly on the host country, and probably make our task more difficult.

He confesses that when the *Mail* asked what he thought about "covering" the Olympics:

the offer came as a complete surprise to me, for as a critic and commentator I am the kind of journalist who does not normally stray further from his desk than the kitchen next door to make a cup of coffee.

Once in Moscow he probably strayed further than any other British journalist and the outcome is an essay in support of his repugnance of the Soviet system, but increased appreciation of the people.

I found it hard to suppress a feeling that he used the Games as brutally as the Soviet authorities and some western governments. His comments on the sport are perfunctory; he visits the Lenin Stadium between his many other activities and is troubled that the death of Vladimir Vysotsky, an actor and singer ("perhaps the best loved in Russia") should not penetrate the "Olympic bubble" which was the Rossiya Hotel, the press centres and the stadia. His reaction tells as much about him as the journalists by and large, live in a perpetual bubble of sporting events and were, predictably, unmoved.

The inner bubble in Moscow was much the same as in Montreal and Munich, though without the visible threat of the gun, but Booker probes the psychology of those whose lives are restricted to perpetual boundaries of ideology and geography — the outer limits that for three weeks the rest of us were prepared to overlook. He interprets all signs of restriction and security as evidence of the whole oppressive, failing system.

At the heart of the objections to Moscow as an Olympic site was not Afghanistan, a timely sign of Soviet aggression, but the knowledge that the Games would be used for propaganda. Booker expresses it well

the real tragedy of communism is that it so desperately tries to pretend through its glorification of power and organization and the collective, that it can inspire the loftiest feelings, can speak of human dignity, can breathe the language of the soul. And it cannot do this because it denies those very parts of the human personality from which such things derive.

If he joined those who propagated political beliefs through a sports occasion, his sensitive observations leave sports journalists to question their insularity and their readiness to overlook almost anything provided the telephone service operates and the bars stay open until the paper has "gone to bed" at home. But in Moscow many of us joined with him as the Olympic flame went out and

I was seized by an irrational fear. I felt that, so long as that flame had been alight, we had somehow been all right, but now we were all suddenly back in darkness and uncertainty. Anything could happen.

Norman Fox

I was very much amused

The Young Victoria
By Alison Plowden

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £9.95)

Old Mr Creevey was at Brighton again in 1837 and capitulated at once to the young Queen Victoria. He was particularly impressed by her attentions to the Duchess of Kent. "I never saw", he wrote, "a more pretty or natural devotion than she shows to her mother in everything. . . ." Greville, too — and more significantly, since he knew the true state of affairs — testified to her "irreproachable" manner to the Duchess. This is perhaps the only aspect of the "sad childhood" to which Queen Victoria afterwards referred that this unassuming narrative does not bring out.

The actual childhood, as distinct from girlhood, appears to have been anything but sad. Miss Plowden shows, like scenes from a magic lantern, all manner of bright glimpses of the rosy little girl at Kensington Palace. Leigh Hunt enjoyed seeing her walking in Kensington Gardens followed by a footman who looked "somehow like a gigantic fairy". And sometimes in hay-making time she could be seen out with her own little rake, fork and cart. Once when she was four George IV sent for her to Carlton House to be shown off at a state dinner party and was "greatly delighted" with her. At Windsor a little later occurred the celebrated early demonstration of royal tact when, asked what the band should play, she replied "Oh, Uncle King, I should like God save the King better than any other tune."

She sounds a delightful child, tantrums and all, and she was in fact a great success with the Family. William IV and Queen Adelaide — whom one can't help liking more and more — appear to have been devoted to her. It was only the Duchess of Kent and that tyrant of Kensington Palace, the Irish adventurer Sir John Conroy, with their schemes for personal power, who made life increasingly miserable. No wonder Greville remarked as she grew up on a "caution and prudence" regrettable in one so young. It is a dark and unlikely background for the girlhood of an English princess in the nineteenth century.

Her accession changed everything. Miss Plowden entitles one chapter "I Was Very Much Amused". It reveals a normal girl's passion for the opera, theatres and dancing, and more than a normal girl's rejoicing in the more serious opportunities that now came her way. There was the Coronation, here presented more touchingly than usual; there was, from the very beginning, kind Lord Melbourne; and eventually and best of all there was Albert. A book such as this, devoted to only a section of Queen Victoria's life, has compensating advantages. There is more room to draw on those earlier accounts which, although in every bibliography, are hard to come by except in public libraries, and only the strict specialist in this most documented of lives will be able to complain that he is none the wiser for it.

Jan Stephens

Poetry

John Ashbery is the Salvador Dali of contemporary verse in English — by which I mean that he is a master draughtsman who has designs on his audience to convince us that he is really a genius. Like Dali, he has no one recognizable or characteristic manner. His work is an anthology of styles. He writes poems in which nothing is certain, and meaning is consistently withheld. Some of his earlier books (I'm thinking particularly of *The Tennis Court Oath*, published in 1962) consist of verse of such remorseless obscurity that there was even an anecdote current that he wrote it by selecting the seventh line down on the seventh page of every seventh book in his library. If not true, then it still tells a truth. Ashbery is many voices in one man. He's a joker, a trickster, a clown. What is remarkable about him is that, having said this, I still have to say that the poems in his *As We Know* (Carcanet New Press, £4.95) have a quality of pure mesmerism. The long "Litany" especially, written in double columns, for two voices which we are meant to hear or overhear simultaneously but independently, is a stunning achievement. I cannot understand it, and after several readings I am convinced that being understood is no part of Ashbery's purpose, yet it has a power of verbal fascination which keeps drawing the reader back. Instrumental in this process are of course the brief individual passages which *can* immediately be understood:

But poetry is making things in the past;
The past transcends and excuses these
Grimy arguments which fog over as soon as
You begin to contemplate them Poetry
Has already happened. And the agony
Of looking steadily at something isn't
Really there at all, it's something you
Once read about; its narrative thrust
Carries it far beyond what it thought it was
All het up about; its charm, no longer
A diversionary tactic, is something like
Grace, in the long run, which is what poetry is

What it comes down to is this, perhaps: that Ashbery's work intrigues because it concentrates a playfully profound imagination upon the whole problem of meaning and identity, and comes up with no answers, only alternative questions in the form of verse which in a sense *replaces* the joys and anxieties which inspired it. He always seems determined to puzzle out some more-than-personal truth from all the accents and accidents of its saying, with a result that while he has no single "voice" he often rises to an unquestionable authority of *tone*. He will baffle you. But he will haunt you. It's worth working through the bafflement to the ghost, in my opinion. To return to my original figure: while Ashbery, like Dali, can turn out work which seems merely jewelled and meretricious, his *is* nevertheless a real and disturbing talent. In the corner of the most stagey Dali picture, you will often find a well-drawn boat or wristwatch. In the corner of Ashbery's most rhetorical and evasive poems, you will often find lines as memorable and truthful as any going.

Edward Thomas, at his best, consists of nothing else but such corners. In a sense he was helped here by the fact that he did not start writing poems until he was 36, and by the accident of his death in the first stages of the Battle of Arras some three years later. If the writing of poetry may be compared to walking, we might say that a poet who begins young (and Thomas is the only major poet I can think of who did not) learns to run before he can walk, learns how to deal with the "big" moments before he can find meaning in the "small" things of maybe more profound significance, and when he is not running the young poet may waste his time trying to imitate other walkers or setting out deliberately to develop an original walk of his own, the deliberateness being in this case absurd. Thomas avoided such antics. Knowing, as it were, plenty about the proper disposition of his arms and legs before he came to poetry, this poet hit his stride immediately. Here is the conclusion of what the new paperback edition of *The Collected Poems of Edward Thomas* (Oxford, £2.95) shows to have been only the fourth poem he wrote in his life:

I have mislaid the key. I sniff the spray
And think of nothing, I see and I hear nothing.
Yet seem, too, to be listening, lying in wait
For what I should, yet never can, remember:
No garden appears, no path, no hoar-green bush
Of Lad's-love, or Old Man, no child beside,
Neither father nor mother, nor any playmate;
Only an avenue, dark, nameless, without end.

That will prevail, I think, when higher pitched voices have worn themselves out. Thomas wrote only 144 poems in that astonishing burst of energy which was his very brief life as a poet. Of that number, about two dozen are of the first water. He was *not* a war poet. His work — as Martin Seymour-Smith once pointed out — is ultimately nearer to Rilke than to Robert Frost. Seymour-Smith defines his subject-matter as "not nature — though he evokes nature finely — but the menacing and tormenting web of eroticism, beauty (as he felt in nature) and solipsist experience". I think this is worth repeating because it is true, and because Edward Thomas is so often misunderstood and underestimated because faintly praised for the wrong reasons. The new Oxford paperback contains also his private diary kept during his last three months as a soldier.

Hans Magnus Enzensberger's *The Sinking of the Titanic* (Carcanet New Press, £3.95) is interesting. The poet takes an historical event and pursues it through 33 cantos and a number of interspersed pieces which examine and attack his own motives and methods. I found the nervous self-questionings more moving than the narrative sections, though the latter are certainly impressive in their variety, moving from the lyric to the satirical with much ease and authority. The translation from the German has been done by Enzensberger himself.

Finally, I would like to recommend Herbert Lomas's collection entitled *Public Footpath* (Anvil Press, £3.25) for its sequence "Todmorden", about the Pennines where he was born and spent his childhood; Libby Houston's *At the Mercy* (Allison & Busby, £4.95, £2.75) for its very moving title poem in memory of her husband, the artist Mal Dean, who died of cancer in 1974 at the age of 33; and Peter Porter's *English Subtitles* (Oxford, £3.50) for its excursions and discursions in many forms and directions.

Robert Nye

Down with barbarians

Mediaeval Greece
By Nicolas Cheetham

(Yale, £12)

No period of history has been so closely and lovingly studied as what went on in Greece between 600 BC and the death of Alexander. After that we lose interest. Gibbon remarked loftily that he was not going to pursue the obscure and various dynasties that rose or fell on the continent or in the isles. After the Glory had departed, the post-classical Greeks were "discounted as the unmoral refuse of mediaeval Slav migrations, sullying the land of their birth with the fury of their politics and the malformation of their small brown bodies". When Greece is not free, it hardly counts as Greece. As the Corinthian boy wrote in the sand for Mummius, the Goering of the Roman occupation army: "Three and four times happy are the Greeks who died on the wide plain of Troy, fighting for Greece."

Sir Nicolas Cheetham represented us at Athens for many years. His study of the age when Greece was ruled by princes from the West is the first in English since 1908, although Sir Steven Runciman's *Mistra* published last year covers half the territory. It is a story rich in complication between Greeks and Slavs, Franks and Catalans, Italians and Turks, Orthodox and Catholic and Muslim, East and West.

The stage is peopled with an extraordinary cast, from philogamous Isabelle, Lady of Kalamata and Princess of Achaia, to the Rhinelander Berthold von Katzenellenbogen, whose name must have tripped the tongues of his Thessalian vassals. The period is fraught with extravagance. Fourteen thousand Bulgarian prisoners are blinded and sent back to the Tsar, who, understandably, dies of horror. Burgundian knights break lances between the ruined colonnades of archaic temples, and Turkish and Venetian galleys chase each other around the waters once ruled by the triremes.

If there can be a central theme in so muddled a period it is that the Greek and Latin currents in medieval Hellas obstinately refused to blend. England assimilates its invaders and immigrants and turns them into Englishmen. Foreign domination just made the Greeks more Greek, and more aware of their own cultural and religious way of life, more contemptuous of the barbarians. The Frankish layer was a part of France transplanted to Greek soil.

The book is particularly interesting about the cultural interaction between the oil and vinegar of East and West. Although medieval Greece is a submerged period of history, it surfaces in strange places. Mistra implanted true Greek culture in the Italian Renaissance. Dante, Boccaccio, and Shakespeare conferred upon Theseus, the national hero of ancient Athens, the medieval title of Duke; and Chaucer's Theseus is a flower of medieval not archaic chivalry. The Delphic oracle was not quite right in its celebrated epitaph: the splendid hall had not entirely fallen to the ground. Apollo still had a dwelling.

Philip Howard

Fiction

The Turn-around
By Vladimir Volkoff
Translated by Alan Sheridan
(Bodley Head, £6.95)

Goebbels and Gladys
By Keith Colquhoun
(John Murray, £6.95)

Tit for Tat
By Verity Bargate
(Cape, £5.95)

The Tokyo-Montana Express
Richard Brautigan
(Cape, £6.50)

A successful master-spy, Vladimir Volkoff declares, is a failed novelist. Indiscretion and ingratitude characterize scribbler and spook alike. *The Turn-around* is, however, a successful novel, which makes Mr Volkoff appear a spy *manque*. I shall be indiscreet and grateful enough to say that his book lies in the no-man's-land of literature between Dostoevsky and Graham Greene, trapped somewhere between *The Possessed* and *Our Man in Havana*.

The psychological spy novel as practised by Greene and Le Carre seemed trapped in its own dead end. More and more elegant imitations of the genre were turning forests into best-sellers. *The Turn-around* converts stale timber into stimulating questions. The pastiche becomes the provocative. In one of the notable passages of the book, the hero discusses the roots of the biblical Greek verb *epistrepho*, meaning "to change, to turn", in order to explain how a KGB Major and militant Marxist could suffer a conversion to belief in God as surprising and apostolic as Saul on the road to Damascus.

By his concentration on the common dialectic within Christianity and Marxism, by his knowledge of the Russian rituals and roots that still bind *emigre* and Communist together, Mr Volkoff has changed the banal story of an operation called Culverin, invented in Paris to keep spooks in their jobs by turning a KGB Major Popov, into a heady piece of political and religious philosophical drama. The climax, in which a tape-machine hidden under a lectern records Popov's confession to a Russian priest, is inspired by the Grand Inquisitor's speech in *The Brothers Karamazov*. It is one of the more trenchant dialogues yet written between those who love God and those who wish [...] destroy the love of Him. *T[…] Turn-around* entertains a[…] informs while nagging the mi[…] and the soul. It should be re[…] and reread.

Goebbels and Gladys dea[…] with a more mundane probler[…] There is no conversion her[…] The question is — How lo[…] does it take a Fleet Street ha[…] to turn? Keith Colquhou[…] knows his Street of Shame s[…] by evasion: indeed, he calls h[…] book both fiction and non-fi[…] tion. His protagonist is a litt[…] Goebbels, a professional pr[…] pared to invent history, disto[…] facts and pervert truth all for [...] by-line and a salary. The scen[…] are nastily accurate, the di[…] logue often witty. "I sometim[…] wonder", the anti-hero says, "[…] Beaverbrook and Rotherme[…] invented Hitler and Musso[…] The answer is — very probabl[…] and daily, if it sold more paper[…]

In this book, the worm turn[…] because his woman is black. H[…] is asked to do a biased series o[…] racism and leaves to write [...] novel. This is something to rea[…] for those who wish to b[…] amused by the dirty tricks [...] Fleet Street. For those that ar[…] alread disgusted by them, *Th[…] Turn-around* contains mor[…] irony and thought about ho[…] misinformation may still con[…] tain truths enough to b[…] significant.

For the third novel in a row Verity Bargate makes our stomachs turn and our hearts ache. *Tit for Tat* tells the story of a girl's betrayal by her mother, step-father, lover, and husband, until she is pushed into an act of self-mutilation that destroys her life. A black humour, a laconic and lucid style, and a grim accuracy make compelling reading of Ms Bargate's account of grievous bodily harm. She knows how to ease pain by sudden laughter. "God's a Tory", a woman says, facing a cancer operation. "All these cuts." The author might achieve almost anything if she were to leave the scrutiny of the anatomy of melancholy for the surgery of society.

Of the flower children of yesteryear, Richard Brautigan published the most original fables and the straightest prose. There seemed more than Gertrude Stein or Saroyan in him. There was a searching for contemporary myths and feelings as intense as in a *haiku*. *The Tokyo-Montana Express* has come off the rails. It is the diary and jottings of an uncoupled mind. More like *pot pourri* now. Mr Brautigan gives off a faint and disordered smell of the writer he was. "I think my mind is going", he observes of himself. "It is changing into a cranial junkyard." He is too talented not to try to put his head together again.

Andrew Sinclair

The Broken Road: Letters Volume 6, 1947-52, by Freya Stark, edited by Lucy Moorehead (Michael Russell, £9.50). The first letter is written from Windsor Castle, the last from Athens, and they span the range of friendships and interest, from Bernard Berenson, Lord Wavell, the Duff Coopers, John Grey Murray, to friends far younger than herself, concerning writing, travelling, astonishingly strenuous walks, even climbing, learning to ride a Vespa, buying pretty clothes (Molyneux, Schiaparelli, Hartnell) though always rather hard up. She surprised herself and her friends by marrying Stewart Perowne in 1947, a marriage which came to grief, here indicated, but not dwelled upon, in years that held more interest than happiness.

Nationwide
BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe

A poor week for boozers, women and members of parliament: for a boozing woman MP indeed a disaster. Dr Marsha Morgan told us that women get drunk more easily than men and should always drink less, preferably not at all. Lord Lubbock attacked the "Niagara of drink" available at Westminster as long as the Commons and Lords are in session, and said how awful it all was. The law of libel prevented his naming names, of course, and *Nationwide* flashed up a photograph of Churchill giving a squiffy V-sign and Gaitskell smelling a rose to show what *they* thought, but the teetotalling zeal in Lubbock's eyes remained bright. On Monday Sir Horace Cutler won a prize, and on Tuesday he discounted the probability of defeat next month and told us how smashing the Tories had been over the last four years at County Hall.

The true purpose of *Nationwide* is to assure us that, whatever uncontrollable atrocities may have occurred in the early evening news, real life in Britain goes on, and may be chopped into an infinite variety of frequently incomplete shapes for easy digestion. Longer items, like that on the surgical reshaping of a boy's face at the Eastman Dental Clinic, are sometimes impressive, and sometimes, as on the activities of the Animal Liberation Front, simply not ready for publication. This week is supposed to be different. *Nationwide* has been calling attention to itself on the cover and four inside pages of *Radio Times* with glowing commendations from all areas of the community as to its value and purpose. It is offering a special series of reports in which the national presenters, responding to invitations from what Sue Lawley described as "interesting communities", descend, briefly and godlike, into the sticks.

She herself last night offered a decent item on the disabled residents at the Papworth Settlement. Earlier Hugh Scully went to Gloucester and Frank Bough to Rochdale.

But special? Tonight Sally Hardcastle has a chance to show if these reports are different in any way from the usual in the first of three items on Broadmoor—fortunate timing in view of the widespread public misunderstanding that has recently come to light, and following Southern's sharp and courageous programme on the poems of the prisoner John Neish (shown locally, but not networked last Friday). I hope she does better than Scully and Bough, the first of whom, an excellent studio presenter, returned mournfully from his bucolic assignment bearing a sheaf of truncated consumer complaints about bus shelters and double glazing and perhaps the most boring story of the year so far: should the ancient city of Gloucester have 45, 55 or 70 taxicabs available for public hire? The report from Rochdale was even scrappier.

Comsat Angels
Sundown

Fire Engines
Embassy

Richard Williams

Down from Scotland on a tide of mystery and excitement, the Fire Engines played on Tuesday night to an audience consisting mainly of talent-spotting record company executives. At a similar engagement in London the previous night, 200 people (mainly record company executives) had been turned away. As the Fire Engines finished their four-song, 12-minute set, the only possible reaction was relief: who would be a record company executive in 1981?

The Fire Engines—two guitars, bass and drums—seem motivated solely by a desire to appear original. One way of doing that is to play songs so harsh and unpleasant that observers are simply intimidated into believing that something new is going on. It is easy to suspect, however, that these musicians spend more time selecting their recherché sunglasses than moulding their garish guitar patterns, sub-Beefheartian rhythms and obnoxious vocals into worthwhile music. The record business can scarcely afford to ignore such fierce commitment, such devious artistry; nor will it.

Across Soho, in dingier but more appropriate surroundings, Sheffield's Comsat Angels not only confirmed the favourable impression made by their first album, *Waiting for a Miracle*, last year: they restored faith.

Stephen Fellows's singing sums up the group's overall achievement: without attempting anything outlandish, a strong sense of character is established. This begins with the songs, which, at their best ("Waiting for a Miracle", "Dark Parade", "Real Story", "Independence Day") present genuinely memorable melodic hook phrases within arrangements which take account of dynamic and textural shading. The mood is ominous and not a little sardonic, but with a sense of hope.

Mic Glaisher's drumming opts for dark tom-tom patterns (no pseudo-Africanisms, mind you), allowing Kevin Bacon's bass guitar to prompt and control the flow. Andy Peake's discreet keyboards colour Fellows's guitar, which usually saves its shivering harmonics and clanging chords for the brief but intense instrumental codas. (In this respect, and in others, Fellows is a kindred spirit of The Sound's Adrian Borland.) While there are musicians of such passion and control around, the terminal over-conceptualization of such as the Fire Engines can be held at bay.

Bartók centenary triple bill at the London Coliseum

A confusion of misconceived oriental images

Both of Bartók's ballets are difficult to stage, but Flemming Flindt's treatment of *The Miraculous Mandarin* has proved one of the most enduring, and Festival Ballet's revival of it shows the dancers at their best. The sure grasp of style contrasts with the mish-mash which has been made of *The Wooden Prince*, the only completely new production in the Coliseum's joint ENO/Festival triple bill.

The ballet has never been given before by any English company, and one easily understands why. The score is long, the plot short. The music does not rise to the originality, intensity or sustained imagination of Bartók's other two stage works. The whole concept is rooted in a period when, except for Diaghilev's innovations, ballet was in a bad way. Granted all that, it still should be possible to make more of it than Geoffrey Cauley and Philip Prowse have done.

They seize on the slight orientalisms in the music, transfer them half round the world from the near to the far east, and adopt a manner jumbling devices from Chinese and Japanese theatre, but so half-heartedly that black-dressed *kuroko* figures, conventionally accepted as invisible one moment, are kicking away in the chorus line the next minute.

Visually, Prowse's costumes provide some striking moments, although the extent of the eastern debt varies from slight hints, a fan or a floating sleeve, to the dress with banners fixed all over its back and the brightly coloured facial quarterings worn by Patricia Ruanne as a consequently mostly static fairy.

Choreographically, Cauley's attempt at a similar mixture is miserably half-hearted. Matz Skoog as the real prince has a few karate kicks to enliven his solos, but there is no point in having a trampoline for his attempts to reach the princess unless he jumps a lot higher. And, since taking off his fine coat is an important stage in his courtship, to show him first without it seems crazy.

Jane Scott, a late replacement for the injured Lucia Truglia, does what can be done with the princess's banal solo and proves delightfully lively in her duet with Frederic Jahn-Werner as the wooden substitute which the prince tries to use as bait in his courtship. But, with Janos Furst conducting the ENO Orchestra, perhaps the best thing is to follow Balanchine's joking suggestion: close your eyes and hear a good concert.

To succeed with Bartók's stage works, you must take their dramatic content more seriously, as the other works in the programme showed. Byan Shaw's *Bluebeard* and Flindt's *Mandarin* both demonstrate how well a half-abstract approach, free of place or period, can illuminate the subject.

Flindt's choreography reveals the characters in strenuous movement, not mime. Ben Van Cauwenbergh catches very well the terrifying determination of the mandarin in his impassive fights with the thugs and his desperate pursuit of the girl. He also rises splendidly to the sad satisfaction of the ending when, stripped of his mask, he is able to die after finding love.

Caroline Humpston makes much of the devastating honesty which, surprisingly but convincingly, Flindt highlights as the clue to the girl's character. Her beautifully controlled line brings out the full point of the slow, half-crouching solos, and her equanimity when handled like a commodity by the thugs is impressive. The minor roles are well played, especially by Kevin Richmond as the most energetic thug and Trevor Wood as the roué.

Preben Hornung's unfussy costumes and stark setting, relieved by one blaze of red, prove as efficient, 14 years after the original Copenhagen production, as Flindt's choreography. It all works because it concentrates on the essence of the ballet. This *Miraculous Mandarin* should be an asset to Festival Ballet beyond the present commemorative occasion.

John Percival

Caroline Humpston and Ben Van Cauwenbergh in *The Miraculous Mandarin*

'In performing symbolist works one ought surely to present the symbols . . .'

For the operatic part of the evening English National Opera have revived Glen Byam Shaw's production of *Duke Bluebeard's Castle* rather than create something new. It is an understandable economy, since Bartók's one-actor is not likely to be in the repertory often, there being no obvious companion for more normal nights than this. However the nine-year-old production, with its Ralph Koltai designs of mirrors and heptagonal abstraction, begins to look something of a period piece, and it also fits the opera less than *comfortably*.

In performing symbolist works such as this one ought surely to present the symbols and not the symbolism. Here, in an opera whose sole action is the unlocking of seven doors, we have no keys and no doorways. Instead, John Tomlinson as Bluebeard has to reach into his head for nothing (he does this rather well) and Elizabeth Connell as Judith has to make salutations to the empty air when she wants the *slide show to change*.

Fortunately Mr Tomlinson offers a profound and moving portrait of Bluebeard to draw attention away from these feeblenesses. Whether one thinks of him as bound by fate or going perpetually through the same circular myth, he is always aware that change is impossible, the thing must be done. When Judith opens the first door, for example, he almost stammers his question, fearful of the answer she will give, but fearful more that he will hear something different, that the inexorable cycle will be broken. He acts with deep knowledge and resignation, and he sings with the same grey pessimism, although not without much strength, flexibility and beauty in the line, especially when, with satisfaction at the arrival of the necessary ending, he rises from declamation to song in vesting Judith with her insignia as his queen of the night.

Miss Connell is too girlish for too much of the opera, though this is partly the fault of the conductor, Janos Furst, who makes her music bouncy and very fast. In the later stages she begins to show that, though naive, she is as aware as Bluebeard of the inevitability of what is going on, and Mr Furst too makes the close triumphant in hopelessness.

Paul Griffiths

Don Juan
Cottesloe

Irving Wardle

Following on from *A month in the Country* and with some key members of his previous companies, Peter Gill directs another clean, unslanted production from which an uncompromising view of a problem classic takes shape.

In Monday's interview, John Fowles outlined some of the problems of translating Molière's *Don Juan*; but the main riddle is that of the archetypal hero. As in every other version (except Byron's) Molière's Juan fails to complete a single seduction; but in *his* case there is the question of whether sexual conquest is even the main theme; and whether the word *libertin* refers rather to Juan the free-thinker who only goes to hell after he joins the hypocritical majority.

Ambiguity is inherent in the play's argument; but there is no ambiguity in the figure Juan himself cuts on the Cottesloe stage. As Nigel Terry plays him, he is an animated diagram of lust in action: a man with one narrow obsession and limitless resources for fulfilling it. Mr Terry takes his cue from the fact that Juan uses language almost exclusively as a weapon. His performance is virile, facially immobile under its heavy moustache, and wholly dehumanized.

In the one passage where Juan can show humanity, the translation rubs it out. Molière's hero gives alms to a beggar "for love of humanity": Mr Fowles quietly slices out the love.

This approach leaves the comedy—which is cold-blooded in the first place—fully intact: as Juan's trick is to stand by, letting other people make fools of themselves, and tie themselves up in moral knots. But it also clears the way for the unobstructed operation of fate.

"Wholly dehumanized" . . . Nigel Terry as Don Juan

The stage (by Mr Gill's regular designer, Alison Chitty) consists of a bare timber platform, backed with projection screens for each location; but the most important décor element is an unspeaking, grey-clad chorus who hover at the margins of the platform in marked visual contrast to the vibrantly-clad principals. They shift furniture, they come on as comic servants in a series of brilliantly inventive knockabout scenes (such as the grand reception for Juan's creditor), and generally function as mobile scenery.

Then, in the second half, they develop sinister added powers, changing into the statue's mausoleum, and disclosing the sepulchrally-voiced Robert Flemyng (echoes of Mr Gill's Riverside *Julius Caesar*) as the Commander.

It is thus the very furnishings of his house that finally mutiny against Juan and drive him down the flaming grave trap. This is the same device that Andrzej Wajda employed with the black-cowled scene shifters in his production of *The Possessed*; and it works no less thrillingly here than in that terrifying piece.

Its success derives partly from the tension between mounting violence on the stage edges, and the strict formalities in the central action. Here Mr Gill achieves his effects by the precise placing of actors for combative duologues or major tirades, and the severely rationed explosions of comic business.

Ron Pember's Sganarelle excels in these outbursts of long-contained energy; working up into paroxysms of nonsense and moral outrage, and instantly collapsing like a pricked bubble. Unlike his master, he presents an all-too-human face; a rodent-like scavenger, baring his teeth in an ingratiating snarl, no less hungry for his pickings from Juan's table than Juan is for the female population at large. The paradox of their partnership is that while Juan conveys an image of decisive speed, and Sganarelle one of bumbling ineptitude, in fact Mr Terry's is by far the more measured performance, and Mr Pember an artist in lightning reversals of attitude and physical business.

From a hasty check with the original, Mr Fowles's translation achieves its literary grace at some cost to textual accuracy. "Everything's arranged for my loins to have their meat", his Juan remarks, where Molière's simply announces that he is off on an "entreprise amoureuse". There are sundry other fine phrases in place of down-to-earth original statements. However, their effect is never mannered; and in the sustained speeches of Michael Gough's Don Louis and Di Trevis's Elvira they take on a powerful eloquence.

'Figaro' revival at Glyndebourne

The 1981 Glyndebourne Festival, with tickets costing from £13 to £26.50, opens on May 27 with a revival of Peter Hall's production of *Le nozze di Figaro*, with the conducting shared by Eliahu Inbal and Gustav Kuhn. There will be two casts, with Alberto Rinaldi and Knut Skram as Figaro, Norma Burrowes and Maria Fausta Gallamini as Susanna, Isobel Buchanan and Felicity Lott as the Countess, Richard Stilwell and Alan Titus as the Count and Faith Esham and Colette Alliot-Lugaz as Cherubino.

A new production by John Cox of *Il barbiere di Siviglia* opens on May 30, with Sylvain Cambreling and Elgar Howarth conducting. In the cast are John Rawnsley as Figaro, Max-René Cosotti as the Count, Claudio Desderi as Bartolo and Maria Ewing and Zehava Gal *sharing the role of Rosina*.

Peter Hall's new production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* starts on June 21, with Ileana Cotrubas, James Bowman, Ryland Davies, Dale Duesing, Cynthia Buchan, Felicity Lott and Lieuwe Visser. *The Dream* will be conducted by Bernard Haitink, as will the revival of *Fidelio* which opens on July 16, with Josephone Barstow, Anton de Ridder, Malcolm Donnelly and Curt Appelgren.

Simon Rattle will conduct the revival of *Ariadne auf Naxos* opening on July 8, with a cast including Maria Ewing, Gianna Rolandi, Helena Döse and Dennis Bailey.

■ Delius's *Fennimore and Gerda* will have its American premiere as part of this year's season by the Opera Theatre of St Louis.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

London debuts

Akira Miyoshi's Sonata echoes the luxuriant textures of Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, of Szymanowski's *Masques*, of late Scriabin, but with the strongly differentiated personalities removed, so that nothing remains except the teeming notes and the virtuosity *needed to* deliver them. Ikuko Endo's performance was in fact extremely impressive, absolutely clear, and with a luminous, shining tone; it boded well for the rest of the evening.

Sure enough, a large Chopin mazurka group was so full of good things *that* merely to mention the exquisitely wayward grace of op 6 no 1, the acute expression of sadness in op 17 no 4, the springing rhythms of op 24 no 3, the clear perception of stylistic subtleties in Miss Endo's account of op 59 no 3 is to render a very incomplete account. And a nocturne, the early "Lento con gran espressione", had an enchanting vernal freshness.

Liszt's Sonata was less satisfactory, although the sudden blaze of sunlight when, after a muffled opening, the music leaps into action with double octaves, was finely realized. Miss Endo's was, in fact, a courageous performance, though sometimes dangerously fast. This led to minor accidents, yet one never felt that the work's difficult questions were being evaded. Indeed, its expressive depths were repeatedly sounded, especially in the Andante sostenuto.

Raquel Boldorini started with a pair of well-contrasted Soler sonatas. These were done with remarkable animation, each melodic shape, harmonic nuance and rhythmic pattern being sharply responded to. Beethoven's Sonata op 111 received a full-scale performance, also, confirming that Miss Boldorini's technique has great scope, but it was a pity she played only Book 2 of *Out of Doors*. "Night music" is an extraordinarily imaginative feat of piano writing and Miss Boldorini managed to evoke quite vividly the animal and insect noises which fascinated *Bartok so much*. The suite's finale, "The chase", with its grim ostinatos and obsessive dissonances, suggests a nightmare rather than night music, and here a suitably claustrophobic impression was made.

After this Villa-Lobos's *Impressoes Seresteires* provided a welcome enough contrast. This is highly elaborated music, but highly acceptable from a virtuoso such as Miss Boldorini, whose performance was entirely idiomatic. In Falla's *Fantasia Baetica*, however, I could have done with a wider dynamic spectrum; for example the intermezzo section *ought to sound* more remote. But on the whole this very demanding piece was played with buoyant attack, and there were some coruscating glissandos.

Max Harrison

Elijah
Festival Hall

Hilary Finch

It was the drama in the story of Elijah that most passionately concerned Mendelssohn in his long discussions with an over-earnest librettist; and there was certainly no lack of enthusiastically projected dramatic incident in Tuesday's performance of his oratorio in which Brian Wright conducted the Goldsmiths' Choral Union and the Philharmonic Orchestra.

But it had the overall effect of a fussy stage production: too often musical and verbal details were over-insistently urged at the expense of the dramatic energy and shaping of the larger unit and of the whole.

Thomas Allen withdrew at the last minute from his role as Elijah and was replaced by Michael Rippon who sang with an ease and immediacy that obviously came from knowing the part so well that he scarcely needed to look at his score. But he lacked both the interpretative authority and the consistent vocal support to avoid falling into mock heroics.

Martyn Hill was a forceful if at times laboured Obadiah, and even fiercer, more unremittingly insistent was Ameral Gunson, an unusually forthright Angel: her increasingly powerful and distinctive thirty mezzo was better suited to the role of the Queen in the second half.

Linda Esther Gray, particularly moving as the widow (her "my son reviveth" was radiant enough for the last trump) was the only soloist fully to enter into the musical as well as the verbal drama.

The orchestra, [illegible] sometimes sluggish in [illegible] tives, urged along [illegible] sustained impetus [illegible] interchanges [illegible] and a chorus w[illegible] staying power we[illegible] to compensate [illegible] pianissimos and general[illegible] sense of line.

Berlin Chamber Orchestra
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Frank Dobbins

Although the divided city of Berlin may have lost some of its pre-war orchestral variety and splendour, the eastern sector can be justly proud of this finely balanced and well-disciplined chamber ensemble. Since Heinz Schunk took over from the late Helmut Koch as its *Konzertmeister* in 1975, the orchestra has achieved a considerable international reputation through its tours, broadcasts and recordings.

While devoting considerable attention to baroque music, it has not pursued the "true path of authenticity" to the same extent as its younger western counterparts, cherishing instead the warmth of modern instruments and bowing techniques. Nevertheless, its refined articulation and well-balanced cohesion ensures stylish but unmannered performance of the 18th Century repertoire.

The orchestra's South Bank concert began with J. C. Bach's E flat symphony Opus 9 No 2, an aptly Teutonic concession to English audiences, playing down the excitement of its Mannheim crescendos and playing up the sentimentality of its muted andante. If the "London" Bach owed much to his Milanese experience, these German musicians clearly *delight* in the Italian Baroque masters who provided most of their programme.

While John Wilbraham did not quite match the string players' neatly turned cadential trills, he nevertheless displayed brilliant virtuosic skill in a concerto by Torelli, a hybrid five-movement arrangement with more variety in texture, modulation and harmony than the usual Bolognese trumpet music.

A second concerto by the Venetian Albioni ultimately caused him some lip problems.

In Tartini's rather predictable Concerto in D Minor, the leader/director Heinz Schunk revealed a sweet-toned lyricism which found an even more appropriate communal expression in Dvorak's String Serenade, providing a richly satisfying conclusion to the concert.

Arts agenda

Transatlantic traffic

The vogue for taking a bunch of old songs and turning them into a musical owes much to the demand for small-cast, low-budget productions; Britain's success in exporting compilation shows suggests other countries also like economical packages of nostalgia. It is harder *to explain* why Britain can produce shows based on old American songs and then succeed in selling them to America—*Side by Side by Sondheim* was a notable example.

The latest to be scheduled for transatlantic production is *Tom Foolery*, the West End revue based on the satirical songs of the American academic Tom Lehrer. It will be presented at the Kreeger Theatre in Washington this autumn, with another production planned for Los Angeles. Cameron Mackintosh, the producer, says the show is more popular abroad than in Britain: productions are running or planned in Australia, South Africa, Hongkong, Ireland, Denmark, Israel and Canada. "Plagiarism does pay dividends", he says.

A purely British effort opens, a little belatedly, in the United States this week: *Cowardy Custard*, compiled from songs and sketches of Noel Coward, was launched in 1972 but has only now been taken up by the Goodspeed Opera House in Connecticut, a theatre which specializes in musicals and often transfers shows to Broadway. Ned Sherrin is directing, with Millicent Martin and Jeremy Brett leading the cast. The show has been renamed *Noel*, perhaps to aid American comprehension, but it now sounds like something more suited to Christmas.

■ A British production is at last being planned for Ligeti's comic opera *Le Grande macabre*, parts of which were performed in a concert version at the Festival Hall last night. After several years of discussion, English National Opera has decided to stage it in December next year.

The producer will be Elijah Moshinsky, whose new *Macbeth* is currently on show at Covent Garden. It will be his first ENO production, and he has also been booked for *Mastersingers* there in 1984. He is not forsaking Covent Garden, but his immediate task is a BBC Shakespeare production, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, with Helen Mirren as Tytania.

■ A concert at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on April 25 celebrates both the discovery of the planet Uranus and the music of an almost forgotten composer. Sir William Herschel, who discovered the seventh planet in 1781, started life as a Hanoverian bandsman; in England he developed as an organist and composer before his interest in harmony led him to mathematics and then to astronomy.

Peter Wishart will conduct the Herschel Chamber Orchestra, with Sarah Francis as soloist, in Herschel's Oboe Concerto. The programme also includes one of his symphonies, and Patrick Moore will give readings from the composer's diaries. Before becoming an astronomer, Herschel also taught music, but his methods were somewhat odd: he apparently trained his sister Caroline to become a successful oratorio singer by making her sing the violin parts of concertos with a gag in her mouth.

■ Herbert von Karajan brings the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra to London next month performing Bruckner's fifth symphony at the Festival Hall on May 27. Tickets cost up to £25. Then, at the Paris Opera on May 31 and June 1, he conducts a concert performance of Act III of *Parsifal*, with Peter Hofmann, Kurt Moll and José Van Dam. The best seats there will be £45.

■ The Scottish Sculpture Trust is launching an open competition to create a memorial to the poet Hugh MacDiarmid. The Duke of Buccleuch has donated a site above Langholm, the Borders town where MacDiarmid was born and is buried. The trust hopes to raise £7,500, which the Scottish Arts Council will match.

Martin Huckerby

Bernard Levin

The privilege of having a drink in the House

Lord Avebury, who seems to be trying to establish himself as the nation's leading wowser (illiberal Liberals, alas, are no longer as exceptional as they once were), has been raising again the question of drunken [illegible]—drunken, that is, not in [illegible] capacity of fraternal dele[illegible] the Congress of the [illegible]ialist Party in [illegible] the House of [illegible] be generally [illegible]. Assumin[illegible] licensing laws he said [illegible] the Houses evide[illegible] and Peers, [illegible] eir gullet's [illegible] nical hours [illegible] and I may [illegible] for fire[illegible] without risking [illegible] the law. I have [illegible] e to work up much ind[illegible] about this, partly because [illegible] I was a political correspon[illegible] and spent much time in the House of Commons I found myself embraced by the rule as much as the legislators upon whose doings I was attending, and partly because I have always felt that if MPs, who make the laws, can't bend the said laws to their own advantage it's a pretty poor lookout for log-rolling self-interest, nepotism, corruption, hypocrisy and allied arts. After all, MPs have, in recent years, fiddled the law to their own benefit in the matter of pensions and of their employment status, and the complete impunity which they have to say, in the course of parliamentary proceedings, anything they like about anybody—except, of course, each other—however libellous and untrue, is long-standing and notorious:

The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try; what's open made to justice,
That justice seizes,: what know the laws
That thieves do pass on thieves?

No, my point today is a different one, and it is one on which I have some sympathy with Lord Avebury's case, or at any rate one aspect of it. As I say, I used to spend much of

> ‘I have to say that I have seen MPs drunk not merely within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster, but in the Chamber itself’

my working life in the House of Commons, and was very frequently in the Press Gallery at the end of a debate (which usually means 10 pm). And I have to say that at that time of night I have seen MPs drunk, not merely within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster, but in the Chamber itself, more times than Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn has had glasses of barley-water.

But I do not put that forward as an accusation. I daresay that there are very few groups of 600-odd men and women who, at the end of a day of—among other things—much tension and controversy, do not contain one or two, and not necessarily the same one or two every time (though there have always been a few alcoholics in Parliament), who are the worse for drink, and in some cases audibly and visibly so. Certainly, the parliamentary journalists, at the end of the same debates, included some who were half-seas over; in this matter, nobody is holier than anybody else.

But in one crucial respect the MPs insist that they are holier than everybody. It is part of settled parliamentary law, established in a formal ruling by the Committee of Privileges, that no one may say that MPs, either in general or in particular, and whether on a particular occasion or regularly, are drunk within the parliamentary precincts.

This almost literally incredible judgment arose after an MP was reported to the Committee of Privileges because, at a public meeting in his constituency, he had said that some MPs were drunk at the end of the day's proceedings. In that, as I have made clear, he was entirely correct. What is more every MP, without exception, knew that he was entirely correct, and every MP today knows the same thing. What is more still, every member of the Committee of Privileges which ruled on the complaint knew the same thing, and every member of the present Committee knows it, too. And yet suppose that, say, a visitor to the Public Gallery, or a journalist (whether in the parliamentary press corps or not), were to publish a statement to the effect that MPs did sometimes sit drunk in the Chamber, and that some MPs were so foolish and dishonest as to demand that the comment be referred to the Committee of Privileges, I think that the Speaker might have to consider himself bound to recommend that it be referred. And if it were, I wager that the Committee, drunken members as well as sober ones, would almost certainly make the same ruling, and perhaps even invite the offender to come to the Bar of the House (not the one where they get drunk) and apologize; and I wouldn't be surprised if, thus invited, a particularly timid offender might even accede to the request.

I imagine that some such absurd state of affairs was contemplated by Mr Arthur Lewis, who raised Lord Avebury's remarks with the Speaker on Tuesday, for Mr Lewis did *not* ask for the matter to be referred to the Committee of Privileges; he raised it only as a point of order, and did so, moreover, in a fittingly light-hearted manner. Mr Speaker Thomas, a wise old bird as well as a teetotaller, took great care to avoid walking into the trap; he passed the matter off as casually as had Mr Lewis. But suppose some pompous ass (there are some of *those* in the

Lord Avebury: a sober view from the other place

House of Commons, I can tell you, and a good many more than there are boozers) had raised it as a matter of privilege: I fear that the House might well have made a collective fool of itself.

It is one of the most fundamental principles of the law of libel that proof of the truth of the words complained of is an absolute defence to an action. The adage "The greater the truth the greater the libel" is a myth, probably based on the fact that if a defendant in a libel action insists that the words are indeed true and then loses the action, the damages will inevitably be higher than they would otherwise have been.

[That was an issue, of course, in the *Spectator's* drunk-in-Venice action, about which—having said my say in some detail—I have only two matters to add. First, I must draw attention to the curious silence of Mr Michael Foot. Foot, in loudly and indignantly defending Bevan, a few years ago, from the charge of having committed perjury, said that he had consulted the relevant passages in the then unpublished Crossman Diary. Only when the Diary was published did we learn that the passage Mr Foot had consulted had said unambiguously that Morgan Phillips had certainly committed perjury and had certainly been drunk. How did Mr Foot come to suppress this very relevant information, and why—the matter having been raised again, by me among others, recently—has he not explained?

The other matter is the even more curious unsilence of Lord Goodman, who wrote a long and rambling letter to this paper in reply to my column on the Bevan-Crossman-Phillips libel action. (The quality of the letter may be judged from the fact that, although I had made an absolutely specific allegation of disgraceful conduct in court on the part of Gilbert Beyfus, Q.C., the leading counsel instructed for the plaintiffs by Lord Goodman, and although Lord Goodman in his letter came most gallantly to Beyfus's general defence, and although obviously he had not himself been in any way a party to the conduct in question, he did not so much as mention it in passing, let alone attempt either a denial or a justification of it).

In the letter, he referred to the "implications" in what I had written, deemed it possible that I had not understood them, claimed that he had now explained them to me (a rather unconvincing claim, though—see, *inter alia*, my comments in the matter of Beyfus, above)—and added that if I were to repeat them he would not be content merely to write a letter to the paper.

I must confess that when I read those words, clearly threatening me with an action for libel, I was seized with a terrible fear that I might have written something with an unintended but defamatory ambiguity in it, or even that a misprint had crept in to alter the sense, since otherwise I was at a loss to understand what Lord Goodman was talking about. On checking very carefully what I had written, I found no such ambiguity or misprint, and remained at a loss; I still do. I had made no criticism of Lord Goodman's professional or personal conduct in the "Venice" action (nor, incidentally, has anybody else, as far as I know), and indeed wrote only a few words on him. It is hardly for me to give legal advice to the most famous solicitor of our time, but I cannot help remarking that, in the circumstances, he would probably have emerged from the controversy more—well, more carefree, at least, if his threat had been left unuttered.]

The point I am making (I am sorry about the length of my digression, but I am sure you will understand that matters could not have been left where Lord Goodman's threat left them) is that MPs do not claim, as they well might, that anyone accusing one of them of being drunk in the course of his Parliamentary duties should run the risk of being charged with a breach of privilege as well as of being sued for libel; they insist that no one may accuse any of them of ever being drunk in Parliament *even if the charge is, and can be proved to be, true.* And this seems to me to be taking Parliamentary privilege too far. Only a fool would claim that MPs were more drunken than other people; but only a bigger fool would say that they are less so, and only an MP would insist that no MP ever is, or even can be, drunk in Parliament. On further reflection, I rather hope some MP does ask for Lord Avebury's remarks to be referred to the Committee of Privileges; it would give that body the opportunity to reverse its predecessor's impudent ruling, and apologize for the fact that it was even made.

Ronald Butt

Don't despise a strategy

Last week, I discussed the case for an inner cabinet group charged with the business of formulating a coherent economic strategy for national recovery—a group which would not revive the old unworkable idea of a "policy Cabinet" of non-departmental ministers but which should consist of ministers each with a solid base in a department directly involved with the making and executing of economic policy. Who, then, should they be?

The composition of such an "inner cabinet" is best approached by considering the functions it ought to undertake. We can start by disposing of any idea that the designation by the Prime Minister of an inner "economic cabinet" would be a U-turn away from the policy of stricter financial control over public spending and borrowing towards some new version of Keynesianism.

There is no reason at all why devising a strategy to embrace the wide area of government activities which inevitably affect the economy should be interpreted as a portent of potentially increased deficit financing in a new chase after expansion. Nor is there any logical reason why a government with the principles of Mrs Thatcher's should think itself prohibited from looking further than the control of the economy by a monetarist lever operating exclusively on totals of public spending, borrowing and on interest rates.

What, then, should the strategy for national recovery embrace? The harshness of recession has already created in many parts of industry the basis for a genuine recovery by forcing businesses to modernize their production, cut costs and over-manning, dispose of functions that are non-profit-making and seek new markets.

To build on what has been achieved, therefore, an economic strategy ought to start with an attempt to disinguish more effectively between capital spending in the public sector (which has a direct effect on industrial activity in the private sector) and current spending—encouraging the former, but without increasing the total. It is not always an easy distinction to make in practice, but in broad terms it must mean that spending on building and maintenance, for instance, is to be encouraged, and that the overwhelming component of current spending, wages and salaries, needs continued restraint.

Indeed, I find sympathy among some of the Government's advisers for the idea that the real division to be made in terms of an economic strategy is between non-wage bill items and wage bill items, with strict control continuing over wages. This, of course, in no way implies a return to the old sorts of incomes policies. What it means is a cash limit which allows for an overall level of wage increases aggregating no more than, say, 6 per cent, in order to allow for greater flexibility in government spending on industrial investment.

To attempt distinctions of this sort within public spending totals is no retreat from the cash limits principle which Sir Geoffrey Howe rightly took farther in his Budget. Within any cash limits, for a government as for a family, there always remain questions about whether it pays better in economic terms to spend on this or on that.

Then there is the use of public money (for rescue operations) in the private sector and in nationalized industries, and the attraction of private money to the public sector. Last week, Sir Keith Joseph, the apostle of non-intervention who has been driven to apply public money in industrial rescue operations far more extensively than he wished, acknowledged for the first time that the Government had an industrial strategy.

The basis of this, he rightly observed, was more in bringing down both inflation and interest rates than in the application of public money to slim down nationalized industries to help them become competitive, or to help, say, ICL over a hump. Even so, he seemed to recognize that nationalized indus[illegible] asking for money for a p[illegible]tially profitable investment [illegible]gramme had a case.

This, of course, is prec[illegible] the sort of distinction [illegible] which an industrial stra[illegible] would be concerned, and [illegible] decisions would be assiste[illegible] they were not left to the i[illegible]tive of individual mini[illegible] when an emergency had alr[illegible] occurred. Would the Go[illegible]ment have got into suc[illegible] potentially dangerous mess [illegible] the miners if it had ha[illegible] economic cabinet overs[illegible] the development of policy[illegible]

In addition, an econ[illegible] strategy would be conce[illegible] with the involvement of [illegible]ate money in public enter[illegible] How far, for instance, is [illegible] a distinction with meaning [illegible]ween raising private mone[illegible] specified public enter[illegible] (British Telecom, for inst[illegible] or British North Sea Oil) [illegible] raising it through the n[illegible] gilt-edged market—unless [illegible] is an equity element invol[illegible]

A strategy for econ[illegible] recovery, however, shoul[illegible] wider than distinctions bet[illegible] different sorts of govern[illegible] spending and of aid for [illegible] industries. It ought to take [illegible] account such questions [illegible] employment—which inc[illegible] the structure of unemploy[illegible] benefit—labour mobility ([illegible] in turn is affected by ho[illegible] legislation) and of course [illegible] reform of trade union le[illegible]tion. If the Government [illegible] win the support of ord[illegible] working people, it ought t[illegible] much more than it ha[illegible] encourage industrial parti[illegible]tion, as is appropriate to a [illegible] non-socialist state, as it [illegible] in West Germany—a ca[illegible] have argued here before.

These objectives are n[illegible]sarily generalized, and the [illegible] job of an inner economic [illegible]inet would be to define [illegible] more precisely. But the b[illegible] outlines sketched here are [illegible]haps enough to suggest [illegible] the composition of such [illegible] inner Economic Cabinet sh[illegible] be.

It would, of course, be [illegible] distinct from the prese[illegible] (economic strategy) comm[illegible] Its members, under the P[illegible] Minister's chairmanship, [illegible] be the Chancellor, Sir Geo[illegible] Howe, the Chief Secretary [illegible] Leon Brittan, and the mini[illegible] in charge of industry (Sir [illegible] Joseph), employment [illegible] James Prior), trade (Mr [illegible] Biffen), energy (Mr [illegible] Howell) and environ[illegible] including local government [illegible] Heseltine)—all of whom [illegible] *involved departmentally in* [illegible] problems of national reco[illegible] Spending ministers could a[illegible] the committee for special [illegible]poses, but their regular pa[illegible]pation could reduce [illegible] proceedings to an extensio[illegible] the usual arguments a[illegible] spending, as well as ma[illegible] the inner economic cabinet [illegible] big.

The inner economic ca[illegible] would be best advised [illegible] special advisers seconded [illegible] the purpose (the think [illegible] could have a role) rather [illegible] by their normal departme[illegible] officials fighting departme[illegible] battles. The basic object of [illegible] exercise would be to take m[illegible]sters out of their departm[illegible] in which, in office, they [illegible] to lose sight of the ove[illegible] objectives and the strat[illegible] thinking of opposition. [illegible] inner group would provid[illegible] setting in which they could [illegible] together about the future [illegible]stead of being only domin[illegible] by the emergencies of [illegible] moment and the special in[illegible]ests of departments which [illegible] much the same under any [illegible]ernment. The results of t[illegible] deliberations would then [illegible] placed before the full Cabi[illegible]

This is a government of m[illegible] virtues—free of the backbi[illegible] and plotting which disfigu[illegible] the Callaghan and Wilson ad[illegible]nistration and given to a g[illegible] deal of plain and open spe[illegible]ing. The defect of these [illegible]tues is that, as a group [illegible] highly individual people, [illegible] lacks a willingness to conc[illegible] plans.

It is a strong governm[illegible] under a strong prime minist[illegible] It has created the basis [illegible] recovery, but recovery ne[illegible] to be guided and promoted [illegible] those areas where the Gove[illegible]ment is inevitably involved. T[illegible] government needs a strate[illegible] for economic recovery now, [illegible] time is not on its side.

The muddle over those marvellous birds

A great deal of public rage has been generated over the sale at Christie's on May 15 of Charles Tunnicliffe's measured drawings of birds and animals and his sketch books—the reference material from which this most distinguished ornithological artist worked until his death in 1979.

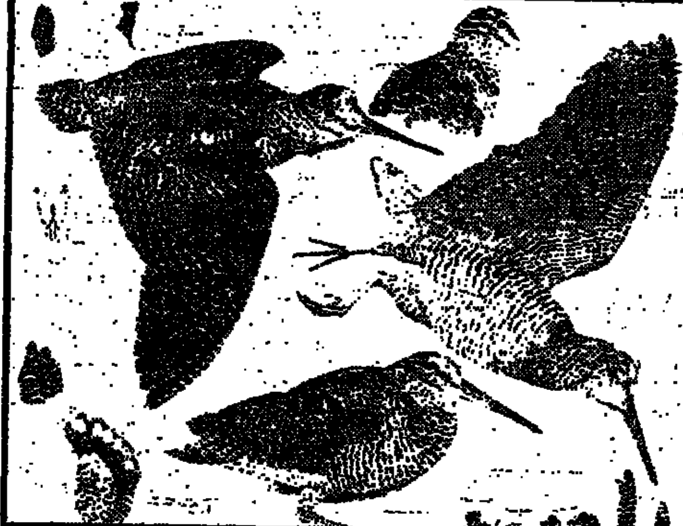
The Heritage lobby has taken over the cause in a big way, stating that they should be saved for the nation—addressing many letters to this newspaper and raising questions in Parliament. The issues are becoming muddled and the true position is rapidly being obscured.

The public rage has so far been concentrated on the beneficiaries of the sale, Charles Tunnicliffe's nine nephews and nieces. This is unjust. The real niggers in the woodpile are the public sector administrators—where the left hand, as usual, does not know what the right hand is doing—and the executors of the estate, the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Ltd, with just a tinge of colour rubbing off on the brightly scrubbed faces of Christie's, their professional advisers.

What is quite clear is *that* there is now only one means of keeping the Tunnicliffe drawings and sketch books intact as a group. That is for a firm cash offer to be made to the executors which can be clearly demonstrated to be more advantageous to their clients than an auction sale. The National Museum of Wales has offered to curate and display the drawings. But it has no money. Money must now be placed on the table.

To understand how this impasse has been reached, it is necessary to go back over the long history of muddles concerning the Tunnicliffe estate.

In 1969 the Midland Bank



Two of the birds that Tunnicliffe left behind: woodcock (left) and raven.

helped Charles Tunnicliff to draw up his will; the witnesses were a bank manager and Mr J. G. Roberts of the Bangor trustee office, who is now handling the executorship on behalf of the bank.

Whether or not it was pointed out by the witnesses to Mr Tunnicliffe that the third clause of the will constituted a half secret trust which would fail were he not to give oral or written instructions to his sister, Mrs Dorothy Downes is unknown. In this clause he leaves his works of art, studies and sketch books to his sister "to be disposed of by her according to my wishes and instructions".

For this clause to hold water under probate law, it was necessary for Mr Tunnicliffe to instruct his sister at the time of, or before, the signing of the will. This, according to Mrs Downes's solicitor, he failed to do.

When Charles Tunnicliffe died in February, 1979, the Midland Bank as executors had to determine how the will should be interpreted. They took counsel's opinion, the chief point at issue being whether, in the light of clause three failing, the art works passed to Mrs Downes under the following clause—which bequeathed her "the remainder of my furniture and household goods and ornament"—or, along with the residue of the estate, to his nine nephews and nieces.

Counsel's opinion came down in favour of the residual beneficiaries. In order that no subsequent dispute should arise over the interpretation of the will, a Deed of Family Arrangement was drawn up itemizing what had been agreed, which was signed by all parties.

This leaves the Midland Bank as executors with the legal responsibility to administer the residual estate in the best interests of the beneficiaries. As two of Mr Tunnicliffe's nephews have pointed out to me, the executors can and do seek the opinions and advice of the beneficiaries but there is no requirement for them to act on it. They must take their own view as to the best interests of the group.

It was thus natural for the bank to turn to Christie's for professional advice on how the art works could be disposed of most advantageously. This they did some 18 months ago and, according to a Christie's spokesman, the auctioneers sent them several long letters setting out the comparative advantages of an auction, a private treaty sale and the ceding of art works in lieu of tax. In the light of this information the executors decided on an auction.

The main argument for such a decision lies in the difficulty of valuing the collection. The "in lieu" and private treaty sale to the nation procedures are designed to ensure that the donor/seller receives more for his goods than if he sold them in the private sector at the agreed valuation. The difficulty always lies in agreeing such a valuation; the Revenue will generally argue for a low figure—the results of an auction are often likely to be much higher.

Since Tunnicliffe's measured drawings and sketch books had never previously been on the market, there was no sensible basis for a computation.

Last autumn the National Museum of Wales approached the executors concerning an in lieu or private treaty sale, pointing out the advantages. They have never received a formal answer. The executors apparently considered that this avenue had been sufficiently explored, and that the balance of the professional advice had come down against it.

Mr Roberts, on behalf of the executors, now refuses to discuss the matter with the press—except to say that the in lieu and private treaty sale possibilities have been fully considered and rejected.

That is the bank's position and likely to remain so. If challenged as to whether the executors are acting in the best interests of the estate, they can produce the correspondence with Christie's to demonstrate that the matter has been fully investigated.

All this points inexorably to the conclusion that I put forward at the beginning of this article. Nothing will serve to alter the situation between now and May 15, unless the public sector pulls its socks up and makes a firm offer to the executors; the bank would then be required to consider whether the offer was more advantageous to their clients than the likely outturn of Christie's sale.

Enough figures are now available to compute an "irresistible" offer. Christie's estimates of the probable value of the sale lie between £280,000 and £420,000. The minimum figure for capital transfer tax on the estate, according to Commander W. Braddock, one of the nephews, is around £229,000. But the estate duty office is not prepared to finalize the figure until the results of the auction or a sale of some sort is known.

"The tax man is a very hard man", commented Commander Braddock. "I think this aspect should be looked at—it does the nation and the heritage a lot of harm. I cannot speak for everyone, but my side of the family would like to see the collection kept together."

Geraldine Norman
Saleroom Correspondent

LONDON DIARY

How Steel missed out on party time

If you think you hear the cultured Scots tones of David Steel, the Liberal leader, on the radio more often than usual these days, it may be more than a mere trick of your imagination. A confidential report which has fluttered down from the highest windows of Broadcasting House reveals that last year the Liberals had a great deal less than their fair share of air time.

At one of the regular meetings Sir Ian Trethowan, the BBC director-general, holds with his heads of news and current affairs, concern was voiced that during 1980 the Liberals had fared badly in the tally of political interviews kept by the BBC to ensure some measure of balance between parties.

"In television", says the confidential minute obtained by the Glasgow University Media Group, which monitors broadcasting, "the tally was getting back into balance following the flurry of Labour appearances arising out of the leadership issue. However, in radio the figures significantly favoured Labour, and the Liberals were a long way from being in balance."

It was noted by Sir Ian's chief assistant "that the percentage figure from afternoon current affairs programmes in radio for Liberal appearances was 0.3 per cent". Based on their size in the Commons, they should have had 8 per cent of the appearances. Between September and the end of the year, those programmes did 259 political interviews, of which only one was with a Liberal. Strictly speaking, they should have had 21 appearances.

I understand that since the arrival on the scene of the Social Democrats and the so-far entirely theoretical postulation of an alliance with the Steel men, the Liberal position in the tally has improved markedly. But what, I wonder, do the BBC regard as a fair tally for the Gang of Four? Whatever it is, it must have been wildly exceeded in recent weeks.

Not so sweet

After the ravages of Dutch elm, prepare for the scourge of honey fungus. This latest arboreal killer disease, which is to trees what cirrhosis of the liver or some such popular modern malady is to humans, is threatening to destroy one of the country's finest avenues of giant redwoods.

Already one tree has been felled and its roots destroyed, in an attempt to stop the spread of the deadly fungus to the other 102 huge redwoods which line Wellingtonia Avenue at Finchampstead, near Wokingham, Berkshire. I regard the trees almost as sick relatives, for they were planted in 1863 in memory of the Duke of Wellington by John Walter, the then proprietor of *The Times*.

Honey fungus spores are carried by the wind; they attack the roots and can kill a tree within a year. Forestry Commission experts have visited the avenue and confirmed the presence of the disease, and local residents fear that eight more redwoods have caught the fatal bug. The trees are still growing: so far they have reached the majestic height of about 110 feet, and have a long way to grow to reach the 250 feet or more of the best Californian specimens.

"What do you mean, 'had enough'? I'm as sober as an MP!"

One theory circulating in the village is that the disease is all the fault of North Sea gas, as there have been a number of leaks from underground mains close to the trees. Residents are divided on what to do about it: some want to start an appeal to save the trees, but others would prefer a collection for a wedding present for Prince Charles and Lady Diana.

The real fear, however, is that the presence of the disease could give property developers an excuse to circumvent the preservation orders on the redwoods, and chop them down.

Go for broke

Some enterprising manufacturer ought to bring out a British version of an appealing new board game which has appeared in America, and which stands that old capitalist parlour standby, *Monopoly*, on its head.

Instead of collecting $200 when you pass "Go", you pay $200 in taxes. Instead of trying to get rich by having four houses on Park Lane, the idea is to go broke so that you can claim welfare, or what we would call social security.

Players shake the dice in a "pork barrel", and advance their tokens round a Pentagon-shaped board. Each square carries the name of a United States government agency and its annual budget. If you land on the Environmental Protection Agency, for example, you have to pay a tax of $50.

Here is the kind of thing that might befall a player: the Law Enforcement Administration spends $2m to design a police patrol car that no municipal government could afford. Pay your share of the project: $20. Or the National Science Foundation spends $46,100 studying whether sex, humour and empathy would deter drivers from honking their horns in traffic jams. Pay your share: $50.

The game is called SOB (for "Save our bureaucrats") and 20,000 sets have been made for sale at $15 each.

But the last laugh must be on its inventors, Gary Tallman and Wayne Shanahan. They launched the game with a loan of $85,000 from yet another United States government agency well staffed with bureaucrats, the Small Business Administration.

Fire escape

The proverbial luck of the Irish is holding up well. Hundreds of motorists in the Republic who were in danger of losing their licences because of brushes with the law during the season of festive inebriation can breathe easily again.

Late last year a fire at the laboratory which analyses samples taken from drivers suspected of drinking and driving wrecked the vital facilities, and as a result no tests have been possible on the specimens provided by nearly 3,000 motorists. Now the police have been told that there will be no prosecutions of people whose samples were handed over to the Dublin Medical Bureau of Road Safety between October 23 and February 16.

Among the lucky escape[illegible] are about 1,000 mobile carou[illegible]ers who were breathalysed d[illegible]ing the traditional Christm[illegible] clampdown on drunk driving.

But the story does not e[illegible] there, and is likely to become [illegible] political issue. James O'Keeff[illegible] the opposition Fine Gael justi[illegible] spokesman, intends to questio[illegible] Gerry Collins, the justice mi[illegible]ister, in the Dail (the Iri[illegible] parliament) on why he did n[illegible] take immediate steps to de[illegible] with the lack of specimen tes[illegible]ing facilities after the fire.

Irish readers should tak[illegible] note that the period of grac[illegible] is over: the laboratory is back in business.

A press notice from the Department of Transport tells me that the Secretary of State, Norman Fowler, has significantly reduced the number of circulars his department sends out to local authorities. Such waste-cutting is most commendable, but did they really need to send us four copies of the notice?

Alan Hamilton

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TIME FOR STRONG NERVES

Most strikes seek to make their effect in two ways: upon the pocket and upon the nerves. In the tedious middle stretches of a major dispute, while the strain on the pocket is or is not beginning to make itself felt, the play on the nerves holds the centre of attention, and can sway the outcome. That is the stage that the Civil Service dispute has reached, after just over four weeks. The subtlety of this phase is especially great in a dispute where the direct effects of the action are more or less invisible to the public, except through the claims and counter-claims made by both sides. It is a time for steady nerves.

In making much of the effects of their action on defence establishments in the last few days, the unions may have made the kind of impatient error that is temptingly easy at this stage. It is unlikely that their action at military communications centres and naval yards has posed any real threat to allied defences, but that is no thanks to them. The reporting of comments reminiscent of parody like: "We accept that this is putting the deterrent at risk, but this is a matter for the Government" (Mr William Wright, Institution of Professional Civil Servants) can scarcely create public sympathy, and must make the many civil servants who are uncertain about the strike wonder whether their leaders have lost all sense of proportion.

The Government evidently decided at the outset to let the dispute develop quietly for the time being. Little use has yet been made of the legitimate weapon of suspensions. But there have been recent hints of impatience among some ministers to be visibly taking an initiative in some way. Yesterday's united call for stronger Government action from the Confederation of British Industry and the Chambers of Commerce indicates a growing irritation at the spectacle of strike action by a group expected to have a sense of public responsibility, which already enjoys exceptional privileges in respect of job security and index-linked pension rights. Public resentment is widespread and justified, and it is likely to increase. But it remains vital that the Government should not take any initiative which threatens its economic strategy or rebuffs the support it has among the public, and among civil servants themselves.

The point that cannot be retreated from is the commitment to maintain the cash limits. A 7 per cent offer to a group whose pay has risen 50 per cent in two years is neither hardship nor injustice at a time of economic crisis. Nor is the emergency going to end quickly: Sir Geoffrey Howe has already indicated that 6 per cent cash limits will apply next year too. Any new proposals must take these imperatives into account. It will be a betrayal of many sacrifices if some form of words is found which, in the end, yields more money.

The only ground for negotiation is on the procedures for settling civil service pay, and it is dangerous ground. It is understandable that the abandonment of the former pay research system has increased resentment and, with it, the level of guerrilla warfare. Some form of independent assessment may be inevitable. But the old concept of comparability has been shown to be against the public interest. It has tended to hasten inflation and increase unfairness between the public and the private sector, especially when no account has been taken of time lags which have produced larger increases for civil servants when other workers are settling for lower rates. Most importantly, the old system of comparability was distorted by failing to weigh properly the immeasureable value of job security and index-linked pensions.

Market forces, as reflected by the number and quality of recruits, should have a greater influence in future. The only scope for negotiation, as we have argued, is an arrangement under which the pay and privileges of civil servants are protected in return for a guarantee not to strike. It is the unions who should take the initiative here, not the Government. It has been abused and damaged enough and, however uncomfortable the prospects, would be imprudent to start the overtures.

WELCOME COMPETITION IN BANKING

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is one of the great institu-ions of British commercial and colonial history. In its present manifestation it is one of the great banking empires of the modern commercial world. Based n Hongkong, it is in most senses till a very British enterprise. Its id for the Royal Bank of Scot and, however, poses potentially ifficult questions for the British uthorities.

It has intervened in order to pset the agreed merger between e Royal Bank and another major British overseas banking roup, Standard Chartered Bank. : has proposed a price which iggests strongly that in the in-erests of existing Royal Bank hareholders the bid should be ccepted. The attraction for the Hongkong Shanghai (as for tandard Chartered) is that it uts the bank into the highly icrative British domestic bank-ig business, at present ominated by the big four clear-ig banks.

The question inevitably arises hether or not this bid should : referred to the Monopolies ommission. In the case of the andard Chartered deal, a cision about referring had not en taken and the issue was under study by the Office of Fair Trading. The Bank of England, however, had made it clear that for its part it saw no objection to the deal. With the Hongkong Shanghai bid, on the contrary, the clear impression is that the Bank of England has severe reservations and would on balance be in favour of a reference.

The Office of Fair Trading, the Department of Trade, the Bank of England and in the end Mr Biffen, the Secretary of State for Trade, can either take a narrow or a broad view of the issues involved. If they take a narrow view, looking simply at the merits of the potential take-over of the Royal Bank by the Hongkong Shanghai, there can be no grounds for making a reference.

The point is made that the Hongkong Shanghai is not a British-based bank. But it ill becomes the authorities responsible for an international banking centre like London to make such a point. All major British banks have been engaged for years in the process of expansion into other banking systems. The British clearing banks, which have been at the front of this trend can now hardly object to an outside bank carrying the counter-attack in their direction. The arrival of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank on the British domestic banking scene can only increase rather than decrease competition and service to the customer. In this narrow context, therefore, there is no real ground for a reference.

It is, however, possible to advance the argument that the time is ripe for a more general look at the structure of British banking, as we go into the rapidly changing context of the 1980s. During the 1960s and 1970s there took place what some have come to regard as an excessive concentration of the main domestic banking business in the United Kingdom, until it was effectively dominated by the present big four banks. With the growth of international banking and the abolition of exchange controls, the climate of the 1980s is going to be very different. If, in the context of the Hongkong Shanghai bid for the Royal Bank, it was possible to devise terms of reference which allowed the Monopolies Commission to consider and report on the wider issues of concentration in the British banking scene, there might be some purpose in a reference. Otherwise there is none.

'UBLIC CONFIDENCE AND POLICE ASSAULT

1e vast majority of complaints ainst the police are treated th scrupulous care; and citi-ns have reason to be grateful policemen in an age of increas-; violence. But there is a nority of complaints against ; police which gives cause for quiet, and it is in complaints ere the police themselves are :used of violence. The report, yet unpublished, of the Home fice Research Unit, makes out sufficient case that investiga-ns of allegations by members the public that they have been aulted by the police are too quently handled without the gree of commitment that the blic has a right to expect and, some cases, are dealt with gligently, and deliberately so. is now no longer enough for : police merely to assert, as David McNee did yesterday, it all such complaints are neticulously investigated".

The Research Unit supports, general, the proposal of the ennial review of the Police mplaints Board, that there ould be a specialist investigat-; team to look into complaints eging assault by the police ich resulted in serious injury, d that this team should be swerable to a non-police super-or, a senior lawyer for prefer-ce. Last month a Home Office rking party rejected the pro-sal for a separate unit and suggested that the supervisory role should be played by the Director of Public Prosecutions, wearing a new hat, or by the Chairman of the Police Complaints Board. The curious aspect of the working party which opposed the recommendation was that its chairman, Lord Plowden, was also the chairman of the Police Complaints Board which had put it forward. The majority of the committee was made up of representatives of police organizations. It is not surprising that its conclusion was received with some embarrassment by the Home Office.

The police claimed that it would be administratively difficult to set up a separate system merely to deal with serious complaints, that it would be costly, and that it would not be easy to recruit policemen of sufficient calibre to serve on the investigating team, because most of them would find it distasteful to perform such work. That last objection seems not to have applied in the case of the Metropolitan Police, which has had no difficulty in recruiting officers for its complaints branch (although their enthusiasm for the chase, previously well-regarded, has now, of course, been put in doubt).

The first two objections, however, may have force, though less than the police believe. But if it is not considered desirable to set up a completely new scheme (and a decision on that should not treat the working party's conclusion with too much respect), there is still a great deal that can be done to strengthen the procedures within the Police Complaints Board itself.

It is implicit in the Research Unit's report that the part-time members of the board, by failing to spot some of the shortcomings in the police investigation, have not exhibited the sharpness of mind that their positions as independent watchdogs on behalf of the public require. For that matter, the staff of the Director of Public Prosecutions have not covered themselves with glory. Most, if not all, of the complaints in question must have come before his department, and the result does not show great efficiency on the part of those whose task it was to sift the evidence.

What is required now is for the Police Complaints Board to be given sufficient experienced staff to be able to look carefully at every file in which an allegation of serious assault is made, and, if necessary, to send it back to the Chief Constable or Metropolitan Police Commissioner with a note of reservation about the standard of investigation. It would still leave the investigation of complaints in police hands, as it should be, but would yield greater independent scrutiny.

scal policy and output

'm Professor P. T. Bauer, FBA

, Professor Amartya Sen writes pril 7) that there is "immediate :d for a less deflationary policy . to change the enormous restric-: pressure now exerted through netary and fiscal policy on real put and employment".

t does not help his argument (in course of which he refers to the ortance of empirical evidence) t the same issue of *The Times* orts that retail sales in February e higher than in any month of 0, i.e. at near record levels. Last urday's issue (April 4) reported t during 1980 personal income ore tax rose by 18 per cent, but er allowing for inflation personal posable income rose by only 2 cent, hardly evidence of a de-ionary policy. Moreover, it is also tinent that the underlying rise output prices has reverted to ble figures.

Many economists would dispute t current policy is unnecessarily lationary. The effects and impli-ions of financial policy cannot be assessed simply on the basis of statistics of aggregate output and recorded unemployment. It is necessary to look more closely at what is happening in the real economy, notably at the implications of the rigidities which exist, particularly in the labour and housing markets.

In February and March, 1947, coal supplies ran out, and output and employment collapsed. Would this have justified financial expansion? Memory of that crisis is at least as illuminating as Professor Sen's reference to Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812.

Yours faithfully,
P. T. BAUER,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
April 7.

Chantrey treasures

From Mrs Hilary Bagshawe

Sir, On Tuesday (April 7) we celebrated here in Norton the birth two hundred years ago of the village's most famous son, Sir Francis Chantrey.

I am writing as a member of a family that had close connexions with Chantrey (among others things his father was our estate carpenter and he was educated in the village school which was financed by the family).

In Mr Alan Bowness's letter to *The Times* (April 2) it was understood that there are so many pictures bought by the money left by the sculptor, that they cannot all be seen.

Would it not be a nice gesture for the trustees of the bequest to lend, on permanent loan, a certain number of pictures to the Mappin art gallery in Sheffield (which is an excellent modern well-run gallery) for the benefit of the citizens of Sheffield? I am sure it would have pleased him enormously that Sheffield benefit from his bequest in this bi-centenary year.

I remain, Sir,
Yours sincerely,
HILARY BAGSHAWE,
Oakes-in-Norton,
Sheffield.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Justice and racial harmony

From Miss Rosalind King

Sir, I was alarmed to see that cases against those charged in connexion with the Bristol riots have been dropped "in the interest of racial harmony".

If all races are to be accepted as equal within a society, then they must all be seen to be treated equally by that society and to have the same responsibilities to that society.

To drop this case not only does the cause of racial harmony but that of British justice, a wrong precedent in itself, but also is likely to inflame rather than quell racial prejudice.

Yours faithfully,
ROSALIND KING,
38 Marlings Park Avenue,
Chislehurst,
Kent.
April 6.

From Mr Indra Kulatilake

Sir, Allow me your columns to congratulate the Chief Constable of Avon and Somerset, Mr Brian Weigh, who advised the Director of Public Prosecutions not to order a retrial of the remaining four defendants in the Bristol riot trial in the interest of good race relations.

If Sir David McNee proceeded with similar foresight in the Southall riot cases the relations between the Southall community and the police might not be what they are today.

The decision of the Attorney General, the first positive commitment to a multiracial society demonstrated by anyone in authority, will undoubtedly strengthen the conviction of us the silent majority of voluntary workers in the cause of better race relations that all is not lost.

Yours faithfully,
INDRA KULATILAKE, Chairperson,
Southall Rights,
54 High Street,
Southall,
Middlesex.
April 7.

Human rights in Romania

From Mr Horia Georgescu and Mr Ion Ratiu

Sir, The forthcoming visit to Britain (April 13-16) of the Romanian Prime Minister, Mr Ilie Verdet, compels us to write about the continued violation of the human rights clauses of the 1947 peace treaty with Romania and the Helsinki Final Act, as well as other international agreements. Britain is a signatory of the first two.

Under the circumstances we very much hope that this grave matter will be taken up with Mr Verdet by British ministers, members of Parliament and any organization or persons connected with the visit or concerned with human rights. The most flagrant examples of persecution of political, religious and other dissidents are quoted in recent Amnesty International reports: they contain cases of torture, beatings, unlawful arrests, abuses of psychiatric treatment, etc.

The official trade unions, simple conveyor belts of Communist Party orders, are at best useless, as in Poland. The "Free Trade Union of Romanian Workers" (SLOMR), founded in 1979 in a desperate attempt to improve conditions, was brutally suppressed.

We believe that the Romanian people want closer economic and cultural ties with Britain. But Britain, in her own enlightened interest, should insist on some improvement of working conditions in Romania—at least in joint enterprises—such as the reduction of the long working week, the elimination of "voluntary" work, better safety measures and an increase in real wages.

As a token of concern for the people of Romania, we suggest that every opportunity be taken to impress upon Mr Verdet (who is also President Ceausescu's trusted brother-in-law) the need for a relaxation of the brutal policy of repression of dissidents and for the free movement of persons and ideas in and out of Romania.

Yours faithfully,
HORIA GEORGESCU,
ION RATIU,
British-Romanian Association,
51-62 Regent Street, W1.
April 1.

Sinai manuscripts

From Professor A. A. M. Bryer

Sir, Dr J. K. Elliott's plea in *The Times* today (April 4) that the manuscripts discovered in the monastry of St Catherine on Mount Sinai in 1975 be made available to scholars is fully supported by the British National Committee of the *Association Internationale des Études Byzantines* (AIEB) which, since March, 1979, has reiterated its "strong and wide concern that the Greek authorities provide information, publish check lists, and allow access to the material as soon as possible".

We understand that our concern is shared by the two Greek scholars who first examined the finds and reported on their outstanding importance.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BRYER,
(Secretary, AIEB, British National Committee),
Centre for Byzantine Studies,
University of Birmingham.
April 4.

Art at a price

From Mr Coleman Morrison

Sir, Although the Dali painting is the most expensive work by a living artist sold at auction (for £360,000) a work by Jasper Johns was purchased by the Whitney Museum in New York in September 1980 for \$1m (£450,000) a record purchase price for a work by a living artist. The painting was bought from Mr and Mrs Burton Tremaine who originally purchased it in the early 1950s from a New York gallery for \$900, plus \$15 delivery charge.

Sincerely,
COLEMAN MORRISON,
48 Cadogan Place, SW1,
April 1.

Contribution of national service

From Dr Alec Dickson

Sir, Sir Hugh Fraser's article (April 8) on "The acceptable new face of national service" is as courageous as it is creative.

As a member of a working party that is considering how some such aproach as Sir Hugh advocates might actually be implemented, may I make several points?

(a) Over the last twenty years there has been a steady swing of the pendulum in the way in which service is viewed, from when it was the bright-eyed, highly-talented, sixthform-leaver, probably Victor Ludorum and/or school captain, and with an Oxbridge place already secured, who leapt at opportunities of service, particularly those offered abroad.

But today a Court can sentence you to so many hours of community service as an alternative to imprisonment: if already in a Borstal, you may be released for the last month or so of your sentence to become a Community Service Volunteer: if you are in the bottom stream of a comprehensive school, there is the possibility that service in the local neighbourhood may be timetabled in your syllabus (but the more gifted, staying on for GCE and with university aspirations, will probably be exempted): if you are an unemployed school-leaver and considered inadequate even for a MSC-funded Work Experience on Employers Premises scheme, then you might find yourself channelled to a Springboard programme concerned to help those in need.

In short, service is no longer the prerogative of young mandarins —but the last resort of coolies. Thus the Two Nations division of which Disraeli wrote over a century ago is being reinforced.

(b) The major contribution that the Defence Forces could make may not lie in their accepting cohorts of unemployed school-leavers into the ranks for a brief period—but in releasing experienced NCOs (and/or young officers) in a training capacity for attachment to volunteer agencies.

Defence forces have the knack of imparting practical skills much more effectively than civil educational institutions. How else have we succeeded in training Gurkhas in English, the use of complex electronic equipment and in medical care?

(c) Freedom of choice is essential to develop real commitment. A gigantic range of social needs are there to be met—from reclaiming derelict canals to caring for the frail and elderly, or devising recreational activities for younger children out of school, at the weekends and in the holidays.

(d) Vice-Chancellors and Admission Tutors to institutions of higher education—many of them already believing that a break on leaving school is in every way desirable, provided it is used to the benefit of those in need—should be encouraged to be more forthright and give a preferential weighting to those who have contributed their energies, intellectual and physical, to the problems of our society.

Many fear the additional cost, but Treasury figures indicate that the price of keeping an unemployed man is now in excess of £7,000 per annum. Can we afford to keep young people in compulsory idleness any longer?

I am, Sir,
ALEC DICKSON,
19 Blenheim Road, W4.
April 8.

Appointment of bishops

From the Chaplain of Mansfield College

Sir, Two things struck me like a bolt in your leader of April 4 on "The Translation of Dr Leonard". The first was the slur (perhaps unintended, but none the better for that) on Bishop Habgood when you suggest that Dr Leonard is a good appointment because he has the "intellectual, moral and doctrinal force of a kind the Church stands in some need of". As if the other Bishop does not?

The second point you imply is that Mrs Thatcher has better judgment than the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Queen on the state of the faith in these islands, since they supported the losing candidate. Right. Let her loose on the Church as on the economy. There are too many employed vicars anyway.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES BROCK
Mansfield College,
Oxford.
April 4.

From the Principal of Wycliffe Hall

Sir, Many of your readers may share my bewilderment at the reaction of Church opinion following the appointment of the new Bishop of London. Is it too naive to suggest that if the selection process demands two names to be submitted to the Prime Minister by the Church, even though there may be an order of preference reflecting voting strength, the Church should nevertheless be delighted when either one of them is appointed? If it cannot rejoice in this way then one must question whether the right names were submitted in the first place.

It is clear that the present method of making Crown appointments was devised to safeguard the Prime Minister from being simply a rubber stamp to what must in the nature of the case be the Church's ultimate responsibility. But it can also be seen to demonstrate two other principles. (1) The Biblical truth that church committees have no monopoly of the guidance of the Holy Spirit. (2) The Prime Minister, in virtue of the office, has the means of sounding out a sizeable amount of lay opinion (and clerical, for that matter) which might not otherwise be given proper consideration by the Church's own councils, despite synodical government.

It would be a pity if the present system resulted in mass lobbying. But then anyone who has reached the position of Prime Minister should be able to judge such pressure for what it is worth.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY N. SHAW,
Wycliffe Hall,
Oxford.
April 6.

From the Reverend J. E. Cummins

Sir, Mrs Thatcher has acquired a reputation for bringing the nation to its knees.

Such distinction—surely the envy of any Church leader—should qualify her to recommend her personal choice of bishop to her Majesty.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES CUMMINS
Skyborry,
Knighton,
Powys.

MIND and its work

From Mr Tony Smythe

Sir, I am sorry that Ronald Butt (March 26) felt compelled in the emotional climate generated by the PIE (Paedophile Information Exchange) case to lend his support to the unremitting attacks on MIND and myself.

In 1975 MIND organized a workshop for mental health professionals at their request on the psychological problems of various sexual minorities. A transvestite, a male homosexual, a lesbian, a transsexual and a paedophile gave their own accounts of their experiences and concerns. A short report appeared in *Mind Out* which goes to the members and subscribers. The workshop was not solely nor predominantly concerned with paedophilia.

During the same period I was a trustee of the Albany Trust, which promotes counselling services for people with psychosexual problems. Following the workshop the trust was asked to comment by PIE on a draft manifesto. The advice given was that while the paedophile experience needed to be better understood, demands to remove all legal protection for children at risk from sexual exploitation by adults were entirely unacceptable.

In 1977, together with many other concerned people and the press, I attended a public meeting organized by PIE at Conway Hall primarily because the National Front and others had made attempts to stop it taking place which included the use of physical violence.

The above description represents the totality of MIND's connections with PIE. However, our casework services receive a fair number of inquiries from people who link their mental health problems with their sexual inclinations. We advise and represent people who have emotional or practical difficulties and some who have committed serious offences. Help does not imply approval. We are trying to deal with these very real issues in a responsible and professional way and we shall not be helped by the innuendoes and accusations contained in Ronald Butt's article.

Yours faithfully,
TONY SMYTHE, National Director,
MIND,
22 Harley Street, W1.
April 3.

Mot juste

From the Archdeacon of Durham

Sir, Had Philip Howard (April 4) been a farmer, he would have known that the singular of "cattle" is "beast".

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL PERRY,
7 The College,
Durham.

Civil Service pay offer

From Mr P. A. Bayliss

Sir, Mr Callaghan's Government was right three years ago when it proposed a 5 per cent pay norm. Mrs Thatcher's Government was equally right when it set the 6 per cent cash limit and its offer to the Civil Service of a 7 per cent increase in pay is, if anything, too generous in relation to what the economy can bear.

It is a great pity that the 364 economists who announced their collective disapproval of the Government's general economic policy did not endorse this most vital feature of the present situation.

The unpalatable fact is that, when considering our greatest problem, inflation, economists are still agreed neither as to the cause nor the cure.

The Association of Independent Businesses has been very critical of the Government's failure to implement its declared policies, especially as regards the rate of reduction in current public expenditure. On the authority of the Budget statement this failure is attributable largely to the £2.5 billion accounted for by increases in public services pay bill resulting from the Clegg commission and similar catching-up exercises, many involving staged settlements. And, despite this ill-judged generosity on the part of the Government towards their employees, we still find the Civil Service dissatisfied, to the point of striking in support of a claim for 15 per cent—even when most of them received 30 per cent last year.

Most disturbing of all is the attitude of the First Division Association of the Civil Service. Albeit by a narrow majority, the decision by those appointed as managers of our country to prostitute the skills which their positions of trust enable them to develop so as to disrupt the proper business of government is action which in former ages would have been rewarded by summary execution.

In this more enlightened age employers still have certain remedies at their disposal. The job of those who are, and who aspire to be, our senior civil servants is to manage the country. If they go on strike, we suggest seriously to Mrs Thatcher that they should be sacked and the many administrators made redundant in recent months by private industry will readily volunteer for retraining to take their places.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. BAYLISS, Chairman,
Economic Committee,
Association of Independent Businesses,
As from: 38 Chancery Lane, WC2.

Ban on Veronica Rostropovich

From Mr Claudio Abbado and others

Sir, On April 22 the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Dmitri Kitaenko will be giving a concert at the Royal Festival Hall.

Among the members of the orchestra is Veronica Rostropovich, who has played in the first violin section of this orchestra for 25 years. She also happens to be the sister of the Russian musician Mstislav Rostropovich. Ever since he was arbitrarily stripped of his Soviet citizenship (in March, 1978) his sister has been refused permission to travel abroad with the orchestra. The only official explanation for this refusal is the fact of her relationship with a person whose life and work can, in our opinion, only bring honour to his fellow countrymen.

Having approached and made representations to all the relevant authorities, Veronica Rostropovich recently wrote a letter to President Brezhnev. Her answer was a summons from the Vice-Minister of Culture, Vasilly Kukharsky, who told her that whilst he was alive, she would never go abroad again.

As musicians, we find this to be intolerable discrimination against a fellow musician—as citizens we deplore this flagrant breach of the Helsinki Agreement on Human Rights. We ask the Soviet Government to reconsider this decision.

Yours faithfully,
CLAUDIO ABBADO,
DANIEL BARENBOIM,
COLIN DAVIS,
JAMES GALWAY,
BERNARD HAITINK,
YEHUDI MENUHIN,
PETER PEARS,
MAURIZIO POLLINI,
GEORG SOLTI,
ISAAC STERN,
PINCHAS ZUKERMAN,
As from: 4 Holland Park Avenue, W11.
April 7.

Auchinleck's tactics

From Mr Correlli Barnett

Sir, Lord Carver's account (March 31) of Auchinleck's advice to General Ritchie before the Gazala battle in May, 1942, is unfortunately not wholly accurate.

According to the *Official History (vol III, p 218)*, Auchinleck thought that Rommel might attack *either* by the southern flank *or* through the British centre, though he believed the centre attack the more likely. He suggested that both British armoured divisions should be concentrated astride the Trigh Capuzzo track west of El Adem, where they could meet either contingency.

He further wrote to Ritchie: "I consider it to be of the highest importance that you should not break up the organization of either of the armoured divisions. They have been trained to fight as divisions, I hope, and fight as divisions they should . . .".

In point of fact, Ritchie and/or his corps commanders ignored this advice, placing 7 Armoured well to the south of the Trigh Capuzzo and of 1 Armoured, indeed dangerously forward, and in itself not well concentrated. Hence Rommel was able to "jump" its formations piecemeal.

Yours faithfully,
CORRELLI BARNETT,
University of Cambridge,
Faculty of History,
West Road, Cambridge.
April 4.

Art education

From the Chief Officer of the Council for National Academic Awards

Sir, Professor Steer and his distinguished colleagues in their letter (April 4) state that my council intends to phase out its History of Art and Design and Complementary Studies Board. Some of your readers may be led by this to believe that the studies for which the board has been responsible will likewise be phased out. Nothing could be further from the truth.

There has been in recent years a vigorous move on the part of many of the studio staff in the colleges and polytechnics towards a greater degree of relevance and a closer integration between historical, theoretical and other complementary studies and the work done in the studio and workshop. The CNAA has recognized this development and believes that its own structure of subject boards should be modified to accommodate it.

The council has therefore agreed that the History of Art and Design and Complementary Studies Board in its present form should be phased out. It will be replaced by a new History of Art and Design Board, with responsibility for the important group of self-standing specialist degree courses in the history of art and design. The other subject boards will assume a larger measure of responsibility for the historical and associated studies which contribute to and should be an integral part of courses in the practice of art and design. The membership of all the boards will reflect these various functions.

During the next few months the council's Committee for Art and Design, on which all relevant interests are represented, will be making recommendations to the council on the best way of implementing these decisions, with due regard for the preservation of standards.

Yours faithfully,
EDWIN KERR, Chief Officer,
Council for National Academic Awards,
344-354 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.
April 4.

Diminishing returns

From Mr Robin Bryer

Sir, As a Member of the Royal Town Planning Institute (MRTPI) I have become accustomed to being addressed as Mr T. Pi. It has an oriental ring to it which I find rather charming.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN BRYER,
Princes Place,
Closworth,
Yeovil, Somerset.

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 8: His Excellency the Icelandic Ambassador and Mrs Bjarnason, Her Excellency the High Commissioner for Canada, the Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mrs Whitelaw, Sir Roden Cutler, VC and Lady Cutler, Sir Rex and Lady Richards, Sir Michael and Lady Edwardes, Mr and Mrs David Carter and the Dean of St Paul's and Mrs Webster have left the Castle.

The Duke of Edinburgh attended the Memorial Service for Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Fraser of North Cape which was held in Westminster Abbey this morning.

The Queen was represented by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg.

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 8: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, the Lady Elizabeth Basset, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Martin Gilliat, Captain Alastair Aird and Captain Ashe Windham, this afternoon embarked in HM Yacht Britannia at Portsmouth.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 8: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present today at a Luncheon at the Albany Hotel, Birmingham and presented a cheque to the East Birmingham Hospital for the Leukaemia Research Ward.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wills and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 8: The Duke of Kent, Colonel Scots Guards, today received Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Thomas Boyd-Carpenter upon relinquishing command of the 1st Battalion.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
April 8: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Charity Premier of *Superman II*, in aid of Special Olympics UK, at the Warner West End Cinema, Leicester Square.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Birthdays today

Lord Brooke of Cumnor, 78; Lord David Cecil, 79; Sir Brian Cubbon, 53; the Most Rev Domenico Enrici, 72; Senator J. William Fulbright, 76; Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Gordon Lennox, 70; Sir Robert Helpmann, 72; Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, 62; Sir Michael Palliser, 59; Mr Hans Schmoller, 65; Professor D. M. Walker, QC, 61.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight, to be Lyon King of Arms in Scotland.
Air Marshal David Atkinson, to be Director-General of RAF Medical Services.
Professor M. F. Oliver, to be President of the British Cardiac Society.

Royal Caledonian Ball

The Royal Caledonian Ball will be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London W1, on Monday, May 18. Tickets priced £17 each (including light refreshments served at midnight) are now on sale. Inquiries can be made to the secretary to the ball, 16 St Michaels Close, North Waltham, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Tel. Dummer (025 675) 543.

Premium Bond winners

£5,000 winners in the April Premium Bond draw are:

RAF commendations

Two Royal Air Force airmen from a radar unit in the Troodos mountains, Cyprus, Corporal Tim Thorpe and Senior Aircraftman David Hill have been awarded official commendations for their part in the rescue of injured passengers from a crashed Cypriot school bus on March 13.

Forthcoming marriages

Sir Philip Grant Suttie, Bt, and Miss P. F. Wright
The engagement is announced between Philip Grant Suttie, of Sheriff Hall, North Berwick, and Penelope, second daughter of Mr Thomas Wright, of Beaulieu, Hampshire, and the late Mrs Wright.

Mr E. R. A. Furber and Miss P. M. Aylett
The engagement is announced between Alexander, youngest son of Mr and Mrs F. R. Furber, of 8 Pond Road, Blackheath, London, and Penelope, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Aylett, of Falcon House, Old Park Lane, Farnham, Surrey.

Mr E. A. Garnett and Miss S. E. Hodgkin
The engagement is announced between Edward Alexander, younger son of Mr and Mrs Richard Garnett, of Hilton Hall, Huntingdon, and Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of Dr and Mrs John Hodgkin, of 9 Willow Walk, Cambridge.

Mr D. J. Holtum and Miss S. A. Mountstevens
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in September between David John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs F. S. Holtum, of Maybank, Park Avenue, Hutton, Essex, and Susan Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs G. J. Mountstevens, of Elm Park Farm, Chewton Keynsham, Bristol.

Mr M. J. Kennedy and Miss E. A. Miller
The engagement is announced between Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Kennedy, of Haslemere, Surrey, and Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs K. A. Miller, of Hongkong and Aberfoyle, Scotland.

Mr R. P. Trives and Miss M. E. Austin
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs John Trives, of Richmond, Surrey, and Morag, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Austin, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr M. G. Abram and Miss E. M. B. Pracy
The engagement is announced between Martin, only son of Mr G. H. Abram and the late Mrs Mary Abram, of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Pracy, of London, WC1.

Mr R. F. Garnett and Miss H. Nesbitt
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Garnett, of Stafford, and Hilary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Mark Nesbitt, of Exeter.

Mr P. S. Gaskell and Miss F. E. Campbell
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs W. T. Gaskell, of Headley, Hampshire, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs I. Campbell, of Exeter, Devon.

Mr P. D. Le Tocq and Miss P. J. Gray
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs L. A. Le Tocq, of St Peter Port, Guernsey, and Pippa, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs William Gray, of Little Abington, Cambridge.

Dr M. J. Noble and Miss R. A. Hopewell
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. H. J. Noble, of Tarramurra, Sydney, New South Wales, and Anne, only daughter of Captain and Mrs M. P. Hopewell, of Wargarve, Berkshire.

Mr C. F. B. Viggor and Miss R. Budge
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Captain and Mrs R. A. Viggor, of Sidford, Devon, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs V. L. Budge, of Richmond, North Yorkshire.

Marriage

Dr V. Joglekar and Miss M. Coughtrie
The marriage took place at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, London SW1, on April 4, 1981, between Dr Vijay Joglekar and Miss Margo Coughtrie. The Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey officiated.

Today's engagements

The Queen attends evensong to mark golden jubilee of Society of the Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter, St George's Chapel, 5.15.
The Duke of Edinburgh visits Dowty Group Ltd, Arle Court, Cheltenham, 10.15.
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother takes Lord High Admiral's divisions, Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, 11.
The Duke of Kent, as president, opens Football Association's new residential block, National Sports Centre, Lilleshall, Shropshire, 11.45; plants tree, Sheriffhales, Staffordshire, 3.45.
Princess Alexandra attends reception at Thames Heritage Trust Exhibition, Bentalls Ltd, Kingston upon Thames, 6.20.
Primrose League service to mark centenary of the death of Benjamin Disraeli, St Margaret's, Westminster, 5.
Brains Trust, chairman Lord Norwich and panel: Joan Bakewell, Sir Hugh Casson, John Drummond and Tom Stoppard, Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, 7.30.
Talks and lectures: British architecture, George Perkin, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, 6; Conservation of waterlogged finds, Suzanne Keene, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10; Chinese porcelain of the Qing dynasty, Margaret Somerville, British Museum, 11.30; Location of archaeological sites without excavation, David Williams, British Museum, 1.15; D. G. Rossetti's jewelry and its influence, Shirley Bury, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.30; Picasso: women, Love and Tragedy, Pat Turner, Tate Gallery, 1.
Poetry: Patric Dickinson, Donald Ward, the Matchlight Readers, with poems by Thomas Hardy, The Orangery, Holland Park, 7.15.
Antiques Fair, Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, 11.30-7.30.
Lunchtime music: Chancery Singers, Kathryn Harries, soprano, Holy Trinity, Kingsway, 1.05; Helen Brown, harpsichord, the Crypt, St John's, Smith Square, 1.15; Patta Tolputt, soprano, Jonathan Leigh, tenor, John Thompson, baritone, Charles McDonald, piano, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05; Kerry Brown, mezzo, Helen Smith, piano, St Olave, 1.05; Kathryn Morris, soprano, Shirley Woods, piano, St Paul's, Covent Garden, 1.15.
Chairman of GLC visits Ealing, 10.30.

Latest wills

Miss Ida Mary Parsons, of Storrington, West Sussex, left estate valued at £171,469 net. After personal bequests she left the residue equally between St Barnabas Nursing Home, Worthing, Cancer Research Campaign, Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, British Leprosy Relief Association, Oxfam and Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled, Leatherhead.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Alam, Dr Badiul of Rishton, Lancashire £133,726
Burgess, Mr Charles George, of Arundel, West Sussex, accountant £147,899

"The Feast of the Saint George Archers' Guild", by Pieter Breughel the younger.

Breughel painting of feast fetches £250,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A depiction of Flemish peasants indulging in the wildest of parties, "The Feast of the Saint George Archers' Guild" by Pieter Breughel the Younger, was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £250,000.

The large panel painting (28½ by 40½ inches) is described by the artist's biographer as his most important composition; many of his works are based on compositions invented by his father while this is credited with being entirely original, although other versions exist. Sotheby's had not published an estimate but were suggesting a price about £150,000 to £200,000.

It was characteristic of the sale that high-quality pictures tended to attract prices well in excess of expectations, but for middle-quality pictures there was no interest.

There was no bid also on the important Giovanni Domenico painting of "The Coronation of the Virgin" which was bought in at £95,000; Sotheby's had been hoping for £120,000 to £140,000. The difficulty here was that it had returned to the market too soon. The present owner had paid £80,000 for it in March, 1976, when it was sent for sale at Sotheby's by Eva Countess of Rosebery.

He fared better with a second picture bought at the 1976 sale. That was a Titian "Portrait of a Gentleman" which sold for £90,000 yesterday, having cost him £72,000, not a big return when commission is deducted, but still an advance.

Among the other high-priced pictures was a small flower painting on metal by Roelandt Savery, "Flowers in a glass vase" which went for £95,000 (estimate £50,000 to £60,000) to John Mitchell, a Guercino "Saint John the Baptist in Prison, visited by Salome" at £69,000 (estimate £40,000 to £60,000) and a Florentine panel of "Diana and Actaeon" attributed to Domenico Veneziano at £68,000 (estimate £40,000 to £60,000) to Mrs Kraus.

The latter provided an illuminating example of how to read auction cataloguing. It was described as "Property from a German private collection"; it belonged to the Frankfurt picture dealer Uwe Opper, but came from his private collection rather than his stock.

The main morning sale totalled £1,804,200, with 24 per cent unsold. There was also a lesser afternoon sale of Old Masters totalling £302,790, with 20 per cent unsold.

The recent erratic prices for Chinese ceramics were repeated at Christie's yesterday. The sale totalled £261,060 but 27 per cent was left unsold. Roger Bluett paid the only substantial price at £24,000 for a 9½ inch Longquan celadon funerary vase and domed cover of the Southern Song dynasty. Christie's had been suggesting a price between £20,000 and £30,000.

Christie's sale of clocks and fine watches totalled £183,535, with 24 per cent unsold.

WRAC commissions

Lieutenant-General Sir David Young, General Officer Commanding Scotland, officiated at the commissioning ceremony at the Women's Royal Army Corps College, Camberley, yesterday.

The ceremonial sash was awarded to Officer Cadet Bridget Collin (Ripon Grammar School). The winner of the military and academic studies prize and the international affairs prize was Officer Cadet Maria O'Donoghue (Republic of Ireland).

The following officer cadets were also appointed to commissions:
Camilla Aitchison (Headington S, Oxford); Fiona Blood (Our Lady's Convent, Loughborough); Jeannette Cox (St John's S, Episkopi); Josephine Dunn (Edgehill C, Bideford); Jennifer Heap (St Hilda's S, Whitby); Alison Jones (Wycombe H S); Sally Morris (Combe Bank S, Sevenoaks); Deborah Rice (Test Valley Comp S, Stockbridge); Phillipa Wright (Queen Anne G S, York); Mairin McEnory (Republic of Ireland).

Luncheons

HM Government
The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon given at 11 Carlton Gardens yesterday for delegations attending the Belize Constitutional Conference.

East European Trade Council
Mr J. N. Cooper presided at a luncheon given by the East European Trade Council yesterday in honour of Mr G. Pirinski, leader of the Bulgarian team at the ninth meeting of the United Kingdom/Bulgarian Joint Commission. Mr G. C. Dick, leader of the British team, was among those present.

Dinners

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain
The Prime Minister and Sir Robin Day were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain held last night at New Zealand House. Mr Andrew Walker, president of the association, was in the chair. Other guests included:
The Portuguese Ambassador, the Canadian and New Zealand High Commissioners, the Deputy Commonwealth Secretary-General, the Acting High Commissioner for Australia, the Deputy High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Commissioner for Hong Kong and Sir Bernard Braine, MP.

A.P. Bank Limited
The Chairman of A.P. Bank Limited and Marchioness Townshend, with the directors of the bank and their ladies, were hosts at the sixty-first annual dinner of the bank held at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday evening. The guests were:
Mr and Mrs G. Blundin, Ruth Lady Fermoy, Mr Archibald Forbes, Miss Cynthia Forbes, Mr and Mrs V. W. Hughff, Lord Keith of Castleacre, Mr and the Hon Mrs G. N. Mobbs, Mr and Mrs R. Petherbridge, Sir John and Lady Prideaux, Sir Anthony and Lady Touche and Mr and Mrs D. Vander Weyer.

Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain
The Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain held a dinner at the Talk of the Town yesterday in conjunction with Alitalia. A fashion show from "Pitti Donna" and "Pitti Uomo" was presented by the Centro Moda of Florence. Grand'uff Massimo Coen presided. Among the guests were: The Italian Ambassador and Signora Cagiati, Lord and Lady Delfont, Sir Charles and Lady Forte, Sir Jack and Lady Lyons, Mr and Mrs Cyril Spencer, Professor Fidia Arata, Dr Franco Tancredi, Minister and Signora Fontana Giusti, Minister Counsellor and Signora Biondo, Consul General and Signora Fuxa, Dr and Signora Dotallevi and Signora Thelma Coen.

Virgil's universal appeal after twenty centuries

From Philip Howard
Exeter

In his presidential address to the Classical Association of Exeter yesterday, Professor Deryuck Williams, of Reading University, examined how Virgil is faring twenty centuries after his death.

Mathematical pedants may be inclined to question whether we are right to be commemorating the 2,000th anniversary of his death this year. *Dic precor*, how many years are there from 19 BC to AD 1981? But we celebrated the bi-millenary of Virgil's birth in 70 BC in 1930, so there is a precedent.

Professor Williams, that learned and eloquent Virgilian scholar, argued that his master is still doing all right, even in translation. He has always been widely popular for reasons of the most diverse kind.

Professor Williams considered Virgil's universal and eternal appeal under two principal headings: surface qualities and underlying qualities.

Surface qualities include such matters as the mere sound of the poetry written by the wielder of the stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man. They include his descriptive power, both to depict nature and to create scenes that the human eye does not see, but the poet's visual imagination paints unforgettably.

A third surface quality is Virgil's narrative speed and vividness. Read the passage describing how the wooden horse entered Troy again. And a fourth is the at present unfashionable quality of high-powered and intense rhetoric, oratorical fireworks to express anger, indignation and pity.

Professor Williams considers that the inner and deeper underlying qualities of Virgil's poetry are concerned with the human problems of how best to conduct oneself in this wicked world: towards the gods, towards the state and towards other people and oneself. That is the essence of the *Aeneid*. Virgil recognizes and expresses with sensitive intensity the pathos of the human situation, but he does not fall into despair.

Simultaneous chess

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

The former world champion Mikhail Botvinnik of the Soviet Union, who is on a visit to Britain to read a paper on chess computer advances at London University, gave a simultaneous clock display against eight under-18 players at Imperial College, London, for five hours yesterday.

The use of clocks means that there is a particular handicap for the player who is giving the display since he has much less time than usual. Botvinnik, who is in his seventieth year managed to overcome this handicap and demonstrate that he is still a marvellous player.

Faced by very strong opposition, since British junior chess is among the finest in the world, he won by 4½ to 3½ after a hard struggle. He beat Julian Hodgson, John Hawksworth and Alan Byron, lost to Byron Jacobs and to Stuart Conquest, aged 14, and drew with Daniel King, Neil Dickenson and Gary Lane.

The event was sponsored by Pergamon Press.

Obituary

PROF ALAN TALBOT
Mathematics at Brunel

Professor Alan Talbot, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics at Brunel University since his retirement in 19.., died on April 5 at the age of 66.

He was a gifted mathematician and an inspiring, patient teacher, well liked by staff and students. During his time at Brunel, since 1972, he became universally respected for his integrity of purpose, determination and conscientious approach to everything he did, permeated throughout by a modest disposition.

As a mathematician he was in the highest rank as a research worker and teacher. His inaugural lecture at Brunel University in 1975 was a masterpiece of exposition of mathematics and several areas of its applications, which did a great deal to establish his department at Brunel as a mathematical centre.

Originally a mathematics master in various schools, he spent the war years as a mathematician in the Electrical Design Department of Murphy Radio Limited, from which sprang his subsequent interest in approximation theory and network theory. In 1945 he joined Professor S. Chapman's Department of Mathematics at Imperial College.

Talbot was a recognized teacher of London University for many years and Examiner in Mathematics and Engineering. Later he went to the University of York for one year, and then to Lancaster University where he was Professor of Mathematics and subsequently Head of Department. He joined the staff of Brunel University in 1972, when he already had a well-established reputation in university circles and a long list of publications.

His research work extended over a wide field of mathematics and its applications, and included network theory and approximation theory. His most recent work was devoted to the development of speedy, accurate methods of inverting Laplace transforms by computer.

This is work of the highest originality and will have far-reaching influences on transform applications. He was looking forward to several years of active work in this field.

CAPT G. H. RICH

Captain G. H. Rich, MC, who died on March 17 near his home in Leicestershire at the age of 63, was an outstanding personality and horseman. Son of the well known polo player, H. Rich, he was commissioned in the Queen's Bays and was awarded the MC during the Second World War.

A brilliant man to hounds, he was a quiet and sympathetic horseman who used to school all Major-General Sir Evelyn Fanshawe's young horses. Well known with all the Leicestershire packs and hunts adjacent to them, he was also a familiar figure of the Atherstone when Captain Brian Parry was Master, and rode all his point to point horses.

At the end of the war he bought a little grey horse called Quicksilver home from Italy in the back of an Army lorry, and this was ridden by his first wife, the former ... Frost, to win the Queen Elizabeth II cup in 1952.

The kindest of men with a deep regard for children, he was excellent company and a clever mimic. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Mr Christopher (Kit) Lambert, who launched the rock group The Who, has died in hospital in London on Monday after suffering a fall at his mother's London home. He was 45, the son of Constant Lambert, the conductor and composer, who died in 1951.

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Black Christ: Ken Joseph, aged 18, a youth worker (left) will play Jesus and Mrs Lettie Barrow, an auxiliary nurse, will be Mary when 200 Notting Hill churchpeople enact the Easter story in the streets of north Kensington on Monday. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, will lead meditations at the main scenes. The procession will be lit by 500 flaming torches.

Science report

Organic chemistry: Synthesizing genes

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Guildford

A method of synthesizing an individual gene from laboratory reagents was described yesterday by Professor Har Gobind Khorana, FRS, the Nobel Laureate, at a meeting of the Royal Society of Chemistry at Surrey University, Guildford.

He added that electronic instruments had been devised to carry out the process automatically and he expected those instruments, programmed to make specific genes to order, to be available commercially within a year.

But Professor Khorana also sounded a note of caution over the present enthusiasm for genetic engineering to create micro-organisms that manufacture substances like interferon, insulin, a variety of fine chemicals and many other compounds of possible industrial use.

His reservations are reflected by other research workers in the biological field, who are snipping genes out of bacteria, the cells of animal tissues and plants, and transplanting them to organisms that are then cultured in huge fermentation vats where their by-products are filtered.

Professor Khorana, who holds the Sloan Chair of Chemistry and Biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is an expert in synthetic organic chemistry. He has produced an eight-point procedure for making genes and inserting them into organisms.

He says that it is not difficult to string a group of biochemical reagents together to reproduce a gene. The challenge is to get that compound accepted by a micro-organism. Experiments in transplanting genes, made both on the laboratory bench and natural ones removed from other organisms, are running into difficulties because they are being rejected by the host on which they are imposed.

That rejection is an intricate mechanism. The material or gene, is not ejected but ignored. The instructions it carries for the manufacture of a particular substance are therefore disobeyed.

Since the manufacture of some new pharmaceutical or other chemical is dependent on getting the maximum number of organisms to sympathize with their respective compound, the rejection process is very serious.

Professor Khorana suggests that the use of the genetic agents synthesized in the laboratory has advantages over those that are transferred between organisms in the manipulation of various strains of bacteria and cells in culture.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, April 10, 1956

Moscow, April 9.—Professor Lysenko, the Soviet biologist, has been relieved of his duties as president of the All Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the official Soviet news agency Tass said today. The move was made at his own request. His successor is Mr P. P. Lobanov who has been a deputy premier in charge of agricultural questions since last May and who is succeeded in this post by Mr Vladimir Matskevich. Professor Lysenko, who was Stalin's "dictator of genetics", has been under fire since Stalin died. He was criticized for hampering Soviet scientific progress, and the signal for press attacks on some of his views was given after indirect criticism was voiced against him by Mr Khrushchev, first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

Memorial service

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape
The Queen was represented by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg and the Duke of Edinburgh was present at a memorial service for Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape in Westminster Abbey yesterday. The Dean of Westminster officiated, assisted by the Rev Alan Luff, precentor and sacrist, and the Ven R. H. Roberts, Chaplain of the Fleet and Archdeacon for the Royal Navy, who led the prayers. Admiral Sir Horace Law read the lesson and Admiral Sir Henry Leach, Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord, gave an address. The Bishop of London pronounced the blessing. The Right Rev Edward Knapp-Fisher, the Rev Charles Taylor, the Rev P. O. Price, Principal Chaplain Church of Scotland and Free Churches (Naval), the Rev P. W. Warland, the Rev J. A. G. Oliver and the Rev A. A. Braithwaite were robed and in the sanctuary.

The Prime Minister was represented by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Ashmore and the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Defence by Viscount Trenchard. The Lord Mayor of Westminster attended and the Lord Mayor of London was represented by Rear-Admiral E. W. Ellis. Others present included:

Surgeon Rear-Admiral and Mrs G. Binns, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs J. Binns, Mr and Mrs C. Deer, Mrs B. Zawadski, Mr and Mrs P. Evans, Mr J. Windmill, Miss L. Windmill, Mr and Mrs M. Duncan, Mr and Mrs N. Duncan, Mr and Mrs R. Duncan, Mr and Mrs C. Duncan.

Ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps, Captain R. C. Watkin (representing the Governor of Western Australia and the Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man), Mr ... Brashaw (representing the Government of New South Wales), the Earl of Selkirk, QC, the Dowager Lady Saltoun, Lord and Lady Miles, Lord ...

Harvey-Samuel, ... Cooper and ... Rocke (HM Excellent).

Surgeon Vice-Admiral J. A. Harrison, Rear-Admirals ... W. Townsend, ... Dunlop, ... Herbert, ... Cahill, J. F. Cadell, ... Stanford, A. J. Whetstone ...

Commanders M. G. Chichester ...

University news

London
KING'S COLLEGE
The following have been elected fellows of the college:
Professor A. G. Chloros, MA, LLD, Professor M. E. Fisher, FRS, E. Garside, MA, Emeritus Professor G. Graham, MA, AM, PhD, Hon D Litt, Hon LLD, Professor C. Kidson, ..., PhD; J. S. Rodrick, BA, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

Newcastle upon Tyne
Professor D. A. Shaw has been appointed as Dean of Medicine.

Warwick
Grants
Manpower Services Commission: £34,702 to Dr R. M. Lindley for the Manpower Research Group ...

Dundee
Dr Peter Howie, MB, ChB, MD (Glasg), clinical consultant, Medical Research Council reproductive biology unit, Edinburgh, has been appointed to the chair of obstetrics and gynaecology.

Surrey
Grants
Science Research Council ...

Obituary
PROF AL
TALBOT
Mathema
at Brun

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Hard choices facing the building societies, page 19

- **Stock markets**
  FT Ind 539.4, up 13.6
  FT Gilts 69.47, up 0.08
- **Sterling**
  $2.2030, up 95 points
  Index 99.4, up 0.5
- **Dollar**
  Index 100.6, down 0.8
  DM 2.1250, down 130 pts
- **Gold**
  $509.50, down $3
- **Money**
  3-mth sterling 12 1/16-12 5/16
  3-mth Euro $ 15 3/4-15 1/2
  6-mth Euro $ 15 1/4-15

IN BRIEF

Japan offers Poland respite over debts

Japan is the latest country to offer Poland a delay in repaying its debts. It will have until the end of June to pay the $30m (£13.6m) due now. Poland's total debt to Japan is $1,000m.

Central bankers and finance ministers meet in Paris today to consider rescheduling the $11,000m Poland owes to western governments and export credit agencies. The full debt to the West is about $25,000m.

German banks have already ndicated that they are preared to accept a delay until he end of June in repayments f principal which should have een made in the second uarter. These debts amount to ;1,000m.

Midland Euro issue

As part of its continuing need or long-term capital in its nternational business, Midland 3ank is raising $150m in the Eurobond market with the ssue of 10-year floating rate otes. The book is offering 9 per cent minimum coupon o appeal to the retail investor.

Housing starts

The National Council of Building Material Producers redicts that builders will start ork on 120,000 homes during 981, with 135,000 "starts" in 982 and 145,000 in 1983. The ouncil expects a general ecline in the construction ndustry to continue.

Building delay, page 18

Bacardi sales pact

Bacardi, the rum producer, nd Courage, Imperial Group's rewing arm, have reached an amicable and satisfactory" ettlement of their differences rising from Courage pub ustomers allegedly being erved other makes of rum hen asking at the bar for a acardi drink. Courage's perating companies have ndertaken not to make such ibstitutions and Bacardi, in ny future case, will tell ourage within 48 hours.

Cigarette output cut

Cigarette and cigar producon is to be suspended in seven nperial Group factories beuse of a big drop in orders nce the Budget price rise. orkers will be paid to stay home while the plants reduce oduction by the equivalent of days work during April and ay.

US silver sales

The American Government is anning to sell a total of 0 million ounces of silver om its strategic stockpile over e next four years. The eneral Services Administran, which argues that domes: production of silver covers ategic needs, will dispose of million ounces this year.

IP licences refused

The Office of Fair Trading as refused or revoked conmer credit licences for 22 aders in the six months up to e end of February,

Wall Street up

The Dow Jones industrial erage closed at 993.43, up 0.54 Wall Street yesterday. The =SDR exchange rate was 22050 while the £=SDR rate as 0.553590.

Pressure grows for bank bid monopolies reference

By Ronald Pullen

Pressure was growing yesterday for the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's offer of nearly £500m for the Royal Bank of Scotland to be referred to the Monopolies Commission. This possibility acted as a strong brake on Royal Bank's share price which after an initial 16p surge closed only 4p higher at 172p, a 20 per cent discount on the Hongkong bank's terms announced on Tuesday evening.

Much of the interest in the proposed takeover is now centring on the attitude of the Bank of England, which appears to have reservations about the move, but officials are unsure about the grounds on which they can oppose the deal.

There have been several meetings between Mr Michael Sandberg, chairman of the Hongkong bank, and Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, but unlike its reaction to the earlier Standard Chartered approach which sparked off the "auction" for Royal Bank, the Bank of England has so far not given its imprimatur. This is already being interpreted as an indication of the Bank's position.

In fact the Hongkong bank's move raises important questions of principle for the Bank of England which takes its officials into uncharted waters.

Guidelines for banking takeovers were last set out in 1972 but these largely related to the accepting houses where the Bank said it no longer objected to clearing banks, and for that matter EEC banks, taking stakes of up to 25 per cent.

The guidelines added that the the Bank expected all proposals where a foreign bank proposed to take an interest of 15 per cent to be discussed with it beforehand. These rules have never really been put to the test, certainly not in the case where a perfectly healthy and profitable bank such as the Royal has been subjected to a takeover by a foreign bank.

The Bank of England's reservations about foreign bank takeovers lie in the diminution of its control over domestic banking institutions which has now been put on to a statutory basis with the 1979 Banking Act.

Although the Hongkong bank has been going to great lengths to emphasize its "Britishness" — Mr Sandberg was in Edinburgh yesterday arguing that both the board and shareholders were mostly British—the Bank of England is concerned that as the Hongkong Bank is Hongkong-based, incorporated and supervised, this acts as a considerable constraint on the degree of control that can be exercised locally by the Bank.

Again the Bank would have to be convinced that the assurances that Hongkong Bank seem prepared to give in the heat of a bid, especially over its level of disclosure, would hold good over a long period.

The Bank of England's problem is that apart from moral suasion it has very little legislative ground to stand on to reject an overseas banking takeover.

Under the Banking Act it has to approve a change of control or management for the purposes of issuing a banking licence. But it is inconceivable that the Hongkong bank could be disqualified on these grounds. The only legislative route that seems to be open to the Bank is to seek a reference under the monopolies law, that the takeover may act against the public interest.

The Governor said at last week's Treasury select committee meeting that while welcoming the proposed merger between Standard Chartered and the Royal Bank, other mergers would depend on the individual banks.

Meanwhile, there was still no word from Standard Chartered about whether it intended to come back with an improved offer. Royal Bank directors met with Mr Sandberg in Edinburgh yesterday but they still are "considering the offer" according to Mr Charles Winter, deputy managing director.

Despite weak stockmarket conditions in Hongkong, Hongkong bank's share price quickly recovered an early fall to close 2p up at 135p as local analysts took the view that in diluting its equity by 20 per cent in return for a 15 per cent earnings gain it was getting a remarkably good deal in taking over "one of the last profitable avenues in which we can move into Europe", as Mr John Boyer, Hongkong bank's deputy chairman, described the move.

Leading article, page 15

Share index up 13.6 in buoyant market

By Margareta Pagano

The *FT* Index yesterday *recorded its biggest single day's* rise in over 15 months when it closed 13.6 higher at 539.4.

Dealers were surprised by the leap, particularly after the sharp rise in Tuesday's bank lending figures dashed any hopes of an early cut in MLR. It was this hope, coupled with signs that the recession was beginning to recede which helped inspire recent buoyant market trading.

Last Thursday the index rose to 541.9, up 12.1 on the previous day. But dealers remain undeterred and talk is still about a cut in MLR.

The strength of the index appears to come from a combination of factors. The easing of tension over fears of Russian intervention in Poland improved sentiment. New time buying before the three-week Easter account starting on Friday and the long list of results yesterday also helped trigger the rises.

Institutional investors continued to support equities and although jobbers had marked prices down in the morning most blue chip companies saw large gains.

Stores and oils sectors showed advances with trading news but it was the banking sector which sparkled with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's £500m counter bid for the Royal Bank of Scotland.

But optimism did not spread to government securities where dealers reported little more than price inquiries. Prices moved in slim limits. Both long and short gilts were unchanged with some small rises of £1/16.

Ford of Britain profits down 41 per cent as car sales slump

By Edward Townsend

Mr Sam Toy: 1980 sales 'fell away'.

Ford of Britain, for many years the country's most successful major motor manufacturer, suffered a 41 per cent slump in profits last year, achieving a pre-tax figure of £226m against the 1979 record level of £386m.

After a year in which sales, export revenue and profits all declined, Mr Sam Toy, the chairman and managing director, disclosed that by the second half of 1980 Ford was not making a profit on its United Kingdom operations.

The company's annual report, published today, also shows that no dividend was paid last year to the United States parent company which itself is facing severe financial problems. Ford of America made a loss in 1980 of $1,540m (£684m) one of the largest deficits in United States history.

Ford UK has paid a dividend in only five of the last 10 years although it has made substantial loans to the American operation. At the end of 1979, the company loaned £229m to Ford of America, which was repaid last year, and in 1981 loans will rise to £438m.

The loans have been made at commercial rates of interest which has helped to boost Ford UK's earnings considerably. The company's operating profit in 1980 of £139m was increased by £85m of net interest income, most of which came from the United States parent. This also includes £19.1m received in interest relief grant from the Government.

Ford UK's profits for 1980, which would be reduced to £155m under current cost accounting, where achieved on sales that fell back from the record 1979 figures of £3,193m to £2,924m. Group sales in export markets were £957m compared with £1,167m in 1979 while direct exports from the United Kingdom amounted to £852m (£1,010m).

Capital expenditure was £324m, twice as high as for any previous year except the £334m spent in 1979, the latter including investment in the new engine plant in South Wales. Ford said that expenditure in the pipeline, either committed contracts or authorized programmes, was £442m against £347m a year earlier.

Mr Toy, who took over as chairman from Sir Terence Beckett, now director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, said in a letter to employees that in the four years to 1984 the company planned investments totalling £1,408m. "And we are working on the biggest and most comprehensive product development programme we have ever undertaken", he added.

The group, which includes factories in Ireland and Belgium as well as the British operations, sold 713,000 cars, trucks and tractors in 1980, again second only to the record 1979 figure of 834,000. Mr Toy said that last year began well "and then dramatically fell away".

"Our competitors are spending millions of pounds in promoting their vehicles and there is also the possibility of further competition from a Japanese manufacturing plant in Britain." The most vital contribution to the fight had to be made within the company. "Both at management level and on the shop floor, we have to become more effective and more efficient."

Independent steelmakers attack BSC pricing

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Pricing policies being used by the British Stel Corporation to regain business lost abroad were attacked strongly yesterday by independent UK steelmakers who claimed the policy was endangering private sector companies.

Mr Selwyn Williams, deputy director of the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, told an all-party committee of MPs: "They have gone too far in their quest for markets, using, we believe wrong commercial judgment. We believe the BSC has got it wrong."

The corporation's declared policy is to match the lowest price of imported steel in order to regain business lost last year to imports as a result of the three month steel strike.

The corporation received more than £1,000m last year and over the past few months about its use of public funds to secure business, and a number of private companies have either closed down or phased out jobs and facilities which compete in the same sector of the market.

In response to the criticisms and complaints, the Government has established a mechanism to investigate allegations of unfair pricing. But Bispa representatives told the Select Committee on Trade and Industry yesterday, which is investigating the BSC's latest corporate plan, that the mechanism was unsatisfactory in that it failed to deal with the real problem, which was concerned with the structure of the industry.

It is alleged by private sector companies that, in some product groups, BSC is cutting its prices by as much as £50 a tonne to gain business from British customers. Stressing that they did not believe that Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC chairman, was "malignant" towards them, Bispa representatives pointed out that it was a policy which private companies would be unable to follow.

In a memorandum to the committee, Bispa stated: "We do not believe that the corporation is deliberately seeking to destroy independent companies by price cutting. We do, however, point out that even a sincerely expressed intention to 'roll back imports' and to 'regain market share' is, given the indivisible nature of the steel market, bound to have the same effect. It could not be done without access to public funds and it cannot be done without damage to private producers."

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Labour revives plans for worker involvement

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Labour politicians and trade union leaders have privately revived plans for worker involvement in all levels of decision making both in state corporations and private companies.

Confidential minutes of a meeting in the House of Commons approved by the TUC's economic committee yesterday disclosed that the Shadow Cabinet and the unions have reached "broad agreement" on a policy of industrial democracy to take into the next General Election.

The unions also made clear their intention to seek an extension to their statutory rights, "building on the positive gains" of the Employment Protection Act and the Industry Act. Shadow Ministers are already committed to repeal of the 1980 Employment Act when Labour returns to power.

According to the minutes, in their talks with the politicians the unions questioned the rigid demarcation between the public and private sectors of industry.

"While it was clearly necessary to break the 'Morrisonian mould' of public companies, there was no reason why the public sectors should be excluded from the extension of industrial democracy to all levels of economic decision-making.

"And in any case, it was suggested, many enterprises no longer fitted easily into either category. The proliferation of firms with both public and private capital backing blurred the distinction between the two types of ownership."

The minutes go on to record repeated stress on the argument that there was no single solution to the "problem" of industrial democracy, and the working party on this issue, set up under the umbrella of the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee, would have to come forward with flexible proposals.

These measures would have to be permissive in character, giving workers' representatives statutory rights that could become operative as they wished

Further talks are to be held between the unions, Labour's National Executive and the Shadow Cabinet on this topic, but the TUC side has insisted that industrial democracy must allow not only for an extension of trade union rights in respect of corporate planning but also recognize the ned for free and independent trade unions.

At the end of their talks, politicians and union leaders agreed a five-point policy accepting industrial democracy had to be based upon the "single channel" approach through the trade unions. How it should be done will be worked out later in the light of policies on planning towards industry.

But the TUC will insist on the link with collective bargaining being maintained by "further consideration being given to the extension of statutory rights, including building on the positive gains of the Employment Protection Act and the Industry Act".

Shadow Ministers have ben asked to make clear which department of the Labour Government will be responsible for industrial democracy, and to consider trade union representation on the boards of trustees of pension funds.

650 jobs lost in engineering closure

By Edward Townsend

Laurence, Scott & Electromotors, the electrical equipment manufacturer, is to close its Manchester factory at Openshaw in July with the loss of 650 jobs.

The company, formed in 1896 and regarded as one of Manchester's oldest engineering companies, is based at Norwich and has other plants at Blantyre and Wolverhampton.

Laurence, Scott, which became the subject of a takeover bid by Mining Supplies last year, made a loss of £1.9m in the year to March, 1980, and in the following five months a loss of £1.7m.

Grove Cranes is to make 60 workers redundant at its factories at Cowley and Bicester. A call for volunteers will be made later today.

Mr Peter Dawson, managing director, said he hoped natural wastage and voluntary redundancies would trim the 60 names. The cutback will leave Grove Cranes with just under 500 employees in the Oxford area.

Mr Dawson said short time working would begin at both plants soon and "continue indefinitely".

More than 200 workers will lose their jobs with the closure of the Star Aluminium plant in Wolverhampton. The company, which is transferring production to its other plant in Bridgnorth, says it must slim down to survive.

Seventy workers will be made redundant next month and another 140 in October when the plant is due to close.

Sterling gains continue

By Our Economics Staff

The pound continued to gain on a generally weaker dollar and on continental currencies after Tuesday's disappointing bank lending and money supply figures.

It surged 2 1/4 cents to $2.2160 at one stage before falling back to close in London up 95 points at $2.2030. The Bank of England's index for sterling against a basket of leading currencies improved 0.5 from Tuesday to 99.4 (average 1975=100).

The dollar's weakness stemmed mainly from reduced tension over Poland, which prompted renewed confidence in European currencies such as the Deutsche mark, and lower domestic and Euro-dollar interest rates.

After dipping below DM 2.12 in mid-session, the dollar recovered to finish trading at DM2.1250, *down 1.30 pfennigs* from Tuesday. Its Bank of England index fell 0.8 to 100.6.

The Belgian franc strengthened markedly against other currencies in the European Monetary System, though it remains the weakest member, after the formation on Tuesday of a new government under former finance minister Mr Mark Eyskens, pledged to support the currency at its present parity.

Yugoslav Land-Rover deal

Belgrade, April 8.—BL's Rover car division will sign an agreement in principle to assemble Land Rovers in Yugoslavia, Mr Cecil Parkinson, the British Trade Minister, said today.

He told reporters the agreement for a joint venture, worth *$92m (£41.8m), would be signed* tomorrow in the southern town of Ivangrad, where the plant is to be built. The plant, employing about 1,000, would take about two years to build.

A BL spokesman in London said the plant would initially assemble 2,000 to 3,000 vehicles a year from kits made in Britain. But the agreement included local contracts for the widest possible use of Yugoslav material.

Tomorrow's agreement would give only project outline and further details were likely to be worked out later. The plant would not be financed by Britain.—Reuter.

BL sells more: BL cars was the only British-based motor manufacturer to increase its share of the market in the first three months of this year, to 20.67 per cent. Four BL cars appear in the March top 10—Metro, Ital, Mini and Allegro. The Metro and Mini now account for 11 per cent of the United Kingdom market.

W Germany and France agree fund-raising to modernize economies

Bonn pact on £9,600m projects

From Peter Norman
Bonn, April 8

Dr Otto Lambsdorff (right), the German economics minister, and Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, the president of the central bank, before the cabinet meeting in Bonn yesterday to discuss the new economic measures.

West Germany and France will raise long term credits in the international capital markets in parallel to help finance projects intended to modernize their two economies.

A joint statement issued in Paris and Bonn this afternoon said that the Credit National in France and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau in West Germany would raise the equivalent of 5,000 million European currency units (about £9,600m) over the next 18 months.

Dr Otto Lambsdorff, the German economics minister, said in Bonn that Germany would be raising its half of the total planned borrowing in Deutschemarks. The proceeds of the fund-raising would amount in West Germany's case to DM6,300m (£1,340m) and be lent by the Kreditanstalt at interest rates subsidized by the federal government to help finance investments that would encourage technological innovation and create jobs, and were intended to reduce Germany's dependence on imported oil.

Today's announcement put an end to several days of confused speculation that the two countries were planning to float a large joint loan to be offered directly to members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries which might even have been denominated in European currency units (ECUs).

In the event, the use of ECU to describe the scale of the borrowing is nothing more than window-dressing, and in the German case the borrowing will be made through the time-honoured medium of promissory note loans.

Although Dr Lambsdorff suggested that parallel fund raising could have psychological benefits by demonstrating that two countries with similar economic difficulties were determined to solve them together, it means simply that West Germany and France will be lining up to borrow funds at the same time.

However, the possibility of the French government getting some electoral milage from the scheme has not been discounted, if President Valery Giscard d'Estaing can manage to associate the operation in the public eye with measures to combat unemployment.

The Bonn cabinet today discussed a number of projects that were likely to benefit from the parallel financing scheme and are intended to smooth the German economy's path towards recovery.

Dr Lambsdorff was adamant that the measures did not constitute a programme to stimulate the economy. Most of the projects were outlined in the government's policy statement last autumn, and it seems that the cabinet decided today to give them a new political push.

Dr Lambsdorff said that an existing energy saving programme of DM4,350m (£925m) would be geared to providing energy savings devices such as solar energy equipment, heating pumps and district heating systems where they would be uneconomic without government assistance.

He said that the Bonn Government would press the states and utility companies to accelerate approval procedures for coal and nuclear power stations. The federal post office would be encouraged to develop its telecommunications network rapidly including a glass fibre cable network to link corporate information systems.

He also promised that the government would be considering its house building programme at the end of May.

Although the phrase "supply side economics" has yet to reach Bonn, Dr Lambsdorff presumably had this in mind when he said the measures discussed today were designed to bring a structural improvement to the economy and not a short term boost.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

KZO	25p to 435p	Lasmo	15p to 549p
CC	17p to 252p	London Sumatra	13p to 373p
arrisons Malay	16p to 218p	Shell Trans	14p to 362p
ggs & Hill	14p to 120p	Ultramar	11p to 481p
orizon	15p to 260p	Unilever	13p to 521p

Falls

glo Am Corp	23p to 653p	Marievale Con	16p to 171p
rlow Rand	8p to 425p	Middle Wits	10p to 675p
sburg Gold	10p to 196p	Minorco	8p to 630p
st Dagga	13p to 119p	SA Land	22p to 282p
slie	9p to 119p	UC Invest	26p to 558p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
istralia $	1.98	1.90	Norway Kr	12.40	11.75
istria Sch	34.80	32.60	Portugal Esc	128.00	122.00
lgium Fr	82.25	78.25	South Africa Rd	2.04	1.90
nada $	2.66	2.57	Spain Pta	195.00	186.00
nmark Kr	15.30	14.50	Sweden Kr	10.65	10.10
nland Mkk	9.43	8.98	Switzerland Fr	4.43	4.20
ance Fr	11.36	10.86	USA $	2.25	2.18
ermany DM	4.84	4.60	Yugoslavia Dnr	82.50	77.00
reece Dr	115.00	109.00			
ongkong $	12.10	11.50			
eland Pd	1.32	1.26			
aly Lir	2375.00	2275.00			
pan Yn	495.00	470.00			
etherlands Gld	5.36	5.10			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Manufacturers attempt to regain ground lost to cans and plastics

Glass makers in battle for the bottle

Profits in the glass container industry, whose sales are worth £385m a year, have suffered from declining demand and competition from cans and plastics bottles, but the industry is starting to win back lost ground.

Its share of the packaging market, now worth £3,540m a year, has risen by 2 per cent to 12 per cent, at the expense of the plastics and glass container imports.

To improve the sales trend, Rockware Glass, the United Kingdom's second largest glass container manufacturer, is introducing wrap-round labels for soft drinks bottles. The company is also expecting one of the big brewers to announce a switch to glass containers for take-home beers soon, an important move in a sector dominated by cans.

United Glass, the largest British glass container maker which is jointly owned by Distillers, the whisky maker, and Owens-Illinois, of the United States, has introduced a plastic-shielded bottle to reverse the trend against glass in supermarket sales. Supermarkets led the swing to cans and plastic bottles because of reduced losses through breakages and ease of handling.

Annual returns coming into the Glass Manufacturers Federation show how far the glass container industry has to go to win a greater market share. Cans for foods, drinks and other items accounted for 19.2 per cent of the market last year, up from 18.1 per cent the previous year. Plastics went down from 21.1 per cent to 15.8 per cent.

Imported glass fell by 1.6 per cent to 8.8 per cent, but there was a decline of 8.4 per cent in demand for glass containers in the United Kingdom last year. United Glass made a loss in the second half of the year ending in November, and Rockware made only £472,000 in pretax profits compared with £5.2m in 1979.

The glass makers' toughest fight is in the take-home beer market where cans account for more than 90 per cent. This is in sharp contrast to the United States where glass still accounts for around 40 per cent of take-home sales.

But some multiple grocers are prefering "wide mouth" glass bottles for beer and Rockware says that sales of this new-style bottle, which is easier to drink from directly could increase 40 per cent this year albeit from a low base.

Packaging to encase clusters of bottles is improving handling qualities in supermarkets but attempts to make popular the clip-on plastic cages frequently found in the United States have not met much success in Britain.

Rockware's latest shot in the cans versus bottles battle is in the carbonated soft drinks market whose sales are worth £680m. Glass, once the predominant packaging medium, is down to 37 per cent, compared with 59 per cent for cans and 4 per cent for PET (polyethylene terephthalate), the recently introduced specialized plastic containers. PET, which does not permit the fizz to escape like some other plastics has made the greatest progress among one and two litre containers.

Rockware has invested about £250,000 in launching its new labelling system. The bottles which are laminated to resist scuffing and labelled before filling to reduce costs at bottling plants, are claimed to be no more expensive than unlabelled bottles.

But the new system is less easily adapted for beer bottles because the labels do not resist the pasteurization needed for beer. At present labels can be added only after the beer is bottled but there is research to try to overcome this problem.

A. G. Barr, the soft drinks company whose Tizer and Irn Bru brands are among the top half dozen sellers in a market where Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are the top two brands, expects the new labelling to increase its market share in the quarter-litre sector.

But Barr's strength is still in the returnable bottles sector which in soft drinks still accounts for half the market, down recently from a 60 per cent share.

Derek Harris

Exports warning to Japan

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has told Japan to curb exports to West Europe or face the threat of trade protectionism.

After talks with Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, he told reporters in Tokyo that Japan should show a greater awareness of the problems caused in West Europe by the flood of Japanese exports.

Lord Carrington, ending a four-day visit to Japan, said Japanese exports were concentrated on the most sensitive parts of European industry.

Taiwan trade 'lead'

The Republic of China lags far behind Taiwan in foreign trade competition, despite its modernization programmes, a Taipei Economic Ministry report said. The report estimates China's 1980 foreign trade at $35,000m with a $512m deficit against Taiwan's foreign trade of $39,500m with a $46.5m surplus.

Italian strike call

Italy's National Confederation of Trade Unions has called for a four-hour general strike of industrial workers for April 28 to protest against the new monetary curbs imposed by the four-party coalition government led by Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Christian Democrat Prime Minister.

French growth decline

France's gross domestic product expanded by 1.3 per cent in volume last year, down from growth rates of 3.1 per cent in 1979, 3.5 per cent in 1978 and 3.1 per cent in 1977, the national statistics institute said in Paris.

Japan-Russia talks

Japan and the Soviet Union are holding talks on a new five-year trade agreement, according to officials in Tokyo. The previous agreement expired at the end of last year.

Norway jobs aim

Norway must have a yearly economic growth of about 2.5 per cent during 1982-85 to achieve the goal of full employment, Mr Per Kleppe, Planning Minister, told parliament in Oslo.

Volkswagen short-time

Volkswagen is to introduce short-time working for 18,200 workers at its Hanover and Braunschweig truck plants because of a sharp fall in truck sales.

EEC output fall

EEC industrial production continued to fall in January, showing a year-on-year drop of 7.3 per cent, according to estimates from the EEC Statistics Bureau in Luxembourg.

13,500 cut in docks labour force forecast

By Michael Baily

Further extensive reductions in Britain's docks labour force from 23,500 to 10,000 in three years was foreshadowed yesterday by Mr James Davidson, chairman of the British Ports Association and director of the Clyde Port Authority.

The industry, which had a workforce of 58,000 in 1967, is facing a further "severe slimming down", and a "period of contraction in which some of our ports are likely to finish as a shadow of what they are at present", he told the association's annual lunch in London.

The problems of surplus dock labour was now a "major national problem", and also a "major human problem" which ports felt should be aided by the state in other ports as well as in London and Liverpool. He told Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport:

"We welcome the aid you are giving to London and Liverpool, but other scheme ports feel the higher severance payments to encourage dockers to leave should have been extended to all ports. In the national interest the price indeed would be small for the benefits gained."

Mr Fowler stuck adamantly to his previous refusal to extend the scheme however, insisting that the future of the industry now lay in the hands of the ports.

London and Liverpool were "wholly exceptional", he said, in that each faced a crisis it could not solve alone and would have ceased trading without state help. But London and Liverpool could not look forward to a permanent subsidized future.

According to Mr Davidson, labour surpluses in many ports as a result of the recession and the switch to unit loads would not be removed when the economy took a turn for the better.

The only answer to this, many port employers feel privately, is the abolition or radical alterations of the National Dock Labour scheme, which guarantees permanent employment for dockers even if there is no work. But they recognize its political impracticability at the present time, and Mr Davidson significantly made no reference to it.

Rival pipeline scheme ends UK hopes of securing Norwegian gas

By Our Industrial Staff

Norwegian energy ministers are to ask the Storting to approve a pipeline system proposed by the Statfjord field group which will enable North Sea gas to be landed at Kaarstoe, near Haugesund. The move virtually ends any lingering British hopes that this gas would be landed in the United Kingdom.

The cost of the project, which is similar to a £2,700m gas gathering system planned for the British sector of the North Sea, was put at Nor K 12,500m (about £1,000m) by officials of the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy in Oslo.

It was hoped in Britain that gas from the Statfjord field, which straddles the Anglo-Norwegian median line, would be fed into the United Kingdom system, thus making it a more attractive investment.

Despite intensive efforts by ministers and officials, and what was regarded as a competitively-priced bid by British Gas the prospects that this would happen have receded in recent weeks.

Last month, Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, said it was unlikely that the Norwegian pipelines would compete with that being planned by Britain. He remains confident that despite the failure to obtain Statfjord gas, the British system can go ahead, bringing benefits to the United Kingdom's petrochemicals industry.

The Norwegian Government said yesterday that some gas would be extracted at Kaarstoe for a new petrochemical plant. The remainder would go to a platform in the Sleipner area to Ekofisk, and then link with the Heimdal field. Gas not used in Norway will be piped to Emden in West Germany.

A new pipeline company will be established to own and operate the Statfjord group project. The principal partner will be Statoil, the national oil group, which will be responsible for the construction and operation of the system.

Other participants will be Elf Aquitaine Norge, Norsk Hydro Produksjon, Mobil Development, Esso Exploration and Production Norway, Total Marine Norsk and Saga Petroleum.

The government has rejected an alternative scheme promoted by Norsk Hydro which proposed the use of the existing Mongstad refinery, north of Bergen, as the gas terminal.

Meanwhile, the completion date for the British Project has been put back to the winter of 1985. Although progress on planning has been made, the financial structure of the venture remains unresolved.

Minister reveals check on contracts

Call to eliminate delay in UK building work

By John Huxley

A "concerted and continuous attack" on delays in building work has been called for by Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction. He has also questioned the efficiency of an industry based on "historic demarcation lines".

Evidence shows that on average it takes twice as long to put up a standard factory in Britain as in North America or elsewhere in Western Europe. Housebuilding times in the United States are also "conspicuously quicker", according to the minister.

Mr Stanley disclosed that delays were sufficiently serious for the Government to have set up a special research project to establish the causes. The project, which will examine contracts in progress, is being carried out by the government-funded Building Research Establishment in conjunction with Kenchington Little & Partners, structural engineers.

The study is being directed by a group chosen to represent the construction industry and its clients. It is hoped that an interim report can be prepared for submission to the economic development committee for the building industry this summer. Mr Stanley told a meeting of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors yesterday.

The project will concentrate on performance on industrial building sites. This sector is regarded both by the National Economic Development Council and the Government as having an important contribution to make to Britain's industrial recovery. Factory building also received a fresh stimulus in the Budget, where the Chancellor improved the allowances available to investors.

Officials at the Building Research Station said yesterday that the initiative for the study had come from Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Previous attempts by the industry to examine reasons for delays and to compare its performance with that of its counterparts overseas have not been wholly successful in the past. In part, they have been complicated by alleged differences between private and public housebuilding, where the latter is performed by direct labour.

Mr John Stanley: foreign builders "conspicuously quicker".

Mr Stanley believes his report will be of "material value". He said: "Industry must be tough on the Government where Government is responsible for unreasonable delay, and it must be equally tough on itself, company by company, in remorselessly eradicating both on-site and off-site losses of time.

"Time is money. Delay means loss of profitability. The industry's ability to reduce its time to construct must be a key means whereby it can secure lower costs, increased competitiveness and a higher workload."

The minister also drew into question the present "traditional organization of construction in this country".

He said that the industry must ask itself "rigorously and objectively" whether the historic demarcation lines of the roles of contractors, architects and quantity surveyors "produced the organization best likely to produce optimum speed, optimum efficiency and optimum quality".

In the past, ministers have expressed grave concern over Britain's poor performance on large construction sites which has been cited as a deterrent to industrial investment.

Mr Norman Lamont, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Energy, gave a reminder yesterday that every effort must be made to ensure that nuclear power stations must be built to time and to cost.

The Government, however, acknowledges that performance in some sectors has improved.

Improving satellite geography

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

A new technique for the processing of geographical data from satellites, claimed to be the most advanced of its type, has been developed by the National Remote Sensing Centre at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough.

The technique, based on what is known as a digital mosaic, enables a better-quality composite picture of a geographical area to be built up from a number of individual images of *different parts of the area*. The individual images are those obtained by sensors aboard American Landsat earth-resources satellites.

One result of the Farnborough work has been to produce a complete picture of the United Kingdom which is the most accurate yet obtained. An earlier example of useful Landsat information was evidence that the position of sandbanks in the Bristol Channel had moved appreciably over a period of a few years.

Set up 12 months ago, the centre is funded by a number of Government bodies with an interest in earth-resources information. They include the Department of Industry; Department of the Environment; Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Overseas Development Administration; National Environmental Research Council; and the Scottish Development Department.

The centre acts as Britain's focal point for the development and application of remote-sensing techniques.

Business appointments

Chemical Bank post

Mr Michael K. O'Connell has been made a deputy managing director of **Chemical Bank International.**

Mr C. C. Hover Miller becomes an additional director of **London Trust Company.**

Mr Ian W. Reed is now assistant vice-president of **Sentry Assurance International.**

Mr Mark Dickson becomes a director of **Amber Day Holdings.**

Sir Edward Fennessy has been appointed chairman; Mr Dennis M. J. Turner, managing director (Canada); Mr Roger B. Wallhouse, deputy managing director; Mr Martin Lamaison, financial controller; and Mr Frederick Morefield a director of **British Medical Data Systems.**

Mr George Selby is now senior vice-president and head of credit and marketing for the Europe, Middle East and Africa division of **Bank of America.**

Mr Leslie Greathatch, managing director of Kilns & Furnaces, is the new chairman of the **British Ceramic Plant & Machinery Manufacturers' Association.** The new vice-chairman of the association is Mr Robert E. Craven, sales director of the Craven Fawcett Group, and the treasurer is Mr Nigel N. Ducker, managing director of Bennett & Sayer.

Mr Simon Preston has been elected honorary treasurer of the **Institute of Public Relations.**

Mr Frank Norman has joined the board of **Lovell Construction Services.**

Mr R. G. Bowers, Mr K. A. Girling and Mr T. L. F. O'Connor have been made associate directors of **Wigham Poland Reinsurance Brokers.**

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The confusion of moral standards

From the Archbishop of York

Sir, I would not wish Mr Peter Cadbury ("Archbishop's attack on the City's role", April 7) or any of my friends in the City, to feel that I had launched an unconsidered attack on the City itself. In the Lenten lecture I was simply addressing myself to the problem of why we are less clear in our own day than our forefathers were in theirs about standards of honesty. That question presses upon every schoolteacher, every policeman, every magistrate, every social worker in the land.

The confusion of moral standards was amply illustrated in the reaction to the great train robbery. It was a dangerous, criminal act and was heavily punished, but many people were aware that there are activities perfectly legal in themselves which likewise rob society of even larger sums of money. A "well-timed takeover bid" (as I described it) can destroy a flourishing business, impoverish small shareholders, and put thousands of jobs at risk. To give that illustration is not to incriminate the City as a whole but to point to certain activities which are feared and resented not least by the business community itself. The fact that there are "buccaneers" about does not suggest that all who have to conduct their business in financial waters are "pirates". It was, after all, a Conservative Prime Minister who originated, or at least popularized, the remark about the "unacceptable face of capitalism".

Nevertheless, I take Mr Cadbury's point. Every lecturer will know the perils of having his own argument deflected by a picturesque illustration which is capable of being isolated from the material as a whole. The argument, however, remains, and it is that it is not so easy for the untutored (as I am in this field) to make moral distinctions between what some people call "robbery" and what other people call "financial wizardry".

There was a time when I myself "wore a pin-striped suit and a Homburg hat and carried an umbrella and went to the City every day". I have many friends in the City of London and I have the highest regard for their integrity. Most of them are indeed striving after "high moral standards in business and commercial life" and I have no wish to vilify them.

STUART EBOR,
Bishopthorpe,
York YO2 1QE.
April 7.

Are there too many accountants in UK?

From Mr William Beckett

Sir, I believe it is time to raise a trumpet blast against the monstrous regiment of accountants.

From the figures published on March 30, "Towards the European accountant", the United Kingdom boasts a total of 80,300 chartered accountants—not to mention certified, cost and management accountants—whereas Germany, the Netherlands and France employ totals of 3,900, 4,500 and 8,000 accountants respectively. The country with the highest total after the United Kingdom is Italy with 14,000; is it a coincidence that the United Kingdom and Italy are generally regarded as the sickest economies in Europe? It is also perhaps significant that the average qualifying age is lower—25—than any other country (except Ireland) and that a degree is not compulsory.

Can any general conclusions be drawn from this? A number are possible but the outstanding one is that companies in the United Kingdom are subjected to more frequent and supposedly *rigorous* audits *than* other countries. An auditor looks at the existing stocks of money and goods from which are produced accounts which are then viewed by all and sundry as representing a correct picture of the health and wealth of the company. Yet those accounts present only an historic view of the situation at a particular time rather than *providing any basis* for a forecast of the future for that company, even though everyone is aware that relatively small shifts in market conditions may quickly make companies start to trade at a loss.

A further statement in the article is that no less than 75 per cent of the 80,300 total work in industry and commerce. Why so many? The probable answer is that accountants stand a very good chance of getting on to the board of their firm and, in due course, becoming chief executive. I have no figures for the number of accountants running industrial or commercial companies but from my own experience I believe that the number is surprisingly high.

One may ask why this is so when the tendency in Germany, the United States or Japan is for engineers or marketing people to run the show. I believe it is because of the good old British tradition of compromise, since, in any industrial or commercial organization, the production people and the marketing people are fighting for their heads—to get their own way.

This in-fighting generates a great deal of creative tension or friction resulting in a highly *motivated* company. However, on all too many occasions the chairman or board has *decided* to resolve the conflict by bringing in — guess who — an accountant. The result of which is that both the marketing and production people are dissatisfied, because neither of them respect or trust the compromise accountant who is forced to lurch from one strategy to another without giving any a chance to pay off.

WILLIAM BECKETT,
8 Elthiron Road,
London SW7.

Engineering profession

From Mr R. Sabry-Grant

Sir, It is clear the determination persists to exclude engineering from the professions in Britain, repelling the brighter youngsters in increasing numbers and with them this country's wealth-creating potential. Inviting other than engineers to contribute to the decisions that will regulate engineering in Britain (*The Times*, March 20) perpetuates its demise.

For example, the medical profession is self-regulating under the aegis of a royal charter and with statutory teeth. It is not regulated by employers, ancillary unions nor other medical lay-groups. It enjoys intraprofessional competition raising standards and morale and excludes extraprofessional intrusion which would lower standards and repel the brighter candidates.

The "intractability of the institutions' attitudes" (*The Sunday Times*, March 29) is a brave effort by the engineering institutions against insurmountable odds to provide a professional background and support in a progressively hostile environment for those courageous enough to try to maintain professional standards.

It is in this country's interest to understand their common aims, encourage them to group together and to avoid once and for all the inexpert advice of engineering lay people. Britain's wealth-creating future is at stake.

R. SABRY-GRANT,
248 Chase Road,
London N14.
April 4.

Windfall tax on the banks

From the President of British Bankers' Association

Sir, As I have recently writ[ten] to the Chancellor of the [Ex]chequer, this association, rep[re]senting over 250 banks in [the] United Kingdom, cannot [but] deplore the "windfall ta[x"] which it is proposed to l[evy] on some 30 of them. This i[s a] retrospective tax and open [to] criticism on that account.

But apart from the ill[ogi]cality of imposing a tax [on] banks' profits, which is [not] related to those profits bu[t to] the size of their non-inter[est] bearing deposits, it should [be] recognized that such a [tax] would constitute an erosion [of] those banks' reserves at a t[ime] when their liabilities have b[een] sharply increased by inflati[on].

It is the amount of the f[ree] and available reserves of a b[ank] which dictates the degree [of] risk it can undertake in [its] lending, and such rese[rves] come from retained pr[ofits] after tax. It is important [that] these reserves should g[row] proportionately to the gro[wth] in liabilities.

It would seem that s[ome] banks are currently being [in]vited to lend to some indus[trial] and commercial customers [to] the limit of what can be [con]sidered prudential. A ba[nk's] first duty is to those [who] entrust it with deposits. [There] therefore must be a hand[icap] in meeting the demands of [in]dustrial customers if at [the] same time the growth of free reserves is restricted.

The strength of the rese[rves] of British banks is [...] admired abroad, as was cle[arly] shown once again when [the] Bank of England and the cl[ear]ing banks launched the "[life] boat" at the time of the fr[inge] bank crisis in 1973/74. [This] strength constitutes an im[por]tant element in the attract[ion] of London as a financial ce[ntre] and earner of invisible exp[orts]. It is meeting vigorous [and] increasing competition f[rom] foreign cities. If this new [tax] creates a precedent for [the] arbitrary imposition of spe[cial] taxes on particular sectors o[f ...] this must lessen the attractio[n of] London as an internati[onal] financial centre.

ERIC FAULKNER,
President,
British Bankers' Association,
10 Lombard Street,
London EC3V 9EL

Small businesse[s]

From Mr Philip Goldenberg

Sir, Oliver Stanley "Have sm[all] businesses been let d[own] again" (April 6) really can[not] be allowed to mis-describe [the] Finance Bill provisions gi[ving] tax relief for the so-ca[lled] "business start-up scheme" [as] "an anglicized Loi Monory".

The essence of Monory [as] moved by Richard Wainwr[ight] MP, at the standing comm[ittee] considering the 1980 Fin[ance] Bill—is ownership for all: [an] across-the-board tax rel[ief] limited to, say, £1,000 [per] household, for investment [in] listed equities or unit trusts [in]vesting primarily therein.

This arrangement wo[uld] serve to expand direct pers[onal] investment, while specific[ally] combating the unreasona[ble]ness, mentioned by Mr Stan[ley,] of expecting small investor[s to] put all their eggs into on[e—] somewhat perilous—basket. [The] small businesses would [be] helped by the additional f[und]ing that would then be a[vail]able for unit trusts or (be[tter] still) investment trust c[om]panies.

It really is a typical T[ory] perversion of the concept [of] ownership for all to try to t[urn] it into a rich man's tax shel[ter] and Mr Stanley should not [be] surprised at the resultant a[nti-] avoidance measures incor[por]ated into the Finance Bill [by] Somerset House.

PHILIP GOLDENBERG,
Prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Woking,
2 Cherrydale,
Hagden Lane,
Watford,
Hertfordshire WD1 8NL.
April 7.

DITOR

Windfall on the banks

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Winners and losers in mail order reporting season

'reemans was the first independent mail rder house to report on last year. Its rofits fell 31 per cent. The Budget made n already bleak outlook appear worse, but n 8 per cent increase in agents helped ecure a bigger market share.

Yesterday, the smaller Empire Stores Bradford) admitted to a 24 per cent drop , £5.6m in profits after sales excluding alue added tax rose by little more than 7 er cent, well below inflation and cloaking volume fall. However, retrenching made r only a mild second-half deterioration.

Like Freemans, Empire complains of pub- c sector price inflation, and a loss on a urrent cost basis explains the unchanged vidend.

The real loser in terms of market share ough has been Grattan which has been trenching since its profits plunge in 1979. 1979-80 Grattan boosted pre-tax profits nearly £2m so that they came out at .22m when it changed its basis of account- g for value added tax from the "accruals" ethod (accounting for VAT at the date of e invoice) to the revenue basis (account- g for VAT as the cash comes in).

The Accounting Standards Committee ld Grattan to change back, which flatters ofits in a period of falling debtors.

Grattan has, however, cut borrowings om £33m to £14m by making once-for-all trenchments in every direction, and this ar should also benefit from lower interest arges and a drop in the provision for bad bts which over-expansion pushed from .7m to £6.3m last year. Moreover, it has m of tax losses, and net profits this year ould be bigger.

So Grattan finished last year with a rrent account loss of £644,000, and it is clear how the group will find the capital needs when expansion resumes. Mean- ile early restoration of the 34 per cent idend cut looks unlikely.

Nevertheless, neither Empire or Grattan ported as badly as feared. Grattan's ares rose 12p to 84p and Empire's by 6p 136p.

It appears that North American buyers Rolls-Royce motor cars, of which the ver Spirit (above) is the latest for those o can afford $109,000 (£53,000), have ided that the recession is over.

This year Rolls-Royce reckons that ited States sales will actually increase by und 350 units to 1,300, representing 40 cent of total output from the Crewe tory. For the first time there is a chance t the United States will exceed this ntry as the most important market for ls-Royces.

This should be good news for share- ders in the new Rolls-Royce Vickers npany which is due to produce its first ılts later this month. Not long ago ted States prospects for Rolls-Royce ked ominous.

y all accounts the merger just under ar ago has been accomplished smoothly, there seems little doubt that the 1980 come will meet expectations—which ude a forecast dividend of 17.1p a share s to produce a yield of 10¼ per cent the shares at 167p.

l & Duffus

creases e dividend

& Duffus, a leading soft commodity ler, has ended the year on target. Profits £23.1m are £2.5m up and suggest that company has moved off a three-year teau. Moreover, this is despite a lack- re performance from cocoa trading, once profits mainstay but now accounting for ıer less than half of profits.

ubber trading was a strong feature in the t half, but tailed off in the second, a pattern common to commodity traders like G & D.

As a result of lower activity in some key areas group turnover fell from £711m to £629m. But changes proposed in the Budget mean that the tax charge was £7.66m compared with £8.97m. Moreover, the elimination of clawback from relief for stock appreciation has allowed £5.99m to be injected into the profit and loss account below the line. So post tax profits leapt from £18.1m to £21.4m.

On this basis earnings rose substantially to 23.2p against 17.1p a share. Emboldened by this, the final dividend is up from 5.71p gross to 6.86p gross, a 20 per cent increase to 12p for the year. With the shares up 10p to 201p last night, the yield is just under 6 per cent. Bearing in mind the slow start to 1981 in the cocoa and coffee markets, and the problems still being encountered in chemicals trading, that looks fair.

Glynwed

South Africa saves the day

One of the market's favourite high-yielders bit the dust yesterday when Glynwed cut its final dividend by more than a quarter to leave the total payment down by a fifth. But the fact that the expected profits shortfall had been confined to £2.5m for a pretax total of £16.1m was enough to fuel a 3p rise to 100½p in the share price where the yield is still over 10 per cent.

The Glynwed story is still one of terrible conditions at home. Trading profits have fallen two-fifths offset by booming returns from the South African appliances operation which has lifted trading profits from £3.2m to £8.5m. Glynwed has also suffered the embarrassment of a £1m pretax loss and a further £1.5m below the line provision on ill-conceived Middle East contracts won by one of its smaller mechanical subsidiaries.

Like so many others in miserable steel and engineering sectors Glynwed remains a sound recovery hope, but will have to continue taking the strain for most of this year. Indeed, it may require something dramatic from South Africa to prevent a further profits fall. Meanwhile, at least gearing at around 60 per cent is being held in check and the reduced dividend is more than twice covered.

London Brick

Still tied to the building cycle

London Brick made just £3.5m in the second half of the year against £9.6m. So final profits are £10.7m against £12.7m.

Volume dipped by 17 per cent as private sector housebuilding demand dried up: only a 19 per cent price increase last April staved off the worst effects. There is now a slight seasonal upturn in private building, though the fall in interest rates was too little and too late for London Brick to hope for any real upturn before the end of the year.

Again, an April price rise, this time of 12.7 per cent will provide relief. For now the balance sheet, though less liquid as higher stocks soaked up cash, is roughly unchanged and stocks are not rising significantly thanks to the 17 per cent cutback in capacity due to the Ridgmont closure and a four-day working week.

Meanwhile, an attempt to break free from the brick cycle through a move into prefabricated buildings went wrong producing losses which can at least be eliminated this year.

So London Brick remains grimly tied to the cycle which means it should achieve a five-day week and gently falling stocks by the end of this year, interest rates permitting. This will not produce much excitement though it should be enough to support the shares when combined with the view that building materials will be the earliest to react to the end of the recession.

Yet at 81p, up 4½p yesterday, the shares yield 7.7 per cent, a discounted rating relative to the sector and one which is likely to persist after the diversification failure and the unexciting record.

Economic notebook

Hot days ahead in Gabon

It is beginning to look as if the meeting of finance ministers from industrialized and developing countries in Libreville, Gabon next month, could become nearly as heated as the streets outside the conference room. The ministers will be in Gabon for the meeting of the interim and development committees, which steer the policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and watch over the international monetary and financial system.

Since these committees last met—during the annual conference of the IMF and World Bank in Washington in the autumn — circumstances have altered for the worse in several ways.

The 11-week old Reagan Administration has begun cutting its aid budget and reshuffling its payments to the various aid agencies. The effect of his will be substantially to reduce the amount of money available to them, at least for a time, if not indefinitely. Even some of the money which has been allocated for aid purposes is now being blocked by Congress.

For some agencies, the combined action of the United States Administration and Congress could spell disaster. The International Development Association—an arm of the World Bank which lends to the very poorest countries for 50 years, virtually interest-free—is effectively broke and must turn away countries seeking loans.

It was bad enough when it was just Britain that was cutting its aid. The United States action is sending shock waves through the international financial institutions. Reagan officals have also hinted strongly that they may block the proposed energy fund, which would be run by the World Bank and make loans for Third World energy investment. The developing countries seem certain to react to all this with considerable hostility.

At the same time, fresh fears have begun to surface about the ability of the financial system to recycle the huge "petro-dollar" surpluses of the oil exporting nations and the capacity of the oil-importing nations of the Third World to go on piling up debts.

The current account surplus of the oil exporting states, it is predicted, will reach $140,000m this year and $160,000m in 1982. The deficit of the oil-importing Third World nations now seems likely to reach $80,000m this year (against $70,000m in 1980) and, perhaps, rise a little further next year. Unlike the situation after the 1973-74 oil price rise, relative oil prices are not expected to decline in the coming years. On the contrary, many experts see a continuing rise in the price.

Interest rate increases

Another worrying factor is the likelihood of a prolonged world recession. After the recession of 1974-75, the industrialized nations recovered strongly. Now, there is a much greater determination to pursue tight monetary and fiscal policies until inflations is thought to have been brought firmly under control. This means that any recovery will be only slow and gradual. Growth in the industrial nations will probably be low for some years.

On top of all this, the end of cheap energy has been joined by the end of cheap money. During much of the 1970s, the interest rates on dollar loans were below world inflation levels. In other words, there was a negative real interest rate.

Inflation benefited debtors by eroding the real value of their outstanding debt. The debts of the Third World nations were a less serious problem while this process was at work. But for well over a year the cost of Eurodollar loans has exceeded the rate of inflation.

High interest rates have been used widely in the industrialized nations to bring down inflation. Prices have been rising less fast on average in the industrial world, but interest rates remain high.

Ten years ago, the 12 biggest Third World borrowers (excluding oil exporters) paid interest of $1,100m on their external debt. This was equivalent to less than 6 per cent of their export earnings, and represented an average interest rate of 3.2 per cent.

In 1980, interest payments reached $16,000m, giving an average interest rate of about 9 per cent and absorbing 16 per cent of export earnings—a figure which could reach 20 per cent this year, according to bankers Morgan Guaranty Trust.

As a result of all these developments, many low-income and middle-income Third World countries face serious financial difficulties. This is tending to focus attention once again on Third World demands for reforms to the international monetary and financial system.

These demands were set out by the developing countries in "The programme of immediate action", issued during the 1979 IMF-World Bank annual meeting in Belgrade.

In a nutshell, the developing countries want changes in the IMF lending policies and a greater share in running the fund: higher aid flows; regular annual allocations of special drawing rights (international money provided through the IMF), and methods of allocation which favour developing countries; and new methods for dealing with countries facing debt problems.

Large trade deficits

The developing countries believe they are being obliged to carry a disproportionate share of the adjustment burden which the world as a whole must make following the profound changes in financial and trade patterns that took place during the 1970s. They are being squeezed between the oil exporting states and the industrialized world. As a consequence, their trade deficits have soared, and they are expected to make disproportionately painful economic policy corrections.

On top of this, when the IMF makes loans it insists on prescribing medicine which may be suitable for treating some domestic economic problems, but not those arising from a fundamental structural problem in the world economy, like that caused by the huge "petro-dollar" surpluses.

The IMF has accepted that the developing countries have a point, and it has made several important changes in the terms on which it lends and the conditions imposed on borrowers. But there are clearly limits to how far it can go given the present complexion of some Western governments.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has made it clear that he expects developing countries to reduce their deficits, even though, at the global level, the Third World deficit can only be reduced if there is either a corresponding reduction in the oil producers' surplus (which largely depends on oil prices), or an increase in the deficit of the industrialized world.

All of this has become entangled with the longer-term future of the IMF and the kind of institution that it should be in the late 1980s. It is becoming increasingly tailored towards serving the needs of the Third World.

Most developing countries gave it a wide birth during the 1974-79 period because they disliked the conditions it imposed. But during the last year Third World nations have become the principal "users" of the fund's resources for the first time since 1947.

The IMF is embarking on an important review of the distribution of fund quotas (which govern the size of loans and votes on policy matters). The developing countries want their share of quotas raised from about 33 per cent to 45 per cent or even 50 per cent.

Reform of the financial system appears once again to be building up a head of steam.

Melvyn Westlake

Hard choices for the building societies

Mr Leonard Williams, chairman of the Building Societies Association and chief general manager of the Nationwide Building Society, is not particularly noted for being outspoken or controversial. Few building society managers are. But last week he made the most iconoclastic speech of his career. He predicted the demise of the association's recommended interest rate structure —or "cartel" as most people incorrectly prefer to call it.

The reverberations within the building society movement are still being felt. None of the heads of the four other leading societies—the Halifax, Abbey National, Leeds Permanent and Woolwich Equitable—share his view. All are aggrieved that there was no consultation before Mr Williams delivered his broadside, which does, after all, run counter to official BSA policy, which makes the recommended rate structure the linchpin of the industry.

To be fair to Mr Williams, there seems to be some doubt about what he said last Thursday. A report of the speech circulated by the Nationwide read: "Mr Williams said that the biulding societies' interest rate 'cartel' seemed unlikely to stand up much longer under the pressure of external and internal competition."

Delegates who attended the meeting of the Yorkshire County Association of Building Societies, where Mr Williams was speaking, do not recall this particular flavour to what he said.

However, it was the precis from the Nationwide, the third largest society in the country) highlighting this element in the speech, which made the headlines. It has undoubtedly assured Mr Williams a rough passage at today's regular meeting of the council of the BSA. He will be asked to explain, and possibly defend, his views that the cartel has, effectively, received notice to quit.

But if Mr Williams has expressed a rather extreme view, most people both within and without the building society movement would not disagree with the proposition that the building society interest rate agreement, if it is to survive at all, must be changed. At present it is little more than an after-image of a pattern of interest rates which no longer exists.

For how can one talk of a recommended rate structure when recommended rates are available to so few? Borrowers who live in the South-east and London area in particular have every reason to be angry every time they hear a building society leader discussing the apparent sanctity of the recommended mortgage interest rate.

It might seem that the mortgage interest rate is 13 per cent (when the latest cut comes into effect on May 1), but for half of all new borrowers this is not the case; and for those who select the Nationwide as many as 70 per cent of new borrowers will pay over the odds for their home loan.

The advent of differential interest rates for larger advances in the seventies has already totally eroded the concept of a recommended mortgage interest rate.

The investment side is little better. How can there be such a thing as a recommended investment rate when savers are now faced with such a wide variety of investment opportunities?

A check in the window of one of the larger building societies yesterday showed that the society was offering no less than 19 different rates, according to the length of the investment term and notice period.

In the industry as a whole nearly a fifth of all balances (the net amount of money which stays on the books) is now invested in other than the traditional share accounts.

Most of the money coming in at above the recommended rate is in term shares (locked away for two to six years), or the later variants which allow earlier withdrawal facilities in order to attract more stable money into societies. As long as they could charge higher interest rates on large loans, the societies could fairly easily "match" their abnormal lending and borrowing.

But that was before the clearing banks began to muscle into the mortgage market. They are now offering mortgages on larger properties at rates which are undeniably more attractive than those offered by the building societies.

It is, for example, possible to get a Scottish Life endowment-type Citibank home loan for £30,000 at an interest rate of only 14 per cent. Compare that with the rates—shown in the table—charged by the big five building societies (to which another ½ per cent must be added for an endowment mortgage).

WHO PAYS THE RECOMMENDED MORTGAGE RATE?

House price	Halifax	Abbey National	Nationwide	Leeds Perm	Woolwich
	%	%	%	%	%
to £13,000	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
£13,000-£15,000	13.0	13.0	13.25	13.0	13.0
£15,000-£20,000	13.5	13.5	13.5 up to £17,000	13.5	13.5
			13.75 up to £19,000		
			14.0 up to £21,000		
£20,000-£25,000	14.0	14.0	14.25	14.0	14.0
£25,000-£30,000	14.5	14.5	14.75	14.5	14.5
£30,000-£35,000	14.5	15.0	15.25	15.0	14.5
£35,000-£40,000	14.5	15.0	15.25	15.5	14.5
£40,000	14.5	15.0	15.75	*	14.5

* by negotiation.

> 'The interest rate agreement, if it is to survive at all, must be changed'

At present the banks' threat may be more psychological than real, but it cannot be ignored. Nor can the speed of the banks' progress. Barclays, for example, has already lent its 1981 quota of £200m and is now pressing on toward £500m.

By concentrating on the upper end of the market the clearing banks are also digging deep into the building societies' jampot and to protect their interests at this end of the market the building societies will be forced to reconsider some of their more expensive differential interest rates.

At the same time, there is no doubt that some building society leaders are embarrassed that they are now charging high interest rates on what are only moderate loans. The average building society advance is now just under £15,000—the level at which borrowers are pushed into the "wealthy" category and asked to pay more.

For a movement which is quick off the mark to ask for indexation of the mortgage tax relief ceiling and the like it has been slow in taking steps to adjust its own lending policies in line with inflation.

But if the societies are forced by commercial and social pressures to bring their higher rates down, perhaps to the recommended rate level for new buyers at least, then where is the money to come from to pay for the higher investment rates? One approach which could be developed would be to pay less than the recommended rate to people who use their building society accounts like banks, rather than for long-term saving.

But any moves on the investment front immediately run into the other pressures which societies are facing on this front, notably from the National Savings movement with its index-linked savings schemes and higher interest rates on conventional savings.

If the societies cannot with conviction cut their investment rates, but equally cannot permit the differential mortgage interest rate structure to continue to make such inroads, what then?

The answer has to be higher mortgage interest rates for all. One option then for the Building Societies Association would be to fix rates which reflect the ability of the biggest societies to operate on smaller margins than the rest which itself would splinter the cartel. It is arguable that the association has been too accommodating to the smaller and medium societies.

Caught in a pincer between intense National Savings' competition for investments and the growing bank pressure on the lending front, it is time for the building society industry to jettison the theory that it is an homogeneous movement. It is not; yet this is what the recommended interest rate structure is intended to reflect.

Maybe Mr Williams was tactless in the way in which he brought the subject into the open. Had he talked perhaps of a switch to a "marker" or "base" rate structure to replace the recommended rate system it would have more cosmetic appeal. It would pave the way just as easily for a split in the rate structure between those societies which can afford more, and those which cannot, but keep the illusion of solidarity, which is so important to the Building Society Association.

Margaret Stone

Business Diary: Henley, money and mpg • Italian saving graces

lley Administrative Staff ege, which claims to be ain's oldest business school, o take delivery of a brand Volvo.

his apparently unpatriotic is however, quite the rse: the car is in part-pay- t of £12,000 in fees Henley get for teaching ten high- s from the Swedish car- er.

like Jones, director of the rnational management ol at Henley, has more than reason to be pleased with new business. It is not only first time that the Swedes e bought British—it is also in the eye for the French, vo having patronized the EAD school near Paris up l now.

olvo chose Henley after a pping trip here in January.

he Volvo executives are des- d for tailor-made courses at Henley and in their own ces around the world.

Where the new car, a 264 bo, is headed was not so r last night, whether it will necessary for the Henley ins to produce a study of best it might be used.

fter all, principal Tom npner's favourite car just pens to be . . . yes, you've ssed.

● At the end of each year "Giovanni Rossi", the typical Italian (the equivalent of our "John Smith"), receives a sheet of complicated figures with his last quarter's bank statement. They are intended to show the state of his account between each transaction so that interest can be calculated.

In Italy current accounts earn interest like deposit accounts, so most people do not bother to tie their money down on deposit.

"Rossi" probably does not understand anything about the calculations except for the figure at the foot of the page, which shows the interest with which his account will be credited.

But what he has now begun to understand is that he is getting only 10 or 11 per cent gross, while inflation has been running at more than 20 per cent. What he receives net is even less, because the government takes a flat 20 per cent of the interest as tax.

As a result he has been switching his savings elsewhere, particularly into tax-free treasury bonds and certificates, where he can reckon on up to 18 per cent. This still does not provide a full hedge against inflation, but it has been worrying the banks in general and particularly the savings banks.

At a recent meeting Taormina, of savings banks held in Giorgo Vercillo, deputy director of their association, said that while in the 1970s the money held in customers' accounts had risen steadily, early in 1980 it had started to fall. Thought the trend was reversed again in the second half of the year, the total increase in savings banks accounts in 1980 was only 12.3 per cent, representing "dis-saving" in real terms.

The signs are that the trend will worsen this year, because in January alone deposits fell in nominal terms by 2 per cent.

What is the answer? Vercillo says that the savings banks are studying a scheme for accounts which would bear no interest but be adjusted periodically for inflation. That might just catch on with "Rossi" who, unless he has enough funds to buy property, knows of no legal way of even matching inflation.

He feels out of depth in a stock market which can go down as quickly as it goes up, so he goes in for the football pools, which have been enjoying record takings, and spends what he can on consumer goods—car sales in February were 14 per cent up on those 12 months earlier.

Ellen Rocco (right) is the publisher and co-founder of The Creative Handbook, *the latest edition of which is out in the shops today. Although Ms Rocco has been bringing out the handbook since 1973, this year's is a special one because it is on general sale for the first time—it has been confined to specialist bookshops up until now. The price is £18.50.*

The handbook has the names, addresses and telephone numbers of thousands of contacts in 16 categories ranging from advertising consultants to professional organizations and business emergency services.

●My note about the fight which the author Anthony Mockley is having with Oxford University Press over its rejection of his book on Haile Selassie spurred fellow author Peter Hill to get in touch with me.

While Mockler advertised in *The Spectator* for similarly aggrieved authors to contact him, Hill's revenge took the form of guying OUP in his novel *The Cuban Connection*, which Robert Hale published last year.

Hill, who wrote the novel under the pen name of Peter Pembroke, had an O-level English language textbook killed by OUP after a change of editor there.

In *The Cuban Connection*, a don called Horace Muir curses "that bunch of old women in Walton Street" after a call from a "Michael Morning" at OUP cancelling a history of EngLit.

There is a Michael Morrow at OUP and he is head of a department which includes textbooks on English.

Let us hope verisimilitude does not go too far. Before Muir can fashion his revenge, he is bumped off, although not, I hasten to add, by OUP. I know things are bad in the publishing business these days, but that would be taking things a little too far.

Mind you, give it another year or so....

● The fast-moving chairman of the hobbling British Steel Corporation, Ian MacGregor, will be in New York next week to collect this year's Business Statesman Award made each year by the Harvard Business School Club of Greater New York.

The award is for the recipients' "significant contribution and leadership in business". Previous winners include David Rockefeller and Henry Ford II.

MacGregor is at the centre of a smouldering controversy in the United States over his role in the Standard Oil of California $4000m bid for AMAX, the American mining and metals company of which he is a director.

The Harvard award, according to one of his aides, takes the form of a "rather splendid" engraved crystal bowl. Pity it is not a crystal ball, given the state of the steel industry these days.

How appropriate, I thought, as I passed a sign at a building site in Nine Elms, south London, yesterday. It proclaimed that the demolition contractor was an "R. Rumble".

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Stores and oils lead way in sudden recovery

Equities bounced back into favour again yesterday supported by strong demand from institutional investors.

Jobbers expressed some surprise at the strength and suddenness of the recovery after marking prices easier at the outset in the wake of Tuesday's disappointing banking figures.

The Soviet Union's decision to give Poland more time to sort ought its problems and the ending of the Warsaw Pact military manoeuvres obviously improved sentiment, but dealers were not sure that this was the sole reason for the sudden surge in demand.

Even so, with the banking figures now discounted, the market was again talking of a further cut in MLR soon and signs of an end to the recession.

Stores and oils made a strong showing and investors were also treated to a large list of trading statements that served to create further interest. New time buying, ahead of the long three week Easter account which starts on Friday, was another reason for the increased activity.

So with Wall Street opening several points higher in resumed trade the FT Index was able to produce its biggest one-day rise in more than 15 months when it closed 13.6 higher at 529.4.

Although the rest of the markett shrugged off Tuesday's banking figures, government securities turned in another lacklustre performance. Jobbers reported little inquiry with prices fluctuating in narrow limits as they attempted to find their new leevls. In longs, the list closed mostly unchanged while at the shorter end prices recovered early losses to close around £1/16 up on the day.

Leading industrials made a strong recovery. **ICI** jumped 12p to 264p. **Beechamp** 5p to 182p, **Unilever** 13p to 521p, **Fisons** 5p to 155p, **Hawker Siddeley** 12p to 324p. **British Aerospace** 6p to 203p. **Dunlop** 2p to 68p and **Bowater** 8p to 253p, the last ahead of figures next week. Glaxo, also reporting next week, was well sought after, climbing 14p to 320p.

Banks again stepped back into the limelight after the overnight counterbid of £500M by Hong kong & Shanghai Bank for **Royal Bank of Scotland.** Shares of Royal Bank opened yesterday at 180p before profit taking and fears of a reference to the Monopolies Commission saw them plummet to 160p. *After active two-way trade they* closed at 172p— net rise on the day of 4p. Hongkong & Shanghai ended 2p better at 135p, but the original bidder, **Standard Chartered,** lost 5p at 662p.

This latest turn of events also sparked off renewed speculative demand for **Bank of Scotland** which rose 10p to 344p. Among the big four clearing banks trade was generally quiet as prices advanced in line with the rest of the market. **Barclays** expanded 9p to 405p, **National Westminster** 3p. to 353p, **Lloyds** 7p to 345p and **Midland** 5p to 311p.

Electricals, still plagued by stock shortages, saw renewed demand with sentiment helped by good figures and an encouraging statement from **BICC,** up 17p at 252p. Improved profits *also led to a 12p rise in* **Lec Refrigeration** at 140p. Elsewhere, **GEC** rose 10p to 676p, **Plessey** 11p to 334p and **Thorn EMI** 10p to 360p.

In stores, better than expected figures lifted **Grattan Warehouses** *14p to 84p along with* **Empire Stores.** 6p stronger at 136p, also after figures. **Peters Stores,** however, retreated 8p to 110p on news of a profits set-back. Comment saw **Debenhams** rise 4p to a new high *of 98p and buyers also came* in for **Woolworths,** 4½p dearer at 63p.

Among the long list of companies reporting, favourable trading news helped **Dowding & Mills** 1p to 25p, **North Atlantic Securities** 1p to 127p, **British Dredging** 4p to 26p, **Christies International** 2p to 232p, **Gill & Duffus** 11p to 201p, **S. Jerome** 11p to 105p and **Portals** 10p to 458p.

But the market was not so pleased with figures from **Dorada,** down 3p at 32p, or **Royal Worcester,** 2p lighter at 268p.

Engineering shares returned to favour with **GKN** 3p higher at 146p and **Glynwed** 3p higher at 100½p after figures. Trading statements lifted **Aurora** 4p to 34p, and **Greenbank Industrial** 5p to 27p, while **Senior Engineering** held steady at 24p. Only **Bifurcated Engineering** failed to capitalize, dipping 2p to 31p. Other brights spots included **Haden Carrier,** 10p up at 276p, and **R. Cartwright,** 4p higher at 42p.

Bid favourite MDW Holdings was the subject of further speculation yesterday as shares gained 8p to 99p. Shares have risen 12p in the last month but directors firmly deny that they have had any approaches or talks.

Higgs & Hill celebrated a return to profits with a 14p rise to 120p, and **London Brick** made ground with a 4½p increase to 81p after figures. **Blue Circle** managed a 2p increase to 414p and speculative attention helped **IDC** to a 7p bonus at 87p.

British Sugar, still fighting off the advances of S. & W. Berisford, was 8p heavier at 311p in expectation of an announcement from Berisford later in the week. **London Shop Property** remained calm at 135p after its £4.9m cash call to shareholders, while **Harrisons & Crosfield** leapt 36p to 850p excited by a Kuwaiti purchase at 10 per cent.

Meanwhile, holiday shares continued to show relief at the *Chancellor's decision* not to levy an increased VAT charge on package tours. **Saga** rallied 5p to 315p and **Horizon Travel** 15p

Oils returned to favour again yesterday with institutional support in a thin market pushing prices steadily higher. **Burmah,** with figures next week, saw heavy new time demand as the shares rebounded 6p to 156p. **KCA International,** giving further consideration to recent figures, advanced 4p to 186p.

Premier was another bright spot, *improving 4½p to 84p after* the latest drilling report from its Warradong project in Australia. **BP** hardened 14p to 376p, **Shell** 14p to 362p. **Ultramar** 11p to 481p, **Lasmo** 15p to 549p and **Tricentrol** 8p to 270p.

Equity turnover for April 7 was £148,402m (bargains 22,105). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Royal Bank of Scotland, Horizon Travel, Burmah, MDW Holdings, Bowater, GEC and Lec Refrigeration.

Traditional options: Dealers reported moderate activity yesterday. Calls were made in Rothmans International at 8½p, South Pacific Properties at 14p and First National Finance at 3½p. Purs were arranged in GKN and Royal Bank of Scotland, and doubles in ICL and Shell.

Traded options: A total of 1,097 contracts was recorded. Brooke Bond Liebig attracted six, BP 140, Courts 39, ICI 159, Lasmo 18 and Racal 38.

Latest results

Int or Fin Company	£m Sales	£m Profits	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Aurora (F)	136.4(103.5)	1.8(3.8)	2.64(11.29)	—(4.61)	—	1.55(6.16)
BICC (F)	1,365(1,190)	74.6(65.6)	23.6(18.3)	6.4(5.82)	22/5	9.4(8.6)
Bifurcated Eng (F)	13.85(14.8)	0.15*(1.4)	—(—)	0.35(—)	22/5	1.5(3.5)
Christies Int (F)	30.9(24.8)	7.03(6.05)	15.22(14.5)	5.0(4.25)	28/5	7.0(6.0
Dorada (F)	69.9(75.2)	1.35*(1.92)	11.1*(20.8)	Nil(—)	—	2.1(5.47)
Dowding and Mills	8.3(7.9)	0.65(0.99)	—(—)	0.7(0.7)	21/5	—(—)
Empire Stores (F)	142.5(132.5)	5.61(7.38)	10.4(12.6)	2.7(2.7)	1/7	5.1(5.1)
Forward Tech (†)	65.5(40.0)	2.9(2.1)	9.3‡(9.2)	2.3(—)	29/5	7.9(4.7)
Gill & Duffus (F)	629(711)	23.1(20.6)	23.2(17.1)	4.8(4.0)	1/7	12(10)
Glynwed (R)	356(345)	16.13(18.68)	16.2(19.3)	4.9(6.7)	2/7	7.35(9.15)
Grattan (F)	199.5(215.4)	3.11(2.37)	5.5(11.8)	2.25(4.43)	—	4.12(6.29)
Greenbank (F)	11.8(11.9)	1.63(2.09)	3.5(4.15)	0.9(—)	22/5	1.35(1.34)
Habitaet Design (I)	37.7(30.5)	2.29(2.78)	12.3(15.1)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Higgs and Hill (F)	121.8(100.8)	2.1(0.9*)	21.1(8.1*)	2.8(1.95)	11/6	4.8(3.85)
S. Jerome (F)	10.8(8.25)	0.51(0.4)	15.6(9.2)	2.52(—)	27/5	3.52(3.17)
Lec Refrigeration (F)	33.9(27.3)	2.43(1.61)	30.6(18.02)	4.06(—)	23/5	5.55(3.7)
London Brick (F)	123.9(124.8)	10.7(12.7)	—(—)	2.63(2.63)	28/4	4.37(4.37)
New London (F)	—(—)	1.63(1.55)	24.1(20.2)	6.5(—)	—	10.5,9.0)
N. Atlantic (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1.75(1.75)	29/5	—(—)
Peters Stores (I)	5.58(4.5)	0.17(0.77)	3.0(15.8)	1.5(1.5)	1/6	—(—)
Photo-Me (I)	13.2(13.1)	1.47(1.43)	25.6(22.9)	3.15(3.15)	15/5	—(9.45)
Portals (F)	126.5(100.6)	12.03(11.00)	54.16(33.87)	7.5(6.75)	1/7	12.25(11.0)
Royal Worcester (F)	45.11(43.62)	3.16(3.16)	37.9(4.9)	5.7(5.7)	14/5	8.6(8.6)
Senior Eng (F)	70.05(60.9)	5.09(5.06)	5.31(4.93)	0.75(0.75)	1/6	1.5(1.5)
A. G. Stanley (F)	50.4(38.2)	2.2(2.9)	7.71(11.38)	1.5(1.5)	22/5	2.5(2.5)
Henry Sykes (F)	22.2(20.8)	1.28*(0.28)	7.0(2.4)	Nil(4.0)	—	—(—)
Walker & Homer (I)	3.36(3.51)	0.04(0.17*)	0.53(2.13*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Yorks Chemicals (F)	21.5(24.5)	0.86*(0.09)	7.3*(2.7)	Nil(4.8)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss. †18 months against 12. ‡Annualized.

Aurora hints at upturn after £2m decline in profits

By Our Financial Staff

Aurora Holdings, the steel and engineering combine put together by Mr Robert Atkinson, hinted at an upturn from the depths of the recession yesterday. It was enough to add 4p to *the shares to* take them to 34p compared wih their all-time low of *19p* earlier this year.

The group said there had been "some signs of a slight improvement in inquiries and *order* intake", but added that it would be too late for the current year.

In the year to December, Aurora saw a decline in pretax profits from £3.8m to £1.8m in turnover from £103.5m to £136.4m, though this was entirely due to the *inclusion* of Edgar Allen Balfour, acquired for £14m in 1979, for a full year for the first time. The final dividend is passed, leaving the interim dividend of 2.2p gross as the payment for the year.

Below the line an extraordinary item of £5.6m relates to the cost of slimming the workforce from 7,500 to 5,300. To pay for this Aurora dipped into reserves for some £4.1m, leaving an attributable loss of £1.1m. This cut shareholders' funds from £26.8m to *£21.7m,* though borrowings also fell by £5m to leave gearing unchanged at around 100 per cent, including the preference capital of £8.7m.

The group suffered during the year from *the familiar* recessionary problems and from interest rates—interest charges took a £6.4m bite out of profits against £3.8m last time. At the trading level profits were up from £7.6m to £8.2m.

The bright spots were Canada and Australia, the latter producing £1m pretax

Commenting on the slimming process, Mr Atkinson said it was probably largely over, though there could be some further disposals.

Christies ahead for year, but margins tighten

By Our Financial Staff

Christies International, the auction house, saw pre-tax profits rise by 16.4 per cent to £7.04m in 1980, on group turnover of £31m, up from £24.8m. Dividends have risen virtually *in line with* profits to 10p gross for the year to December 31.

Some £162m worth of goods passed through the company's auction rooms in 1980, 29 per cent more in value terms than in 1979. However, increasing competition, mainly with *Sotheby Parke Bernet, inflation* and a strong pound trimmed margins. The New York saleroom did well, with auction sales of $130m against $70m, and has now more than covered its start-up costs. The outlook there and in London and *Geneva remains good,* the group said.

A new salesroom opens in Amsterdam this autumn, for a capital outlay of £1m. The Rome salesroom is being reorganized after a poor start.

Net interest received last year rose from *£661,000* to *£822,000,* but exchange losses increased from £106,000 to £395,000. An extraordinary debit of £114,000 reflects the £257,000 premium paid in the £750.000 purchase price for *stamp dealer* Robson Lowe, and a £143.000 deferred *tax credit on stock appreciation* relief.

Mr John Floyd, the chairman, said that though international art markets were buoyant, rising competition meant 1981 profits growth could be lower than in 1980.

Second-half fall at Royal Worcester

By Margareta Pagano

Royal Worcester, the china to *electronics* group, dropped back to its sto[...] profits pattern of recent y[...] with full-year profits lowe[...] 16 per cent at £3.16m.

Sales rose slightly to £4[...] from £43.6m last time, w[...] profits moved up by 34 per [...] to £3.6m. The final dividen[...] unchanged at 8.14p g[...] making a total payment [...] 12.2p gross. for the yea[...] January 3.

Profits and sales were st[...] *at the halfway stage* but [...] decline in consumer de[...] severely reduced orders fo[...] of the group's companies [...] July onwards. Second [...] profits were well down on [...] and lower orders have [...] tinued into this year.

Operating profits at We[...] Electronics were static at £[...] on sales £2m ahead at £1[...] The moratorium on def[...] spending, destocking and [...] petitive prices combined t[...] duce overall margins. Bu[...] division is off the bottom [...] recovery expected in the se[...] half of this year.

Spode, the fine china [...] porcelain company, saw on[...] ing profits decline by £2[...] to £2.3m on sales slimme[...] £24.9m. The parallel fa[...] consumer demand in [...] United States, a big marke[...] china products, also hit tra[...] Redundancies have been [...] in this division and shor[...] working is in force at [...] plants.

Modest advanc[e] at Senior after strong first hal[f]

By Our Financial Staff

Senior Engineering was able to keep up the 25 per [...] pretax profits advance of [...] first half, but finished with profits fractionally a[...] of the previous year.

Pretax profits were £5.0[...] the year to December, ag[...] £5.06m on sales £10m high[...] £70.5m. The final gross [...] dend is unchanged at [...] making a total for the ye[...] 2.14p gross.

Trading profits rose to [...] from £5.1m but were rec[...] by an extraordinary deb[...] £299,000 for redundancy [...] Higher interest charges [...] £628.000 represent the co[...] financing a loan for the $[...] US Boiler Tube com[...] *acquisition in 1979.* Ful[...] figures are included. Sales [...] overseas subsidiaries [...] £9.3m and trading profits [...] to £834,000 against £248.0[...]

The recession hit the gr[...] four trading divisions [...] May onwards. Demand [...] pressure on margins both [...] particularly bad in the [...] quarter, Professor Ro[...] Smith, the chairman, said.

Overseas strength lifts Portals

By Our Financial Staff

Portals Holdings, the Hampshire water treatment group and banknote supplier, increased its pretax profits by 9.4 per cent to £12m in 1980 with the help of flourishing overseas trade.

In Britain, demand fell steeply but total group orders ended the year to December 31 *on a strong note, Mr John* Sheffield, the chairman, said.

The dividend has been raised by 11.4 per cent to 17.5p gross.

Group turnover rose by a quarter to £126.5m. Water treatment and engineering remain the group's largest business, with *sales of £96m,* against £76m, but suffered worst from the collapse here, where demand was nearly halved, and profits advanced by only 3.5 per cent to £5.3m. Local authority demand for portable water plant fell particularly steeply. Overseas, high sterling reduced margins.

Substantial orders from Nigeria and good Middle Eastern *demand helped to make up* the division's shortfall in United Kingdom orders.

Papermaking provided £35.3m of sales, up from £29.1m, and £6.6m profit against £5.6m. Demand was steady and the strong pound reduced imported *raw material costs. The group* makes banknotes and supplies paper for currency and other high-security uses.

The new United States papermill is due to open in mid-1982, and until then the interest costs on the $12m borrowed to *build it will be capitalized.*

Portals' small property side contributed £1.03m, against *£960,000.* There was no group *debt at December 31, but the* £8.75m convertible rights issue made in January now has to be serviced, as will the United States loan next year.

Looking ahead, the group sees little sign of change in Britain yet, but *hopes* for some *improvement in the second half of* 1981.

Higgs and Hill results boost shares

By Our Financial Staff

Shares of building group Higgs and Hill jumped 14p to a new high of 120p yesterday after results showing a recovery from losses of £908,000 to pretax profits of £2.1m, and a dividend increase of nearly 25 per cent to 6.86p gross for the year to December 31.

Last autumn Higgs and Hill beat off a £10m bid approach from cables group BICC, worth 110p a share.

Last year's recovery largely reflects the absence of provisions on contracts—in 1979 the group set aside £2.5m from trading profits against a civil engineering project in Trinidad on which it still has claims outstanding—and the absence of lossmaking businesses.

The group is now concentrating on construction,

Briefly

Amdahl Corporation—set up in the United States 10 years ago to compete directly with one of the world's leading computer makers, IBM—is today listed on London Stock Exchange. Some 15 per cent of group's equity is already held by shareholders in the United Kingdom, France and Switzerland.

AG Stanley Holdings: Pretax profits were £2.2m against £2.9m in 1980 while turnover rose by from £38.2m to £50.4m. Final dividend has been held at 2.14p, making a total of 3.57p gross, same as previous year.

Right issues: London Shop Property Trust has proposed a £4.8m rights issue, 9 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1994/99 on £1 stock for three ordinary shares. **Sterling Credit:** Rights issue for £2m proposed. Pretax loss last year was £1.48m but board expects improvement. Peat Marwick Mitchell has reviewed working capital which it deems sufficient for group's requirements. **British Dredging:** Pretax profit of £510,000 last year (£405,000 loss). Turnover static at £11.3m. No dividend. Proposed rights issue of one-for-four at 25p to raise £721,000, underwritten by Equity Capital for Industry which will hold 12.5 per cent of enlarged capital.

Walker & Homer: Turnover for half-year to January 31, 1981, £3.36m (£3.51m). Pretax profit, £42,000 (against loss of £169,000 for half-year to January 31, 1980 and loss of £820,000 for full year, 1979-80). Group should remain profitable in second half-year.

Habitat Design Holdings: Net sales for 28 weeks to January 11, 1981, £37.73m (£30.51m). Pretax profits, £2.29m (£2.78m). Chairman regards prospects to be "remarkably good" in the circumstances

Kuo Estates: Warren Plantation Holding has disposed of its entire holding in company, 140,500 shares (10.36 per cent).

Peters Stores: Sales for half-year to December 27, £5.58m (£4.5m). Pretax profit £166,000 (£772,000). Eps 3.0p (15.8p). Interim held at 2.14p gross. Board does not expect remainder of year to continue at this reduced level.

Yorkshire Chemicals: Turnover for 1980 totalled £21.502m (£24.570m). Pretax loss £859.000 (profit £98,000). Loss per share 7.3p (earnings 2.7p). No dividend proposed for year (4.843p net last time).

Amax and Socal the second time around

Mining

What is *going* on between Amax and Socal? There are uncanny resemblances between this latest bid—if it should be called that—by Socal for Amax and the attempt in 1979. On both occasions the oil company has been repulsed by the Amax board because the price is supposed to be too low, and on both occasions the Socal board seems to have retired without firing another shot.

The Amax position is predictable. Socal is offering this time about $4,000m (£1,818m) in total or up to $86 an Amax share, twice the 1979 bid. Amax says this is too cheap. There are two reasons for adopting that position. One is that Amax's assets are understated. As the result of heavy investment *throughout the 1970s* the American mining giant has huge untapped resources which New York analysts value at as much as $10,000m.

Amax has taken the strategic view that natural resources—*whether metals or fuels—are* bound to appreciate in real terms over the next two decades.

The second line of defence for Amax is its earnings record. Net earnings have soared *from $52m in 1971 to $470m* last year and earnings per share from $1.33 to $7.48. This is one of the best records among mining companies.

But the chink in the armour is that this year will not be so good. Amax is at pains to stress that 1981 will be an excellent year,

What this means in dollars is that the outcome will fall between 1979's $365m net earnings and 1980's $470m. That said, profits have dropped before, as in 1977. Then they were $66m compared with $149m the year before,

But it is now proposed to inject the 25 per cent holding in Mount Newman, the rich Western Australia iron ore deposit, and Amax's other assets, mainly of an exploratory nature, into a new company.

Whether one adopts the cynical view that Amax is trying to talk up its share price in the face of the Socal bid, or that the Australian restructuring is sensible and a fair recognition of the company's potential, Socal's behaviour remains *difficult to understand.*

Why should Socal worry whether the bid is friendly? Will the Amax directors and executives desert en masse if Socal succeeds? Or does Socal feel that $100 a share, a possible knock-out blow, will be seen by its shareholders as too much?

It would help everybody if the oil company made its intentions clear.

Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

BICC up 14pc as exports improve

A substantial rise in exports and improved productivity in the United Kingdom led to a 14 per cent profits increase to £74.6m at BICC, the cable and construction group, last year.

Sir Raymond Pennock, chairman, said that the 1980 figure was achieved despite a £9m adverse swing in copper prices. *The figures also took account* of heavy redundancy costs.

A final dividend of 9.14p gross takes the total for the year up by 10 per cent to 13.47p gross.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12
Barclays	12
BCCI	12
Consolidated Crdts	12
C. Hoare & Co	*12
Lloyds Bank	12
Midland Bank	12
Nat Westminster	12
TSB	12
Williams and Glyn's	12

* 7 day deposit on sums £10,000 and under [...] to £50,000 [...] over £50,000 [...]

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
75	39	Airsprung Group	73	+1	4.7	6.4	6.6
50	21	Armitage & Rhodes	49	—	1.4	2.9	20.3
192	92½	Bardon Hill	190	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
98	88	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3
110	39	Frederick Parker	51	—	1.7	3.3	22.2
110	69	George Blair	69	—	3.1	5.5	—
110	59	Jackson Group	107	—	6.9	6.4	4.0
124	103	James Burrough	119	—	7.9	6.6	9.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	320	—	31.3	9.8	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	51	—	5.3	10.4	3.7
224	209	Torday Limited	209	−1	15.1	7.2	3.6
23	8	Twinlock Ord	10½	+1	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	72	—	15.0	20.8	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	45	—	3.0	6.6	6.9
103	81	Walter Alexander	101	—	5.7	5.6	5.6
263	181	W. S. Yeates	254xd	—	13.1	5.2	4.8

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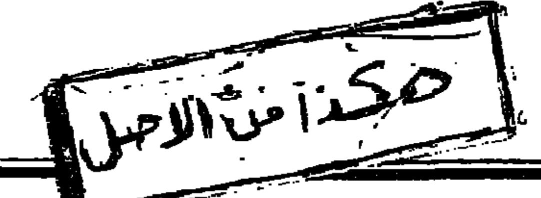

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

[illegible]

Discount market

It had looked to be a day of small surplus yesterday and money certainly cheapened steadily as the session progressed, but some houses needed help. Houses took money at rates that came down from 11½ to 11 per cent over the course of the morning. There was little further movement in the first part of the afternoon, but a late flow often allowed books to be ruled off very cheaply, final balances being taken within a broad band from 5 to 9 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Although rallying late in the day behind United States short covering, the dollar still showed appreciable falls against most other major currencies yesterday.

Suggestions that United States prime rates may be hoisted significantly in the short-term failed to stimulate the United States currency which came under pressure when other major currencies, taking their cue from the easing of tension in Poland, encountered strong demand.

Sterling ended the day 95 points ahead at $2.2030, compared with $2.1935 overnight. At one stage during the mid-session, the pound reached $2.2160.

The traded-weighted index also moved up, with the final calculation at 99.4, compared with 98.9 on Tuesday.

Dealers said sterling was still bolstered by Tuesday's rise in bank lending statistics, which appear to have ruled out any early cut in MLR.

The D-mark continued its recovery, although below its best at 2.1250 (2.1380). Swiss francs strengthened at 1.9340 (1.9517).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) April 8	Market rates (close) April 8	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.1980-2175	$2.2025-2035	0.40-0.50c disc	1.70-1.80c disc
Montreal	$2.6010-6220	$2.6095-6105	1.05-1.15c disc	3.15-3.30c disc
Amsterdam	5.17-21fl	5.20-21fl	1c prem-par	2¼-1¼c prem
Brussels	76.40-90f	76.60-70f	90-110c disc	140-160c disc
Copenhagen	14.68-79k	14.78-79k	180-540ore disc	1010-1195ore disc
Dublin	1.2785-2915p	1.2845-2860p	14-30p disc	72-90p disc
Frankfurt	4.66-71m	4.69½-70½m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	¼pf prem-¼pf disc
Lisbon	125.50-127.50e	126.00-20e	8c prem-60c disc	40-200c disc
Madrid	189.20-190.80p	189.20-40p	45-80c disc	190-245c disc
Milan	2328-42lr	2330-32lr	12½-14½lr disc	41½-44½lr disc
Oslo	11.90-12.00k	11.96½-98½k	95ore prem-35ore d	75ore prem-75ore d
Paris	11.00½-08½f	11.07-08f	¼-1¼c disc	2¼-3¼c disc
Stockholm	10.20-28k	10.23-24k	270-350ore disc	985-1050ore disc
Tokyo	465-76y	470-71y	2.30-1.75y prem	5.70-5.10y prem
Vienna	33.00-25sch	33.02-07sch	2gro prem-1gro d	6gro prem-4gro d
Zurich	4.24½-29½f	4.28-29f	2-1c prem	4-3c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was 99.4%, up 0.5%.

Other Markets

Australia	1.8990-1.1940
Bahrein	0.8300-0.8330
Finland	9.0050-9.0450
Greece	113.50-115.50
Hongkong	11.7455-11.7855
Iran	not available
Kuwait	6050-6060
Malaysia	5.0610-5.0910
Mexico	51.70-53.79
New Zealand	2.4180-2.4380
Saudi Arabia	7.3735-7.4035
Singapore	4.6110-4.6410
South Africa	1.7760-1.7850

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	99.4	−27.1
US dollar	100.6	−3.5
Canadian dollar	86.3	−17.3
Schilling	116.7	+23.1
Belgian franc	108.3	+9.5
Danish kroner	89.7	−10.0
Deutsche mark	121.3	+40.4
Swiss franc	135.6	+75.5
Guilder	112.5	+15.7
French franc	86.9	−9.6
Lira	53.6	−54.8
Yen	143.2	+38.9

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7140-1.7160
† Canada	1.1841-1.1844
Netherlands	2.3530-2.3550
Belgium	34.69-34.72
Denmark	6.6700-6.6750
West Germany	2.1245-2.1255
Portugal	57.15-57.30
Spain	86.06-86.11
Italy	1058-1060
Norway	5.4300-5.4350
France	5.0150-5.0175
Sweden	6.6400-6.6450
Japan	212.90-213.10
Austria	15.0350-15.0450
Switzerland	1.9335-1.9345

* Ireland quoted in US currency. † Canada $1 : US $0.8452-0.8455

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.4715	+1.65	+1.72	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.97527	+0.71	+0.78	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53555	0.00	+0.07	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.96220	0.00	+0.07	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81037	0.00	+0.07	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.694298	+1.34	+1.41	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1263.29	+0.03	+0.10	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¾-15¼; seven days, 12⅞-12¾; one month, 14⅛-14⅝; three months, 15¼-15¾; six months, 15-15¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $508 (an ounce); pm, $509.50 close, $509.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $523-526 (£236.5-237.75).
Sovereigns (new): $127-129 (£57.5-58.50).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 11½ Low 9
Week Fixed: 11¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11½	2 months	11⅜
3 months	11⁷⁄₁₆	3 months	11⁵⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11¹³⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆	3 months	11¾
3 months	11⅝-11½	4 months	12⅛
4 months	11⁹⁄₁₆-11⁷⁄₁₆	6 months	11⅝
6 months	11¼-11⅛		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13⅜-13⅛	7 months	12⅝-12⅜
2 months	12⅞-12⅝	8 months	12⅝-12⅜
3 months	12¾-12½	9 months	12½-12¼
4 months	12¾-12½	10 months	12½-12¼
5 months	12⅝-12⅜	11 months	12½-12¼
6 months	12⅝-12⅜	12 months	12¼-12

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12¹⁵⁄₁₆-12¹³⁄₁₆	6 months	12¼-12
3 months	12¾-12⅝	12 months	12-11⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11⅞	3 months	12¾
7 days	12	6 months	12⅝
1 month	12⅜	1 year	12⅜

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 11¾-11⅝ Close 5

1 week	12-11⅞	6 months	12¼-12
1 month	12⁷⁄₁₆-12⁵⁄₁₆	9 months	12¼-12
3 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	12¼-12

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 12¾ — 6 months 12⅝

Finance House Base Rate 13%

ICCO talks on buffer stock rules

International Cocoa Organisation (ICCO) talks on the draft buffer stock rules for the new international agreement will remain merely exploratory until the Ivory Coast decides whether to join the accord, ICCO delegates and cocoa traders reported in London yesterday.

The drafting group has made good progress but the text can still be materially altered since final approval will be left to the council under the new agreement, which may or may not include the Ivory Coast.

The informal talks on draft rules are open to all members of the present council, as well as those who participated in negotiations of the new agreement in Geneva last November and will be chaired by ICCO executive director Mr Kwesi Hackman.

Under the new agreement, when buying, the buffer stock manager would give first refusal to the larger exporting members.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 151.51 on April 7 against 152.03 a week earlier.

Wall Street

New York, April 8.—American Telephone was a standout and led other telephone shares higher but overall the market managed only a small gain in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 0.54 to finish at 993.43. Advances led declines eight to seven as turnover quickened to 48,000,000 shares from 44,540,000 yesterday.

Analysts said takeover speculation and bargain hunting after the recent dip in stock prices contributed to the slightly firmer tone.

But they said investors were awaiting some clear sign about the outlook for interest rates.

ATT was again the volume leader, climbing 1⅛ to 55⅞ on turnover of 1.4m shares on top of a 1½ point rise yesterday. General Telephone gained ⅜ to 27⅛, United Telephone ⅜ to 18, Continental Telephone ⅜ to 17⅛ and Rochester Telephone ⅝ to 21⅞ in heavy trading.

General Electric gained ⅞ to 65⅛. It reported improved first quarter net. Caterpillar Tractor jumped 3⅛ to 65⅝ despite drops in first-quarter net and unit sales. Penn Central preferred rose 2⅛ to 82. American Financial bought 650,000 of the preferred for $52m.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Tuesday's close. Later publication is caused by the change to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States on April 26.

[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.1949 (2.1960), three months, 2.2135 (2.2170); Canadian dollar, 1.1860 (1.1847).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 415.44 (414.54). The futures index was 424.60 (425.82).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 993.43 (992.89); transportation, 430.02 (434.89); utilities, 108.84 (109.10); 65 stocks, 389.04 (387.81).

New York Stock Exchange index, composite, 77.53; industrials, 90.58; transportation, 80.95; utilities, 38.40; financial, 75.41.

US commodities

New York, April 8.—SILVER for April closed at $11.60 an ounce, down 25 cents on yesterday. April, 1160.50c; May, 1168.00c-1174.00c; June, 1185.50c; July, 1200.00c-1204.00c; Sept, 1231.00c-1235.00c; Dec, 1280.50c; Jan, 1296.00c; March, 1328.00c; May, 1359.00c; July, 1390.50c; Sept, 1422.00c; Dec, 1469.00c.

GOLD futures for April at the Comex closed at $513.00 an ounce, just 50 cents up on yesterday. April, $513.00; May, $518.50; June, $523.00-$525.00; Aug, $536.00-$539.00; Oct, $550.50; Dec, $561.50-$564.20; Feb, $577.00; April, $591.40; June, $603.90; Aug, $617.50; Oct, $631.20; Dec, $645.10; Feb, $659.20.

CHICAGO IMM GOLD: April, $511.50; June, $523.50-$524.80; July, $529.00; Sept, $544.00-$545.50; Oct, $548.60; Dec, $562.00-$565.50; Jan, $568.40; March, $582.00.

COPPER futures for April at the Comex closed at 82.35 cents a lb, 1.40 cents down on yesterday. April, 82.35c; May, 82.60c-83.40c; June, 84.35c; July, 85.20-85.70c; Sept, 88.00-88.15c; Dec, 91.00-91.50c; Jan, 92.40c; March, 94.90-95.00c; May, 96.65c; July, 98.65c; Sept, 100.65c; Dec, 104.60c; Jan, 104.65c.

COTTON: May, 87.11-87.20c; July, 88.40-88.50c; Oct, 86.30c; Dec, 83.70-83.80c; March, 84.65-84.70c; May, 85.25-85.45c; July 85.90-86.25c.

SUGAR No 11 for May closed at 18.95 cents a lb, down 0.42 cent on yesterday. May, 18.90-19.00c; Jly, 18.79-18.90c; Sep, 18.70-18.80c; Oct, 18.85-18.90c; Jan, 18.45-18.60c; Mch, 18.60c; May, 18.75-18.80c; Jly, 18.90-18.95c; Sep, 19.30c.

COFFEE: May, 125.20-125.25c; Jly, 125.60-125.74c; Sep, 125.65-125.80c; Dec, 123.75c; Mch, 122.50c; May, 122.10-122.50c; Jly, 123.00c; Sep, 122.00-124.00.

COCOA futures continued to slide and finally settled at $1.956 a ton, down $46.00 on yesterday. May, $1.956; July, $2.010; Sept, $2.060; Dec, $2.118; March, $2.166; May, $2.218; July, $2.268.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS: May, 809½-798c; July, 836-824½c; Aug, 846½-834c; Sept, 851½-841c; Nov, 869-857c; Jan, 888-876c; March, 908-898c; May, 919-914c. SOYABEAN OIL: May, 25.10-25.13c; July, 25.90-25.92c; Aug, 26.20-26.25c; Sept, 26.50c; Oct, 26.80-26.85c; Dec, 27.45c; Jan, 27.65c; March, 28.25-28.35; May, 28.70-28.80c; July, 29.25-29.50c.

SOYABEAN MEAL: May, $229.90-230.20; July, $238.50-238.80; Aug, $242.00; Sept, $245.50; Oct, $248.00-249.50; Dec, $252.60; Jan, $255.00; March, $258.50-259.00; May, $261.00-262.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT closed around the middle to low range, down 1½ to 5½ cents a bushel. May, 448-445½c; Jly, 452-448c; Sep, 466½-462c; Dec, 490-485½c; Mch, 508-501½c; May, 518-515c. MAIZE: May, 371-367½c; Jly, 382-378½c; Sep, 389½-386½c; Dec, 393-391c; Mch, 405½-401c; May, 410-406½c. OATS: May, 220½-218½c; Jly, 219½-216½c; Sep, 220½-216½c; Dec, 230½-227½c; Mch, 237-232½c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities rally sharply

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 30. Dealings End, April 9. § Contango Day, April 10. Settlement Day, April 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
99¼	91	Exch	8¼%	1981	99¾	+1/32	8.304	11.681
99 9/16	91	Exch	9½%	1981	99 7/16	..	9.578	12.024
96⅝	85½	Exch	3%	1981	95½	..	3.105	12.534
100 15/16	93¾	Exch	12¾%	1981	100 1/16	..	12.742	12.585
97½	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	97 7/16	..	8.724	12.035
95¾	81½	Treas	3%	1982	94¾	..	3.179	9.990
102⅝	90½	Treas	14%	1982	101⅞	-1/16	13.742	11.795
95¾	85¾	Treas	8¼%	1982	95⅝	..	8.633	12.215
96	85¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	95 5/16	-1/16	9.867	12.545
94⅞	84⅞	Exch	8¾%	1983	94⅝	..	9.247	12.248
89¾	76½	Exch	3%	1983	88¾	-⅛	3.399	10.031
99	85¾	Treas	12%	1983	98⅞	..	12.137	12.661
94	84⅞	Treas	9½%	1983	93	+1/16	9.860	12.458
102¾	94¾	Exch	13½%	1983	101⅞	+1/16	13.342	12.945
94	84⅞	Exch	10%	1983	93	+1/16	10.680	12.790
87¾	78¾	Fund	5½%	1982-84	86⅞	..	6.341	11.174
97	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	96	+1/16	11.665	12.765
104	94½	Exch	14%	1984	102⅝	+1/16	13.623	12.924
80⅝	68¾	Exch	3%	1984	79⅞	+⅛	3.756	10.573
90⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	98½	+⅛	12.221	12.632
109¾	97⅞	Treas	15%	1985	106	..	14.027	12.670
98½	96	Exch Cv	12%	1985	98⅞	+⅛	12.229	12.588
75¾	68	Treas	3%	1985	74⅞	..	4.013	10.746
MEDIUMS								
103⅞	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	97	+1/16	12.508	12.840
97⅛	93½	Exch	11¾%	1986	96⅞	+⅛	12.184	12.746
69	89¾	Treas	3%	1986	69½	+⅛	4.334	11.034
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8¼%	1984-86	87¾	+⅛	9.977	12.430
105⅛	90⅞	Exch	13½%	1987	102⅞	+⅛	13.251	13.247
81⅞	70¾	Fund	6½%	1985-87	77⅞	•+⅛	8.356	11.721
99⅞	91⅞	Treas	12%	1987	93⅞	•+⅛	12.740	13.350
84	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	79¾	+⅛	9.908	12.610
65¾	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	63¾	+⅛	4.764	10.420
93	82⅞	Treas	11½%	1989	91⅞	+⅛	12.784	13.617
68⅞	57¾	Treas	5%	1986-89	65	•+½	7.680	11.543
104⅞	89⅞	Treas	13%	1990	100⅞	+⅛	13.379	13.553
82	69½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	80	+⅛	10.656	12.458
96¾	81⅞	Treas	11¾%	1991	92	+⅛	13.179	13.800
68	57½	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	64½	+⅛	8.920	11.931
92⅞	77⅞	Exch	11%	1991	84⅞	•+⅛	12.917	13.705
102⅞	86⅞	Treas	12¾%	1992	95⅞	+⅛	13.478	13.722
86⅞	74⅞	Treas	10%	1992	82	+⅛	12.584	13.416
100½	84⅞	Exch	12¼%	1992	92⅞	+⅛	13.394	13.757
104⅞	94⅞	Exch	13½%	1992	98½	+⅛	13.793	13.864
100⅞	84⅞	Treas	12½%	1993	95⅞	+⅛	13.460	13.715
66⅞	54⅞	Fund	6%	1993	62⅞	+⅛	9.719	11.993
107⅞	92⅞	Treas	13¾%	1993	104⅞	+⅛	13.853	13.877
115	96½	Treas	14½%	1994	105⅞	+⅛	13.996	13.876
104⅞	95⅞	Exch	13½%	1994	97½	•+⅛	13.747	13.902
100⅞	85½	Exch	12½%	1994	94⅞	+⅛	13.502	13.728
81⅞	69½	Treas	9%	1994	79	..	11.920	12.853
102⅞	81⅞	Treas	12%	1995	92	..	13.394	13.636
51½	42¾	Gas	3%	1990-95	49½	• ..	6.023	9.560
86⅞	72⅞	Exch	10¼%	1995	82	..	12.836	13.465
LONGS								
100	81⅞	Treas	12¾%	1995	93½	• ..	13.468	13.600
109⅞	94⅞	Treas	14%	1996	103⅞	..	12.901	13.685
81⅞	67⅞	Treas	9%	1992-96	75⅞	+⅛	12.075	12.673
118⅞	99⅞	Treas	15¼%	1996	107⅞	•+⅛	14.066	13.609
106	89⅞	Exch	13¼%	1996	96⅞	• ..	13.576	13.631
50⅞	41⅞	Rdmptn	3%	1986-96	49⅞	..	6.062	9.157
103⅞	88⅞	Treas	13¼%	1997	99⅞	+⅛	13.643	13.700
87⅞	74⅞	Exch	10½%	1997	82⅞	+⅛	12.873	13.324
90⅞	65⅞	Treas	8¾%	1997	73⅞	+⅛	12.036	12.747
66⅞	54⅞	Treas	6¾%	1995-98	61⅞	•+⅛	10.923	12.085
121⅞	101	Treas	15½%	1998	110⅞	+⅛	14.009	13.913
98⅞	83	Exch	12%	1998	92⅞	+⅛	13.455	13.636
85⅞	69⅞	Treas	9½%	1999	75⅞	+⅛	12.424	12.906
101½	82⅞	Exch	12¼%	1999	91⅞	+⅛	13.489	13.622
88⅞	75⅞	Treas	10½%	1999	85⅞	+⅛	12.927	13.262
104	92⅞	Treas	13%	2000	98⅞	+⅛	13.558	13.605
110⅞	94⅞	Treas	14%	1998-01	105⅞	+⅛	13.827	13.810
98⅞	80⅞	Exch	12%	1999-02	92⅞	+⅛	13.372	13.479
105⅞	91	Treas	13¾%	2000-03	103⅞	+⅛	13.696	13.695
97⅞	79⅞	Treas	11½%	2001-04	88	+⅛	13.164	13.258
42½	34⅞	Fund	3½%	1999-04	40⅞	+⅛	8.645	10.464
101⅞	86	Treas	12½%	2003-05	93⅞	+⅛	13.365	13.405
73	59⅞	Treas	8%	2002-06	66⅞	+⅛	11.975	12.277
96⅞	79⅞	Treas	11¾%	2003-07	91⅞	+⅛	13.231	13.294
105⅞	94½	Treas	13½%	2004-08	100⅞	+⅛	13.481	13.470
53½	43	Treas	5½%	2008-12	49⅞	+⅛	11.235	11.593
70⅞	57⅞	Treas	7¾%	2012-15	63⅞	+⅛	12.067	12.194
101⅞	84½	Exch	12%	2013-17	96⅞	+⅛	12.809	12.905
35	25⅞	Consols	4%		32	-⅛	12.539	..
34½	28⅞	War Ln	3½%		31½	-⅛	11.467	..
36	32½	Conv	3½%		35⅞	-⅛	9.808	..
26	21½	Treas	3%		23⅞	-⅛	12.578	..
22½	19⅞	Consols	2½%		20⅞	-⅛	12.283	..
21⅞	17⅞	Treas	2½%	Aft 75	20	-⅛	12.530	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
95	81½	Aust	5½%	81-82	93¾	..	5.873	12.656
87½	76	Aust	6%	81-83	87½	..	7.026	12.670
98¾	87½	Aust	7%	79-81	98¾	+1/16	7.177	13.509
86	72¾	E Africa	5¾%	77-83	86	..	6.829	14.449
52	49¾	Hungary	4½%	1924	49	..	..	..
90¾	79¾	Ireland	7½%	81-83	90	-⅛	..	..
230	175	Japan	Ass 4%	1910	195	..	..	..
79	59	Japan	6%	83-88	63	..	..	..
93¾	80	Kenya	5%	78-82	93¾	..	5.376	13.960
91	81¾	Malaya	7½%	78-82	94	..	8.079	13.592
67¾	58	N Z	7¼%	88-92	67	-⅛	11.143	13.347
82¾	72¾	N Z	7½%	83-86	81¾	..	9.445	13.106
150	147½	Peru	6%	Ass	150	..	..	..
93¾	87½	S Africa	9½%	79-81	95½	•+⅛	..	..
162	95	S Rhd	2½%	65-70	140	..	..	..
93	53	S Rhd	4½%	87-92	93	..	..	..
36	34	Spanish	4%		36	..	..	..
93½	82¾	Tang	5½%	78-82	93½	..	6.164	14.059
94	89¾	Uruguay	3½%		94	..	..	..
338	265	Zimbabwe	Ann	81-88	338	+3	..	19.183

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
24	21	L C C	3%	1920	23¼	..	12.283	..
86⅞	73¾	L C C	5%	80-83	86¾	..	5.771	12.920
97	82¾	L C C	5½%	77-81	97	..	5.668	12.029
83½	70¾	L C C	5½%	82-84	80½	..	6.832	12.992
71½	60¾	L C C	5½%	85-87	71¾	..	7.913	12.701
71¾	60½	L C C	6¾%	88-90	70	..	9.567	12.632
69½	56¾	G L C	6½%	90-92	64	..	10.763	12.259
96	81¾	G L C	9½%	80-82	96	..	9.857	12.464
100⅞	89	G L C	12½%	1982	100⅛	..	12.479	12.358
99	85⅞	G L C	12½%	1983	99⅞	..	12.628	13.075
93¾	81½	C of L	6¾%	80-82	93¾	..	6.977	12.528
85	71¾	Ag Mt	7½%	81-84	84½	..	9.169	13.525
69½	56	Ag Mt	7½%	91-93	65½	..	11.569	13.722
68	55½	Ag Mt	6½%	85-90	65½	..	10.470	13.689
94⅞	85⅞	Croydon	6¾%	78-81	94⅞	..	6.954	12.630
95¼	83¾	Glasgow	9¼%	80-82	95¼	..	9.725	12.700
100¾	92¾	Liverpl	13½%	1981	100⅛	..	13.467	12.532
30	24¾	Met Water B	3%	34-03	29¾	..	10.373	12.615
84½	70	N I	7%	82-84	84½	..	8.288	13.220
88½	75½	N I Elec	6½%	81-83	88½	..	7.343	13.567
77½	67¾	Swark	6¾%	83-86	76¾	..	9.122	13.822

DOLLAR STOCKS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
13⅞	7⅜	Brascan	£12 1/16	-⅛	43.4	3.5	24.5
20½	6¾	BP Canada	£17¾	+⅛	..	..	..
19	12¾	Can Pac Ord	£16½	+⅛	68.5	3.6	7.6
13⅞	8¾	El Paso	£11¾	-⅛	41.7	3.7	21.1
28¾	20¾	Exxon Corp	£23½	-⅛	..	..	..
29⅞	10⅞	Fluor	£23	+⅛	34.6	1.7	16.7
27⅞	14⅞	Hollinger	£18½	-⅛	..	..	..
14⅞	7¾	Hud Bay Oil	£11	-⅛	28.9	3.0	17.9
790	322	Husky Oil	660	..	..	..	..
14½	7⅞	INCO	£12	-⅛	30.6	3.0	5.6
10⅞	4⅞	IU Int	£8⅞	..	4.7	0.6	10.7
12⅞	5	Kaiser Alum	£11⅞	+⅛	58.4	5.1	4.2
490	135	Massey-Ferg	155	..	..	..	..
831	450	Norton Simon	570	+64	45.1	0.1	..
35⅞	22⅞	Pan Canadian	£34⅞	..	..	..	..
257	148	Steep Rock	177	-10	..	..	..
21⅞	7¾	Trans Can P	£12⅞	-⅛	..	..	..
39⅞	9¾	US Steel	£15¼	..	..	..	..
15⅞	5¾	Zapata Corp	£12	-⅛	36.6	1.2	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
254	154	Alexs Discount	234	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
428	293	Allen H & Ross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Allied Irish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	Ansbacher H	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
202	184	Arb-Latham	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ANZ Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bank America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	303	Bk of Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bk Leumi Israel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bk Leumi UK	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bk of NSW	[illegible]	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	236½	Bk of Scotland	[illegible]	+10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Barclays Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Brown Shipley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cater Ryder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Charterhse Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chase Man	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clive Discount	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Com Bk of Syd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Commerzbank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cp Fin Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	CC De France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
409	303	Dunbar Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	First Nat Fin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gerrard & Nat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gillett Bros	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Grindlays Hldgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Guinness Peat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hambros £10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Ord	[illegible]	+10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hill Samuel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hong K & Shang	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jessel Toynbee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Joseph L	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	King & Shaxson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kleinwort Ben	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lloyds Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
248	146	Mercury Secs	[illegible]	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	335	Midland	[illegible]	•-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57	39	Minster Assets	[illegible]	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	114	Nat of Aust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	305	Nat W'minster	[illegible]	+7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	45	Ottoman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rea Bros	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal of Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
170	75	Ryl Bk Scot Grp	172	h +4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	196½	Schroders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
280	225	Seccombe Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	96	Smith St Aubyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	467	Standard Chart	[illegible]	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
545	343	Union Discount	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	62	Wintrust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
89	62½	Allied	89½	+1	[illegible]	10.2	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bass	[illegible]	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
195	152	Bell A.	182	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
145	98	Boddingtons	[illegible]	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
164	50	Brown M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
201	142	Bulmer HP Hldgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
95	56	C of Ldn Dfd	94	+1	6.1b	7.5	[illegible]
283	198	Devenish	247	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
236	179	Distillers	206	+6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
127	79	Greenall	124	+1	4.5	3.6	12.1
248	166	Greene King	246	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.6
99½	70	Guinness	79	-4	10.0	[illegible]	6.2
358	218	Hardys & H'sons	358	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.8
151	85	Highland	91	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.2
240	156	Invergordon	191	•-1	[illegible]	2.9	9.4
86	50	Irish Distillers	56	-1	3.6	6.4	5.4
74	53	Marston	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
70½	51½	Scot & Newcastle	65½	+1	6.3	9.5	6.5
26¾	15½	Seagram	£22¾	[illegible]	49.6	2.0	10.2
192	107	SA Breweries	161	-3	10.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
213	61	Tomatin	92	•-2	2.1	0.2	..
166	130	Vaux	162	-2	9.8	6.0	5.3
176	123	Whitbread 'A'	157	-4	8.4	5.3	7.1
176	127	Do B	154	-3	8.4	5.3	7.5
108	70½	Whitbread Inv	108	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	26.6
218	135	Wolverhampton	218	+2	[illegible]	3.3	12.6

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
195	117	AAH	188	..	12.6	6.7	6.6
209	96	AE Electronics	102	•+2	1.8	1.8	..
244	111¾	AGB Research	234	..	6.6	2.8	25.8
23	12	AI Ind Prod	19	•-1	0.0	0.1	..
263	161	APV Hldgs	243	+3	12.9	5.3	8.0
71	46	Aaronson Bros	60	..	6.0	10.0	22.1
68	42½	Acrow	61	-2	..e	..	..
50	25	Do A	37	..	..e	..	..
200	142	Adwest Group	178	..	10.6	6.0	6.4
428	102½	Aeron'l & Gen	388	-5	2.5	0.6	29.6
37	15	Aero Needles	22	..	..e	..	..
600	295	AKZO	435	+25	..e	..	42.2
113	45	Alcan Alum UK	113	..	..	..	57.4
83½	73½	Do 10½%	£80	..	1050	13.1	..
54	30	Allen W. G.	50	+2	4.4	8.9	4.1
140	85	Allied Colloids	129	-1	3.6	2.8	19.7
36½	24¾	Allied Plant	31½	..	2.5	7.8	3.8
323	222	Amal Metal	303	-5	20.0	6.6	6.4
96	49	Amal Power	80	-1	4.4	5.5	17.3
39½	23	Amber Day	32	..	4.1	12.8	8.7
38	24	Amber Ind Hldgs	26	..	7.1	27.5	3.6
143	32	Amstrad	140	..	2.8	2.0	12.3
83	56	Anchor Chem	67	..	7.6	11.3	3.6
108½	53¾	Anderson Strath	97	+½	5.7	5.9	8.5
94	60	Anglia TV 'A'	93	..	7.1	7.7	3.4
11	7⅞	Anglo Amer Ind	£10	..	79.6	8.0	3.2
37½	22½	Aquascutum 'A'	32	..	2.9	9.2	5.3
60	34	Arenson Hldgs	41	..	2.8	6.7	3.0
131	35½	Argyll Foods	125	+2	1.7n	1.4	26.0
73	30	Arlen Elec	35	..	4.3	12.3	13.3
114	80	Arlington Mtr	97	-1	12.9b	13.3	4.7
93	45	Ass Biscuit	73	+1	6.3	8.7	6.4
221	178	Ass Book	216	+3	10.7	5.0	6.7
135	85	Ass Brit Food	135	+5	5.0	3.7	8.0
118	45	Ass Comm 'A'	48	..	5.5	11.5	2.4
79	39½	Ass Engineer	44½	+½	4.3	9.6	3.8
78	42	Ass Fisheries	59	-1	1.4	2.4	21.5
145	61	Ass Leisure	120	+1	7.3	5.6	9.1
336	235	Ass News	276	+3	14.9	5.4	7.7
46	24	Ass Paper	34	..	2.9	8.4	7.4
65	46	Ass Tooling	55	..	5.5n	10.0	8.8
49	25	Atkins Bros	37	..	4.0	10.9	5.3
9	2	Audiotronic	4	..	..e	..	..
8	1½	Do Pref	3½	..	..	..	..
52	32	Ault & Wiborg	34	..	2.6	7.6	6.1
65	19	Aurora Hldgs	34	+4	8.8	25.9	3.6
41½	24	Austin E.	24	..	1.9	7.8	2.6
82	43	Automotive Pd	53	-1	4.5	8.6	3.8
141	72	Avon Rubber	97	-1	7.1	7.4	14.4
298	223	B A T. Ind	285	+2	19.6b	6.9	4.4
49	21	BBA Grp	27	-1	2.5	9.2	..
151	105	BET Dfd	142	+3	10.8n	7.6	9.5
252	95	BICC	252	+17	13.5b	5.3	10.9
26	16	BL Ltd	18	..	..	..	..
135	56	BOC Int	135	+2	6.6	4.9	10.1
284	152	BPB Ind	278	+2	12.9	4.7	7.3
37	12	BPC	16½	+1	..	..	..
98	66	BPM Hldgs 'A'	90	+2	7.7	8.6	3.2
37¾	12	BSG Int	17	+1½	..	..	..
45	13	BSR Ltd	44	+1	..	..	..
486	205¾	BTR Ltd	484	+10	15.4	3.2	16.3
132	77	Babcock Int	132	+6	3.9n	2.9	22.2
61	41	Baggeridge Brk	60	..	5.4	8.9	4.1
7¼	4⅛	Bailey C.H. Ord	6	-⅛	..	..	46.2
234	85	Baird W.	234	..	18.0	7.7	8.3
93	61	Baker Perkins	84	+1	9.2	11.0	5.2
76	40	Bambers Stores	76	+1	2.0	2.7	10.9
60	50	Banro Cons	60	• ..	4.3	7.2	3.5
9¾	3½	Barker & Dobson	5	+½	..e	..	..
514	353	Barlow Rand	425	-5	32.4	7.6	4.4
249	90	Barratt Devs	229	•+2	17.6b	7.7	6.0
54	29	Barrow Hepbn	34	..	3.1	9.2	4.4
46	24½	Barton & Sons	29	+4½	5.1	17.7	2.8
83	34	Bassett G.	52	..	..e	..	..
50	30	Bath & P'land	45	..	3.2	7.2	5.3
33½	21½	Bayer	£29¾	+⅛	152	5.7	13.7
36	18	Beales J.	27	+2	..e	..	..
152	75	Beatson Clark	108	•+2	10.0	9.3	6.1
50	20	Beaufort Grp	23	+1	3.0	12.9	2.4
74	49	Beckman A.	74	..	8.2	11.1	27.0
186	107	Beecham Grp	182	+5	9.1	5.0	14.9
133	55	Bejam Grp	129	• ..	3.6	2.8	13.4
100	63	Bellway Ltd	90	..	10.0	11.1	3.8
51	22	Bemrose Corp	49	-3	2.1	4.4	12.5
68	46	Benn Bros	60	-4	4.9	8.1	15.2
127	52	Berec Grp	68	+1	7.9	11.5	4.7
133¾	84¾	Berisf'ds S. & W.	112	-1	9.3	8.3	6.0
68	40	Berisfords	67	..	5.4	8.1	11.7
420	181	Bestobell	406	-4	17.5	4.3	12.7
59	37	Bett Bros	55	..	4.4	7.6	8.1
302	128	Bibby J.	290	• ..	10.2	3.5	9.1
231	171	Birm'gham Mint	229	..	14.3	6.2	6.0
64	25	Black & Edg'tn	54	+1	1.4	2.6	..
51¾	32¾	Blackwd Hodge	44¾	-½	3.6	8.1	6.9
15	9	Blackwood Mt	11	..	..	..	..
132	88	Blagden & N	100	..	11.0	11.0	6.0
426	253¾	Blue Circle Ind	411	-2	21.4	5.2	6.5
100	79	Blundell Perm	89	..	6.9	7.7	12.0
92	52	Bodycote	62	..	5.7	9.2	3.2
73¾	45	Booker McCon	61	+4	4.5	7.3	6.5
182	105	Boot H.	173	-2	15.6	10.7	12.0
258	157	Boots	242	+2	10.0	4.1	11.7
65	22	Borthwick T.	26	..	0.0	..	..
16	7	Boulton W	11	..	..e	..	..
253	140	Bowater Corp	253	+8	16.4	6.5	7.4
172	87	Bowthorpe Hldgs	159	..	4.0	2.5	17.2
73	25	Brabey Leslie	39	-1	3.6b	9.2	6.6
60	52	Brady Ind	57	..	6.1	10.6	3.9
79	39	Do A	46	..	6.1	13.2	3.2
30	16	Braid Grp	27	-1	..	..	..
124	65	Braithwaite	108	..	10.0	9.3	6.1
60	34	Bremner	57	..	6.1	10.8	11.6
157	70½	Brent Chem Int	165	+4	4.3	2.6	21.6
90	37	Brent Walker	70	..	2.5	3.6	5.3
47	21	Brickhouse Dud	47	..	4.6	9.7	5.2
175	37	Bridon	55	-2	5.0	9.1	7.4
86	24	Brit Car Auctn	51½	-½	4.6b	5.6	13.1
158	97	Brit Home Strs	154	+2	6.3	4.1	10.3
350	240	Brit Sugar	350	+5	22.0	7.1	6.0
60	46	Brit Syphon	52	..	5.7	11.0	4.3
41½	22	Brit Tar Prod	35	..	3.0	10.3	3.6
162	52	Brit Vita	161	..	7.4	4.5	11.0
58	29½	Brockhouse Ltd	30½	+1	4.3	14.1	..
821½	568½	Broken Hill	795	-5	23.5	2.6	19.9
34	22	Brook St Bur	29	..	5.9	15.2	3.2
54	27½	Brooke Bond	51	..	5.5b	10.9	7.0
38	31	Brooke Tool	52	..	5.0	9.6	6.4
165	66	Brotherhood P	151	..	4.3b	2.7	20.6
115	56	Brown & Tawse	110	..	9.1	8.3	5.5
26¾	15	BBK (H)	19½	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Brown Bros Cp	23	..	..	..	..
110	55	Brown J	69	-5	5.1	6.5	6.0
[illegible]	65	Bruntons	107	+1	13.5	12.4	8.1
57	[illegible]	Bryant Hldgs	35	..	3.7	4.4	12.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bulmer & Lumb	40	..	5.5b	13.6	6.8
147	[illegible]	Bunzl Pulp	133	+2	10.3	7.3	5.5
[illegible]	37	Burgess Prod	42	..	2.9	6.8	2.3
[illegible]	4⅞	Burnett H'shire	£11⅞	..	13.1	1.2	13.0
[illegible]	130	Burt Boulton	175	..	17.2	7.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Burton Grp	[illegible]	-1	7.0	5.9	11.9
34	17	Butterfld-Harvy	22½	..	..e	..	3.4

C — E

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
94	54	Cadbury Sch	84	+1	5.5	6.2	7.6
[illegible]	111	Caffyns	132	..	3.7	7.4	..
[illegible]	73	Calendar Hldgs	[illegible]	..	5.5	5.7	9.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cambrian & Gen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Camford Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cape Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Capper-Neill	[illegible]	+½	6.0	[illegible]	4.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	Caravans Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Carclo Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Carless Capel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Carlton Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.1	5.5	9.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Carpets Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Carr J. (Don)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cawdaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cawoods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Celestion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cement Roadstone	[illegible]	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cen & Sheer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Centreway Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chamberlain Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Change Wares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chloride Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chrysler Ind	[illegible]	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chubb & Sons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Church & Co	[illegible]	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clarke Chap	[illegible]	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do A NV	[illegible]	•-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clayton Dew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coalite Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.6	6.5	6.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coats Patons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cohen A.	[illegible]	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do A	[illegible]	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Collins W.	[illegible]	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Comb Eng Str	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Comet Radiovsn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Concord R'flex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cons Tea & Lands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cope Allman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Copson F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cornercroft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Costain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Costain Grp	[illegible]	+4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Dfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Courtaulds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Courtney Pope	[illegible]	•-1	3.4	5.0	4.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cowan de Groot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cowie T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crest Nicholson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Croda Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.4	10.9	4.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Dfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cropper J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crouch D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crouch Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crown House	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cummins En	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dale Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dalgety	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Davies & New	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Davis G. (Hldgs)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Davy Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	De Beers Ind	[illegible]	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Debenhams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	520	De La Rue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.1	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Delta Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	70	Dent Hare	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dennison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dewhirst I. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.0	2.6	10.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dewhurst Dent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	DRG	[illegible]	-2	5.6	8.7	10.1
212½	150	Diploma Ltd	187	+4	5.4	2.9	25.2
134	95	Dixon D	129	-2	14.2	10.9	4.4
164	80	Dixons Photo	164	-1	4.8	3.2	7.4
144½	91	Dobson Park	111	-1	7.4	6.7	7.0
192	53	Dom Hldgs	58	..	6.1	10.5	4.1
67	30	Dorada Hldgs	32	-3	7.9	24.4	1.5
93	62	Douglas R. M.	92	..	6.4	7.0	5.5
38	22	Dow'd & Mills	25	+1	2.4	9.4	7.0
172	95	Downing G. H.	172	-6	17.5	10.0	7.2
282	147	Dowty Grp	270	-2	6.7	2.5	10.9
47	29½	Drake & Scull	34	-½	3.9	11.6	6.2
28	17	Dreamland Elec	24	-1	1.7	7.1	3.5

(continued)

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
82	34	Dundonian	64	-2	4.6	7.3	6.2
85	50	Dunlop Hldgs	68	+2	7.6	11.1	..
114	56	Duple Int	58	..	8.3	14.3	2.7
58½	7	Duport	10	..	..	..	..
48	19	Durapipe Int	27	..	..e	..	..
34	20½	EBES	£21½	..	343	16.0	..
111	35	ERF Hldgs	36	-1	..e	..	..
70	44	E Lancs Paper	58	-2	5.0	8.6	4.0
100	65	E Mid A Press 'A'	98	+2	4.6	4.7	8.4
101	70	Eastern Prod	84	-3	6.6	7.9	5.9
136	32	Edbro	36	-1	..b	..	2.3
82	56	Eleco Hldgs	81	-1	4.7	5.8	10.7
106	52½	EIS	106	+3	5.4	5.1	6.3
795	413	Electrocomps	708	+10	13.6	1.9	19.8
10¾	7	Electrolux 'B'	£9¾	..	58.1	6.6	9.2
122	86	Electr'nic Rent	106	+2	6.2	5.8	15.4
276	160	Elliott B.	172	-2	17.5	10.2	3.7
144	108	Ellis & Everard	118	-1	9.3	7.9	11.9
22¾	13¾	Ellis & Gold	17¾	-⅛	2.8	15.7	3.8
103	20	Elson & Robbins	28	..	7.1	25.5	3.0
182	110	Empire Stores	138	+6	7.3	5.4	8.9
38	22½	Energy Serv	34½	-½	1.0	2.8	13.1
112½	73½	Eng China Clay	111	+2½	8.6	7.7	5.7
14½	7⅞	Ericsson	£13⅞	-⅛	82.4	5.9	21.6
70	53	Erith & Co	67	..	5.4	8.0	7.3
165	90	Esperanza	153	..	9.6	6.3	15.6
123	75	Eucalyptus Pulp	113	..	7.5	6.6	2.1
194	97½	Euro Ferries	167½	..	7.4	4.4	7.4
378	231	Eurotherm Int	315	-1	6.4	2.0	25.8
69	34	Eva Industries	43	h +2	..	..	2.9
65	33	Evode Hldgs	65	+2	2.4	3.7	6.7
23½	13	Excalibur	13	..	0.6	4.7	3.3
189	146	Extel Grp	168	..	10.0	6.0	9.1
81	44	Expand Metal	59	-1	6.4	10.9	7.2

F — H

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
82	65	FMC	75	..	8.6	11.4	4.5
130	57⅞	Fairview Est	130	+2	5.7	4.3	4.3
159	139	Farmer S.W.	150	..	13.1	8.7	5.8
419	218	Farnell Elect	414	+10	6.0	1.4	26.4
47	31	Feedex Ltd	42	+1	2.2	5.2	9.5
167	115	Fenner J. H.	167	+3	12.9	7.7	8.0
94	56	Ferguson Ind	80	..	7.9b	9.8	3.7
600	229	Ferranti	575	+10	8.6b	1.5	22.1
80½	47½	Fine Art Dev	70½	+1½	3.7	5.3	11.8
120	68	Finlay J.	108	..	8.6	7.9	12.9
5	3	Finsider	4	..	..	..	..
112	23½	First Castle	98	+6	2.1	2.1	15.2
307	115	Fisons	155	+5	14.3	9.2	..
87	66	Fitch Lovell	72	..	7.4b	10.3	5.5
90	51	Fogarty E.	82	-1	5.7	7.0	10.1
30	16	Folkes Hefo NV	19	..	2.5	13.2	2.7
78	39	Ford Mtr BDR	49	..	2.5	5.1	3.6
146	110	Forminster	124	+2	6.0	4.8	7.2
212	137	Foseco Min	204	+2	9.3	4.5	8.8
106	70	Foster Bros	88	..	4.8	5.5	7.0
35	15	Foster J.	22	..	1.1	4.9	..
128	95	Fothergill & H	122	..	11.1	9.1	6.3
66	46	Francis Ind	60	..	6.8	11.3	3.8
160	98	Freemans Ldn	130	+6	5.3	4.1	11.6
136	83	French T.	125	..	7.1	5.7	5.3
64½	26½	French Kier	63	+½	3.2	5.0	6.2
131	70	Friedland Doggt	87	• ..	6.7	7.7	10.3
81	61	GEI Int	78	..	7.6	9.7	6.2
89	62	Gallifd Brindley	88	+1	6.6	7.4	5.7
23	12½	Garford Lilley	23	..	1.6	7.1	6.1
88	60	Garnar Booth	71	..	8.9b	12.6	3.5
121	39	Geers Gross	120	+2	4.3	3.6	16.0
696	323	GEC	676	+10	12.5	1.8	14.9
102	90 1/16	Do F Rate	£99⅛	..	1527	15.3	..
123	88	Gen Mtr BDR	121	+2	5.1	4.2	5.8
99	58½	Gestetner 'A'	83	-1	7.5	9.0	6.3
64	39	Gieves Grp	54	-1	..e	..	..
201	118	Gill & Duffus	201	+11	12.0	6.0	11.8
57	31	Glasgow Pavilion	31	..	..	..	..
86	42	Glass Glover	86	..	3.0	3.5	16.0
324	182	Glaxo Hldgs	320	+12	13.6	4.2	13.5
48	35	Glossop & W.J.	46	..	6.0	13.0	..
104½	68	Glynwed	100½	+3	13.1	13.0	5.2
54	28	Gomme Hldgs	35	..	..	..	2.7
171	88	Gordon & Gotch	156	..	10.7	6.9	11.4
56	35	Gordon L. Grp	36	..	0.7	2.0	42.4
62	43	Grampian Hldgs	61	-1	6.4	10.5	6.0
231	130	Granada 'A'	225	..	6.2	2.8	17.4
196	120	Grand Met Ltd	194	+4	9.5	4.9	8.8
110	48	Grattan W'hse	84	+12	..	..	7.7
506	345	Gt Univ Stores	480	+2	16.6	3.5	12.6
501	328	Do A	475	+2	16.6	3.5	12.5
192	92	Gripperrods	154	+2	7.5	4.9	5.3
279	128	GKN	146	•+3	11.4	7.8	..
120	57	HTV	57	..	14.3	16.4	3.7
278	97	Haden Carrier	274	+6	14.8	5.4	10.1
188	116	Hall Eng	188	•+3	10.9	5.8	4.4
367	157	Hall M.	364	+2	10.6	2.9	15.6
106	56	Halma Ltd	105	+2	2.1	2.0	18.3
47	27	Halstead J	43	..	3.4	8.0	4.3
11	7½	Hampson Ind	8½	..	1.0	12.2	3.9
93	54	Hanimex Corp	61	• ..	4.6b	7.5	4.6
63	31	Hanover Inv	61	..	2.6	4.3	..
62	27	Do NV	57	..	2.6	4.6	..
265	120	Hanson Trust	264	+1	12.1	4.6	11.6
53	40	Hargreaves Grp	47	+1	5.7	12.0	4.6
209	136	Harris Q'nsway	204	+2	8.6	4.2	12.0
950	585	Harrison Cros	850	+38	40.0b	4.7	18.5
94	57	Hartwells Grp	96	-2	7.7	8.9	3.7
324	156	Hawker Sidd	324	+12	11.4	3.5	10.1
34	12	Hawkins & T'son	24	..	1.4	6.0	14.5
10¾	6½	Hawtin	9¾	+⅛	0.4	3.7	3.4
172	113	Haynes	118	..	11.4	9.7	11.4
49	30	Headlam Sims	35	..	3.4n	9.7	8.7
26½	19½	Helene of Ldn	22½	..	2.1	9.4	4.2
32	22	Helical Bar	24	+1	5.2	21.6	4.8
98	65	Henlys	93	..	8.6	9.2	..
127	87	Hepworth Cer	118½	-½	7.5	6.3	11.1
123	56	Hepworth J	121	+3	5.4	4.5	18.2
19¾	10	Herman Smith	16	..	0.5	3.3	5.0
37	22	Hestair	35	+1	1.4	4.1	15.4
55	33	Hewden-Stuart	43	..	1.8	4.2	4.7
66	33	Hewitt J.	56	• ..	2.6	4.6	2.9
105	62	Hicking P'cost	70	..	8.0	11.5	2.9
153	123	Hickson Welch	180	+2	10.7	6.0	10.6
120	46	Higgs & Hill	120	+14	5.6	4.7	13.6
54½	34	Hill & Smith	45	• ..	4.6	9.5	4.2
70	40	Hill C Bristol	45	..	..	..	..
248	126	Hillards	248	..	6.4	2.6	11.8
116	58	Hinton A.	110	..	5.7	5.2	8.0
320	220	Hoechst	257	..	21.8	8.5	10.0
94	63	Hollas Grp	94	..	8.6	9.1	5.2
51	24	Hollis Bros	40	..	..	..	..
88	56	Holt Lloyd	70	..	4.5	6.5	7.2
156	92	Home Charm	123	+2	3.3	2.7	6.9
187	107	Hoover	118	-2	8.6	7.3	..
192	107	Do A	124	+3	8.6	6.9	..
54	43	Hopkinsons	84	..	8.1	9.6	8.8
260	66	Horizon Travel	260	•+15	5.3	2.0	13.8
153	104	Hse of Fraser	152	+3	9.4	6.2	10.1
82	48	Hoveringham	82	+1	4.0	4.9	7.0
78	45	Do RV	78	+1	4.0	5.1	6.6
[illegible]	9	Howard Mach	31	..	..	..	..
70½	45	Howard Tenens	68	+1	2.4	4.1	12.3
142	60½	Howden Grp	147	+1	5.1	3.5	11.2
[illegible]	5⅛	Hudsons Bay	£9 15/16	+⅛	42.8	4.4	9.3
25	10	Hunt Moscrop	12	• ..	1.3	10.8	15.8
143	85	Huntleigh Grp	133	-2	2.1	1.6	16.9
208	60½	Hutch Whamp	123	..	..	..	..

I — L

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	32	ICL	50	+2	4.3	8.5	3.8
[illegible]	40	IDC Grp	67	+7	7.2	8.3	15.8
64	42¾	ISI	64	+1½	6.4b	10.0	6.3
[illegible]	55	Ibstock Johnsn	74	+2	6.4	8.7	11.6
[illegible]	226	Imp Chem Ind	264	+12	24.3	9.2	..
[illegible]	67½	Imperial Grp	75	-½	10.4	13.8	5.8
[illegible]	34	Ingall Ind	42	..	3.2	7.7	11.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Initial Ltd	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Initial Services	221	..	11.4	5.2	10.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Paint	[illegible]	+1	4.5	4.1	5.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Thomson	[illegible]	+2	7.5	[illegible]	8.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Conv Pref	[illegible]	-2	10.0	5.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Timber	[illegible]	-1	7.6	8.2	3.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inveresk Grp	[illegible]	h	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Itoh (C)	[illegible]	-⅛	4.6	1.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	JB Hldgs	73	+1	4.3	5.9	4.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	James M. Ind	12¾	..	..	..	4.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jardine M'son	150	-2	6.5	3.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jarvis J	222	+3	17.9	8.1	4.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jentique Hldgs	12½	..	2.9	9.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson & F B	24	+1	..	..	9.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson Grp	[illegible]	•+2	10.0	4.5	8.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson Matt	[illegible]	+2	12.0b	5.0	5.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jones (Ernest)	[illegible]	..	5.6	5.6	8.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jones Stroud	61	..	7.4b	12.2	4.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jourdan T	[illegible]	..	7.5	9.5	8.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kalamazoo	67	..	5.6	8.0	14.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kelsey Ind	[illegible]	..	11.4	7.1	4.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kenning Mtr	[illegible]	..	7.9	16.3	11.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kent M. P.	[illegible]	-2	2.7	1.9	10.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kode Int	[illegible]	-15	9.6	2.9	15.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kwik Fit Hldgs	107½	-½	2.1	2.0	19.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kwik Save Disc	[illegible]	+4	5.7	2.6	23.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	LCP Hldgs	[illegible]	+1	6.1	9.2	9.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	LRC Int	[illegible]	+½	4.5	7.6	12.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	LWT Hldgs 'A'	[illegible]	+3	14.4	13.6	10.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ladbroke	[illegible]	+2	19.3	6.4	6.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ladies Pride	51	+4	4.9	9.5	7.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Laing J. Ord	47	..	4.1	8.7	3.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do 'A'	45	..	4.1	8.9	3.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Laird Grp Ltd	120	+1	5.5	4.1	8.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lake & Elliot	[illegible]	..	2.9b	7.5	12.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lambert H'wth	42	• ..	5.5	13.8	2.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lane P. Grp	[illegible]	+1	4.2	9.3	4.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Laporte Ind	[illegible]	+2	12.5	13.0	5.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lawrence W	114	+2	10.0	8.8	8.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lawtex	15	• ..	2.1	6.8	2.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lead Industries	151	+1	13.8	9.1	4.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lee A	[illegible]	+½	..	..	24.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lee Cooper	175	..	3.9	2.3	5.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Leigh Int	[illegible]	+1	7.4	4.3	16.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lep Grp	320	..	23.6	7.4	7.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lesney Ord	[illegible]	+1	..	..	..
[illegible]	65	Letraset	[illegible]	+1	10.2	9.9	6.8
[illegible]	79	Lex Services	104	..	10.0	9.6	6.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lilley F. J. C.	[illegible]	..	6.4	4.7	8.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lincroft Kilg	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Linfood Hldgs	154	+4	15.7	10.2	7.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Link House	[illegible]	+1	12.0	5.4	14.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Listead	[illegible]	..	2.5	10.9	3.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lloyd F. H.	[illegible]	..	..e	..	3.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	Locker T.	12½	..	1.5	12.5	5.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do A	[illegible]	..	1.5	12.7	5.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn & M'land	[illegible]	+1	11.1	9.1	7.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn & Nthrn	[illegible]	-1	3.4	11.8	2.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn Brick Co	[illegible]	+4½	6.2	7.7	7.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Longton Inds	[illegible]	..	..	..	2.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lonrho	[illegible]	-1	12.9	13.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lonsdale Univ	[illegible]	+2	..	..	6.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lookers	[illegible]	..	5.5	10.2	6.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lovell Hldgs	143	..	10.0	4.1	6.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Low & Bonar	[illegible]	-1	20.7	9.8	8.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lucas Ind	199	•+3	15.7	7.9	..
59	36	Lyles S.	53	..	7.9	14.8	6.9

M — N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
61	45	MFI Furn	58	+2	3.7	6.4	6.1
224	146	MK Electric	216	-2	17.1	7.9	5.7
365	270½	ML Hldgs	320	..	10.0b	3.1	8.7
49½	30	MY Dart	41	-1	4.1	10.1	7.1
136	86	McCorquodale	138	..	11.3	8.3	6.6
82	65	Macfarlane	74	..	5.3	7.1	8.7
42	16	McInerney Prop	28	..	2.3	8.3	6.9
43	23	Mackay H.	43	• ..	5.2	12.0	15.8
121	84	McKechnie Bros	118	+1	10.4	8.8	5.3
100	61	Macpherson D.	74	+3	6.0	8.1	27.9
170	83¾	Magnet & S'thns	164	+2	7.1	4.4	10.6
200	108	Man Agcy Music	192	+2	12.5	6.5	6.7
255	143	Man Ship Canal	153	..	..	..	..
36	22	Mang Bronze	24	..	3.1	12.9	..
28	9½	Manor Nat	10	-½	..	..	1.9
121	67	Marchwiel	119	+6	8.6	7.2	..
128	76	Marks & Spencer	126	+1	4.9	3.9	17.8
49	36½	Marley Ltd	46½	+1½	3.2	6.0	10.6
28	14½	Marling Ind	24	+1	1.3	5.3	7.0
37	22	Marshall T Lox	32	..	4.0	12.4	5.1
34	21	Do A	28	..	4.0	14.2	4.4
114	42	Marshalls Univ	52	..	..	..	4.2
210	178	Martin-News	210	+2	13.4	6.4	4.9
263	171	Martonair	263	+2	10.9	4.1	10.4
70	28	Medminster	62	..	4.4	7.1	7.2
323	196	Menzies J.	323	+3	9.3	2.8	7.7
320	156	Metal Box	194	+4	14.4	7.4	4.1
119	79	Metal Closures	97	•-2	7.7	7.9	5.6
60	39	Metalrax	48	• ..	3.4	7.1	7.2
38	14	Mettoy	18	..	..	..	..
121	65	Meyer M. L.	81	-2	6.9	8.6	3.5
110	48	Midland Ind	68	..	3.4	5.0	4.7
185	133	Milletts Leis	171	..	9.9	5.8	6.7
170	76	Mining Supplies	167	+4	2.9b	1.7	20.6
53	37½	Mitchell Cotts Gp	46½	• ..	5.2	11.1	7.3
42	20	Mitchell Somers	33	+3	..	..	..
87	61	Mixconcrete	79	• ..	5.6	7.3	8.5
43½	8	Moben Grp	22	..	..	..	..
34	21	Modern Eng	25	..	4.3	17.2	3.0
134	90	Molins	134	+3	11.3	8.4	6.0
47	17	Monk A.	41	+2	1.8b	4.4	..
46	39½	M'santo 5% Ln	£45	..	500	11.1	..
63	44½	Do 6¾ Ln	£53	..	625	11.8	..
140	78	Do 5% Cnv	£132	-2	500	3.8	..
10½	7½	Montecatini	8	..	..	..	..
89	41	Montfort Knit	41	• ..	2.9	7.0	..
161	44	More O'Ferrall	153	..	4.4	2.9	15.4
158	114	Morgan Cruc	144	..	10.7	7.4	6.9
290	156	Moss Bros	155	..	2.4	1.3	14.8
268	188	Mothercare	223	-2	7.1	3.1	13.6
159	87	Mowlem J.	159	+1	11.6	7.3	6.4
272	66	Muirhead	108	..	..	..	..
73	25	Myson Grp	38	..	3.6	9.5	1.9
143	52½	NCC Energy	142	f ..	2.1	1.5	..
157	96½	NSS News	155	+1	4.9	3.1	9.0
61	23	Negretti & Zam	26	h ..	..	..	..
57	28	Neill J.	33	-1	5.3	16.1	2.3
15	4½	Nelson David	9	-½	..	..	..
68	44	Newman Tonks	52	..	7.3	14.0	7.1
450	200	Newmark L.	368	-2	15.7	4.3	10.5
110	57	News Int	98	• ..	5.0	5.1	..
102½	53	Norcros	102	..	7.9b	7.7	9.2
47	33	Norfolk C Grp	41	+1	1.7	4.2	32.5
42	24	Normand Elec	27	..	4.3	15.9	3.9
98	39½	NEI	67½	+1½	5.4	6.1	11.4
193	85¾	Nthn Foods	185	+3	6.3	3.4	14.4
135	70	Notts Mfg	132	+1	5.7	4.3	8.1
253	101	Nurdin & P'cock	253	+3	5.7	2.2	11.2
29½	17	Nu-Swift Ind	27	-1	2.9	10.9	6.8

O — S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
52	33½	Ocean Wilsons	52	+2	3.2	6.2	8.5
355	231	Office & Elect	353	+10	9.3	2.6	15.1
112	64	Ofrex Grp	66	..	5.3	8.1	7.0
13½	9	Ogilvy & M	£13¾	-⅛	53.0	4.4	9.6
161	75	Owen Owen	156	..	5.3	3.4	..
44	13	Oxley Printing	17	..	..	..	..
122	86	Parker Knoll 'A'	121	-1	10.6	8.3	4.1
47	17	Paterson R.	46	-1	2.9	6.3	14.9
530	170	Paterson Zoch	512	•-3	15.6	3.0	8.8
530	170	Do A NV	510	•-3	15.6	3.1	8.7
157	111	Pauls & Whites	142	..	8.2	5.8	6.6
225	149	Pearson Long	173	-1	11.9	6.9	4.8
256	190	Pearson & Son	209	..	14.3	6.8	5.4
34	28½	Do 4% Ln	£33	..	400	12.1	..
172	100	Pegler-Hatt	166	+2	13.6	8.2	5.8
46	23	Pentland Ind	46	..	1.9	4.2	5.7
70	17	Pentos	25	+3	..	..	2.7
235½	124½	Perkin El 4%	£197½	-5	499	2.0	..
94	58	Perry H. Mtrs	82	..	5.0	6.1	4.5
38	23	Phicom	36	+1	1.4	4.0	16.6
51½	44	Philips Fin 5⅜%	£49¼	-⅛	575	11.7	..
505	290	Philips Lamps	405	+10	35.9	8.9	..
180	110	Pilco Hldgs	178	-2	7.1	4.0	6.4
178	105	Do A	175	-3	7.1	4.1	6.3
313	186	Pilkington Bros	303	+2	15.0	5.0	4.2
12½	5	Platignum	6	+½	..	..	..
197	131	Plaxtons	144	..	12.1	9.1	3.6
262	118	Pleasurama	245	-4	9.3	3.8	7.2
336	106	Plessey	334	+11	10.3	3.1	20.3
33⅞	10¾	Do ADR	£32⅞	-⅛	..	..	..
108	68	Plysu	88	+1	2.7	3.1	5.8
221	5¾	Polly Peck	201	+3	0.3	0.2	..
458	218	Portals Hldgs	458	+10	17.5b	3.8	14.4
78	39	Porter Chad	52	..	6.7	13.0	2.9
115	69	Portsmth News	115	+2	4.6	4.0	6.8
264	143	Powell Duffryn	263	+2	19.6	7.2	6.7
120	43	Pratt F. Eng	107	+1	8.6	8.0	7.7
78	54	Preedy A.	63	..	4.8	7.6	..
37	22	Press W.	36	+1½	1.7	4.5	16.1
150	116	Prestige Grp	141	-1	9.8	7.0	7.3
355	230	Pretoria P Cem	345	..	26.2	7.6	3.2
81	35	Priest B.	37	..	9.7	26.2	2.5
172	43	Pritchard Serv	170	-2	5.0b	2.9	24.4
59	37	Pullman R & J	59	+2	5.4	9.2	4.5
15¾	10 15/16	Quaker Oats	£15¾	+2	66.8	4.3	7.6
50½	20	Queens Moat	49½	-½	1.6b	3.2	11.1
51½	25	R.F.D Group	46	+2	4.0	8.7	12.2
383	170	Racal Elect	375	+6	6.0	1.6	30.8
229	146	Rank Org Ord	194	+4	15.4	8.0	7.0
54	41	RHM	52½	+1½	7.8	14.9	6.5
115	70	RHP	83	+2	7.0	8.4	4.4
170	105	Ransomes Sims	158	• ..	15.9	10.1	3.5
63	42	Ratners	58	-1	3.3	5.7	5.5
82	52	Raybeck Ltd	64	+2	6.1b	9.6	7.1
32	12½	Readicut Int	15½	+½	..e	..	..
210	135	RMC	208	+3	12.3	5.9	6.1
254	162	Reckitt & Colmn	234	+4	12.1	5.1	10.9
254	143	Redfearn Nat	181	..	15.1	8.3	4.4
175	65	Rediffusion	163	-1	7.5	4.6	25.5
198	136	Redland	194	+3	9.5	4.9	9.5
69	51	Redman Heenan	59½	+1	6.0	10.1	4.8
100	52	Reed A.	90	..	4.8	5.3	10.6
95	48	Do A NV	84	..	4.8	5.7	7.6
90	31	Reed Exec	37	..	..	..	..
228	163	Reed Int	225	+6	18.6	8.2	3.2
24¾	24⅛	Reliance Grp	£31⅛	-½	125	3.6	3.5
150	105	Rennies Cons	140	..	..	..	..
91	47	Renold Ltd	65	+2	8.2	12.6	6.0
181	93	Rentokil Grp	166	..	3.6	2.2	21.6
90	41	Renwick Grp	88	h ..	5.0	5.7	6.4
98	62	Restmor Grp	76	+4	5.7	7.5	2.6
585	307½	Ricardo Eng	578	•-5	12.1b	2.3	13.3
72	17	Richards & Wall	21	-1	..b	..	1.7
19¾	8¼	Rich'n Merrel	£18 9/16	..	55.1	2.9	12.7
45½	29	Richardsons W.	34	..	5.0	15.2	3.2
112	48	Rockware Grp	73	..	3.0	4.1	9.6
35	9	Rotaprint	12	-1	..e	..	..
78½	39½	Rothmans Int 'B'	78½	+½	4.4	5.7	3.9
62	44	Rotork Ltd	57	..	3.1	5.5	5.8
191	110	Routledge & K	113	..	..e	..	4.7
42	29	Rowlinson Con	38	..	0.9	2.3	..
188	140	Rowntree Mac	178	+4	10.4	5.8	6.1
175	133	Rowton Hotels	170	..	12.9	9.2	8.2
329	161	Royal Worcs	[illegible]	-2	12.3	4.6	5.6
99	54¾	Rugby Cement	85	-1	6.7	7.9	6.9
172	116	SGB Grp	172	+6	7.6	4.4	6.0
12	5½	SKF 'B'	£11½	..	68.8	6.0	15.1
294¾	109½	Saatchi	271	a -5	6.9	2.5	23.9
409	140½	Sainsbury J.	399	-1	8.4	2.1	13.6
14¾	10 9/16	St Gobain	£12¾	-⅛	157	12.9	14.5
105	31	St Georges Laun	29	..	2.4	2.7	16.6
215	165	Sale Tilney	182	• ..	10.7	5.9	6.0
260	191	Samuel H.	255	..	10.0	3.9	14.5
175	121	Do A	160	-1	10.0	7.2	8.0
78	38	Sangers	67	..	9.1	13.6	6.6
115	61	Scapa Grp	115	+3	9.4b	8.1	7.3
260	190	Scholes G. H.	190	•-1	17.6	9.3	5.2
142	93	Scotcros	135	-1	7.7	5.9	5.7
69	47	S.E.E.T	64	..	2.6b	..	..
46	29	Scot Heritable	32	+1	3.6	11.2	2.4
111	60	Scottish TV 'A'	81	..	8.5	10.5	4.2
10⅞	6⅞	Sea Cont Inc	£8⅞	..	12.6	1.5	8.5
61½	33½	Sears Hldgs	60½	+1½	2.9	4.7	5.6
158	85	Securicor Grp	150	..	2.5	1.7	15.5
158	76	Do NV	143	..	2.5	1.7	14.7
158	86	Security Serv	166	..	2.5	1.5	21.6
158	76	Do A	165	+2	2.5	1.5	24.8
40	15	Sekers Int	18	..	..e	..	..
20¾	9½	Selincourt	14	+⅛	1.6	11.7	5.7
24	15	Senior Eng	21	..	1.4	6.9	5.9
78	30	Serck	50	+1	3.9	7.8	7.5
99	26	Shaw Carpets	28	-½	2.5	11.0	6.1
155	129½	Siebe Gorman	153	+2	10.0	6.5	8.5
348	107	Silent Nite	318	+2	17.2	5.4	7.0
[illegible]	71	Simpson S	91	..	6.1	7.9	7.7
85	62	Do A	84	..	6.1	8.0	7.0
155	78	Sirdar	155	-2	8.5n	4.5	9.7
80	52	600 Group	70½	+1	7.5	10.6	8.1
287	201	Sketchley	259	-1	14.3	5.4	7.5
97	64	Smith D. S.	96	..	10.0	10.2	6.4
119½	96	Smith & Neph	102½	• ..	7.6	5.5	11.0
165	130	Smith W. H. 'A'	151	+7	7.0b	2.8	16.4
352	176	Smiths Ind	351	+2	11.4	3.2	16.6
181	128	Smurfit	151	-1	10.8	7.0	9.0
67	30	Sola Viscosa	35	..	..	..	..
40	18	Solicitors Law	24	..	..	..	6.7
550	355	Sotheby P B	490	+1	17.0	3.7	12.5
22½	12	Spencer Gears	14½	..	1.3	9.2	4.3
184	112½	Spirax-Sarco	160	r ..	4.2	2.6	13.3
85	49	Staffs Potts	54	-2	..	..	..
107	50	Stag Furniture	75	-1	7.1	9.5	7.9
55	29¾	Stakis (Reo)	51	+½	2.0	3.9	9.0
546	250	Standard Tel	550	-1	17.1	3.1	20.3
70	37	Staveley A G	60	+4	4.4	7.3	4.1
273	187	Staveley Ind	265	..	16.6	6.3	7.4
130	115	Steel Bros	175	..	11.0	7.9	10.1
207	101	Steetley Co	198	• ..	12.0	6.1	6.5
20	17½	Steinberg	17½	..	0.1	0.7	..
120	51	Stonehill	110	+2	12.1	11.0	5.3
59	17½	Stone Platt	19½	-1	0.1	0.5	..
30	11	Streeters	13	+1	..	..	..
76	49	Strong & Fisher	56	•-2	9.7	17.3	..
51	25	Sutcliffe S'man	45	..	..e	..	..
132	60½	Swire Pacific 'A'	100½	-½	..	..	..
261	145	Sytlone	147	..	12.6b	8.7	4.1

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High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
28	15	Tace	19	+2	..	..	4.3
14⅞	7⅛	Takeda BDR	11 15/16	s ..	11.2	0.9	45.0
34	21	Talbex Grp	31	-½	..	..	..
300	192	Tarmac Ltd	300	+1	20.4	6.8	8.1
180	118	Tate & Lyle	171	-2	15.0	8.8	5.5
361	315	Taylor Woodrow	371	..	19.0	5.2	13.4
217	177	Telephone Rent	202	-2	11.0	5.4	11.5
79½	50	Tesco	62½	-½	2.0	3.2	10.1
96	44	Textured Jersey	51	..	6.5	12.7	3.7
110	66½	Thermal Synd	102	r ..	10.0b	9.8	5.5
292	275	Thorn EMI Ltd	345	+10	20.0	5.8	6.3
240	125	Tilbury Cont	225	..	30.0	13.3	..
181	101	Tilling T	158	+3	10.7	6.8	7.9
77	54½	Time Products	61	..	3.2	5.3	5.7
37	18	Titaghur Jute	18	..	..	..	..
19	15	Tomkins F. H.	19	..	1.7	8.8	3.0
32	22	Tootal	27½	-½	4.0	15.3	6.1
84	39	Tozer Kemsley	52	..	6.8	12.7	3.2
103	53½	Trafalgar Hse	102½	+2	7.6	7.4	8.3
48½	23	Trans Paper	35	-1	..e	..	2.1
60½	42½	Transport Dev	55	-½	6.1	11.1	7.1
173	95	Travis & Arnold	160	-2	9.2	5.7	7.0
76	52	Tricoville	72	..	3.8	5.3	6.3
56½	43	Trident TV 'A'	49½	+½	5.7	11.5	4.7
83	50	Triefus & Co	62	..	4.1	6.6	3.5
64	26	Triplex Found	34	..	..	..	..
228	129	Trust Hse Forte	227	+2	12.9	5.7	10.0
211	162	Tube Invest	209	•-2	21.4	10.3	11.2
393	139	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	379	h +2	13.6	3.6	11.0
144	70	Turner Newall	95	+6	8.6	9.0	..
106	60	Turriff	90	+2	5.4	6.0	5.7
75	52½	UBM	75	..	7.9	10.5	7.0
81	63	UDS Grp	79	+3	8.9	11.2	8.2
125	51	UKO Int	59	..	8.6	14.6	2.9
137	92	Unigate	108	+4	8.4	7.8	5.7
521	393	Unilever	521	+13	33.7	6.3	8.0
16½	13½	Do NV	£16	+⅛	129	8.1	5.5
362	165	Unitech	266	+10	9.3	3.5	17.5
112	66	Utd Biscuit	105	..	6.2	5.9	8.7
34	19	Utd City Merc	25	+3	2.0	8.0	11.3
72	45	Utd Gas Ind	56	-1	7.0	12.5	4.3
293	166	Utd News	203	+3	17.1	8.4	13.4
378	173	Utd Scientific	368	-3	7.1	1.9	23.6
67	37	Valor	57	..	3.8	6.7	3.3
375	240	Vereeniging Ref	313	..	33.9	10.8	3.0
290	190	Vibroplant	243	..	20.8	8.5	5.3
173	99	Vickers	167	+2	17.1	10.3	15.4
47½	27	Volkswagen	£35⅞	+1⅞	..	..	..
207	63	Vosper	86	..	..	..	..
120	90	WGI	104	..	12.0	11.5	3.7
62	34	Wade Potteries	45	..	2.9	6.4	5.0
105	81	Wadkin	76	..	6.2	8.1	4.8
87½	74	Wagon Ind	76	..	7.1	9.4	4.5
102	78	Walker J. Gold	88	• ..	5.7b	6.5	5.0
94	62	Do NV	73	• ..	5.7b	7.8	4.2
90	52	Ward & Gold	84	-2	7.7	9.2	5.3
130	79½	Ward T. W.	129½	+½	9.3	7.2	6.9
76	56	Ward White	62	..	6.1	9.9	1.6
142	49	Warner Hols	139	h +3	3.2	2.3	15.1
73	35	Warrington T.	70	..	5.1	7.2	..
32	19	Waterford Glass	22	• ..	1.8	8.0	6.6
203	119¾	Watmoughs	198	• ..	7.5	3.8	7.4
203	113½	Watts Blake	203	..	4.4	2.2	15.4
87	43	Wearwell	83	-1	3.6	4.3	20.2
43	24	Websters Pub	39	-1	3.0	7.7	9.5
71	17	Weir Grp	19	-½	..	..	..
76	42	Wellman Eng	53	+1	4.8b	9.0	..
59	41	Westbrick Pds	56	..	5.4	9.7	4.2
153	55½	Westland Air	137	-1	7.9	5.7	5.6
83½	31½	Wh'lock Mar	55	+1	..	..	..
16	6	Wheway Watson	6	..	..e	..	..
88	41	Whitecroft	65	+1	11.0	16.9	4.3
18	7	Whiteley BSW	8	f ..	..	..	..
178	80	Whittingham W.	178	•+2	9.6	5.4	5.6
277	105	Wholesale Fit	255	..	5.5	2.2	14.4
250	121	Wigfall H.	163	..	..e	..	13.9
50	18	Wiggins Constr	48	..	2.8	5.8	..
61	46½	Willis G. & Sons	60	..	5.6	9.3	4.8
121	63	Wimpey G	116	+½	0.9	0.7	18.0
292	205	W'sley Hughes	273	..	17.9	6.5	4.7
36	13	Wood & Sons	15	..	..e	..	..
50	23	Wood S. W.	26	..	1.9	7.2	4.5
155	86	Wood Hall Tst	155	+2	8.9	5.7	16.6
101	29	Woodhead J.	41	-1	..e	..	..
72	50	Woolworth	63	+4½	6.9	10.9	8.7
350	198	Yarrow & Co	253	..	11.6	4.6	15.5
96½	45	Zetters	96½	+½	3.7	3.8	9.0

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
196	103	Akroyd & Sm	190	-1	17.9	9.4	3.0
187	32½	Boustead	173	+6	1.9	1.1	42.3
48½	29½	Brit Arrow	47½	..	1.4	3.0	15.6
34½	26	C Fin de Suez	£29¾	..	267	9.0	8.8
531	425	Daily Mail Tst	516	-7	37.1	7.2	7.5
531	426	Do A	513	-5	37.1	7.2	7.5
58	37½	Electra Inv	56½	..	3.6b	6.4	23.1
43	32	Exploration	39	..	1.3	3.3	11.1
38	21½	Goode D & M Grp	35	-1	1.1	3.1	7.4
501	306	Inchcape	460	..	25.9b	5.6	11.5
135	112	Independent Inv	123	..	..	..	..
202	116½	Lloyds & Scot	202	h +1	8.0	3.9	18.1
47	23	Ldn & Euro Grp	45	h -2	2.1	4.8	8.9
350	128	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	343	-6	14.3	4.2	16.4
98	31	Manson Fin	92	..	5.0	5.4	21.2
630	132	Mercantile Hse	608	+3	19.3	3.2	21.8
96	61	Sime Darby	89	..	2.7	3.0	13.4
51	22	Smith Bros	40	..	3.6	8.9	6.6
19¾	11¼	Tyndall O'seas	£19¾	..	26.0	1.3	..
55	31	Wagon Fin	50	-2	5.8	11.7	20.6
131	81	Yule Catto	91	-2	2.5	2.7	15.0

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
278	148	Britannic	256	• ..	19.9	7.8	..
182	125	Com Union	167	• ..	15.4	9.2	..
279	149	Eagle Star	245	..	15.0	6.1	..
388	120	Equity & Law	386	-2	18.6	4.8	..
370	212	Gen Accident	350	+4	19.3	5.5	..
370	220	GRE	348	+2	22.1	6.4	..
364	112	Hambro Life	362	+10	12.4	3.4	..
240	170	Heath C E.	235	-1	13.9	5.9	10.7
141	83	Hogg Robinson	120	..	8.1	6.8	10.1
124	90	Howden A	124	•+1	10.0	8.1	9.7
257	151	Legal & Gen	251	+2	12.9	5.1	..
256	140	London & Man	254	+2	15.0	5.9	..
210	123	Ldn Utd Inv	173	-3	12.9	7.4	8.3
17	11⅛	Marsh & McLen	£15⅞	•+⅛	84.4	5.3	..
117	85	Minet Hldgs	102	..	6.5	6.3	12.6
32	20	Moran C	21	f ..	5.7	27.2	4.4
472	298	Pearl	462	+2	27.1	5.9	..
315	208	Phoenix	279	..	21.3	7.7	..
220	134	Prov Life	218	..	15.4	7.1	..
260	162	Prudential	241	+2	15.7	6.5	..
246	140	Refuge	226	• ..	10.5	4.7	..
449	310½	Royal	395	+7	34.3	8.7	..
135	99	Sedgwick	121	..	7.1	5.9	11.9
97	67	Stenhouse	81	..	6.6	8.2	..
241	108	Stewart W'son	225	-3	17.1	7.6	8.7
851	519	Sun Alliance	844	+4	47.1	5.6	..
287	120	Sun Life	287	+5	10.7	3.7	..
206	135	Trade Indem'ty	190	+5	9.1	4.8	..
316	206	Willis Faber	311	-2	17.1	5.5	15.6

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
201	98	Alliance Inv	201	+3	7.3b	3.6	..
235	175	Alliance Trust	256	+2	15.0b	5.9	..
69	39	Amer Trust Ord	65½	-½	3.0	4.6	..
148	83	Ang-Amer Secs	133	..	6.1	4.6	..
60½	42	Anglo Int Inv	55½	-½	7.1	12.9	..
211	134	Do Ass	211	-2	..	..	..
68	40½	Anglo Scot	67	-½	3.4	5.1	..
182	113	Ashdown Inv	187	..	8.9	4.7	..
73	50	Atlanta Balt	72	..	1.4	2.0	..
274¾	116¾	Atlantic Assets	231	+2	1.4	0.6	..
77	50½	Bankers Inv	74	..	5.1b	6.8	..
169	72½	Berry Trust	168	..	2.1b	1.2	..
87	50	Border & Sthrn	86½	..	3.7b	4.3	..
50½	38	Brit Am & Gen	48	..	3.4	7.0	..
108	67½	Brit Assets Tst	94	+1	5.2	5.5	..
14⅝	6	Brit Emp Sec	14½	..	1.2	8.3	..
193	92½	Brit Invest	182	+2	11.4	6.2	..
205	126	Broadstone	205	..	10.1	4.9	..
77	45	Brunner	76½	-½	3.9	5.1	..
163	109	Capital & Natl	165	-1	9.6	5.8	..
178	105	Do B	158	-1	..	..	..
152	83	Cardinal 'Dfd'	145	..	6.4	4.4	..
97	62	Cedar Inv	93	-½	6.6b	7.1	..
77½	48½	Charter Trust	72½	..	4.6	6.3	..
280	179	Cont & Ind	275	..	15.0	5.4	..
156	143	Cont Union	154	..	8.6	5.6	..
284	123	Crescent Japan	283	-3	1.4	0.5	..
127	54	Crossfriars	128	..	8.1	6.3	..
190	92	Delta Inv	190	..	..	..	..
278	211	Derby Tst 'Inc'	278	-2	26.9	10.4	..
322	142	Do Cap	324	..	..	..	..
250	159	Dom & Gen	246	..	14.9	6.0	..
159	101	Drayton Com	161	-1	10.0	6.2	..
177	109	Drayton Cons	175	..	10.9	6.2	..
225	145	Do Premier	215	..	14.6	6.8	..
99½	49	Edin Amer Ass	96½	+1	1.1	1.2	..
72	20½	Edinburgh Inv	67	..	2.7b	4.1	..
119	66	Elec & Gen	113	-1	2.4	2.9	..
120	67	Eng & Int	113	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
99½	[illegible]	Eng & N York	99½	..	[illegible]	6.5	..
97	22½	Estate Duties	96	-2	3.3	3.9	..
102½	74	First Scot Am	107½	-1	4.2	4.2	..
104	65	First Union Gen	102	-1	6.5	6.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Foreign & Colnl	125½	..	5.3	3.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gt Japan Inv	264	..	2.9b	0.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Funds 'Ord'	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	2.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Conv	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Inv & T'ts	[illegible]	..	5.6b	4.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Scottish	[illegible]	-½	[illegible]	5.9	..
[illegible]	112½	Globe Trust	[illegible]	-½	10.4b	6.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Grange Trust	[illegible]	..	5.6	4.4	..
170	88	Great Northern	172	+1	9.4	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Greenfriar	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gresham Hse	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Guardian	[illegible]	+½	6.4	6.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hambros	[illegible]	..	7.4	4.2	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hill P. Inv	[illegible]	+1½	[illegible]	6.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Indus & General	[illegible]	-1	4.2	5.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Internat Inv	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	5.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Invest in Suc	[illegible]	..	7.0	2.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inv Cap Trst	110	+1	4.4	4.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lake View Inv	[illegible]	..	5.3	3.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Law Deb Corp	[illegible]	..	5.4	6.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn & Holyrood	150	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn & Montrose	[illegible]	..	5.1b	3.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn & Prov Tst	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	5.2	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn Merch Sec	[illegible]	-1	1.4	1.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Dfd	[illegible]	-1	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn Pru Invest	[illegible]	..	6.5b	6.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ldn Trust Ord	[illegible]	-½	4.6b	5.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mercantile Inv	[illegible]	-½	3.6	5.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Merchants Trust	93½	•-½	3.9	6.7	..
[illegible]	13	Mercury Cn Mkt	14	-⅛	55.7	4.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Moorside Trust	[illegible]	•-½	5.0	6.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Murray Cal	71	-½	3.3b	4.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do 'B'	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Murray Clyde	67½	-½	2.4	3.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do B	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Murray Glend	[illegible]	..	3.8n	3.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Murray N'thn	79½	-½	2.8	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do B	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Murray West	83½	-½	3.4	4.2	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do B	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	New Throg Inc	[illegible]	..	2.7	12.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Cap	[illegible]	-3	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	New Tokyo	[illegible]	+1	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	North Atlantic	[illegible]	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oil & Associated	[illegible]	+2	4.6	5.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pentland	[illegible]	+½	9.0	6.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Raeburn	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	5.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	River & Merc	[illegible]	h ..	10.7b	5.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Robeco	[illegible]	•-3	[illegible]	5.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rolinco	[illegible]	-8	[illegible]	5.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Romney Trust	[illegible]	..	6.3	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	R.I.T.	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeguard	153	..	9.3	7.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scot Amer	146	+1	5.7	3.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scot & Merc 'A'	[illegible]	..	15.3	7.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scot Eastern	78½	-½	4.6	5.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scot European	[illegible]	..	2.4b	5.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scot Invest	136	-1	6.1	4.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scot Mortgage	153	-1	7.4b	4.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scot National	[illegible]	..	8.9	4.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scot Northern	112½	..	4.5	4.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scot United	[illegible]	s -½	2.2	3.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sec Alliance	[illegible]	-1	12.1a	5.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sterling Trust	212	-1	13.6	6.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stockholders	153	..	5.0	3.3	..
133	95	Throg Sec 'Cap'	131	+1	..	..	..
117	76	Throgmton Trust	117	+2	8.6	7.3	..
240	173	Trans Oceanic	240	•+1	10.0	4.2	..
103	59½	Tribune Inv	99	..	3.9	3.9	..
85	62	Triplevest 'Inc'	85	+1	10.1	11.8	..
371	121	Do Cap	390	+3	..	..	..
77½	45	Trustees Corp	75	..	4.2	5.6	..
165	105½	Utd Brit Secs	163	+1	10.0b	6.1	..
114½	75	Utd States Deb	111	+1	8.0	7.2	..
290	190	Utd States Gen	290	+1	25.0	8.8	..
112	43	Viking Res	74	+1	1.1b	1.2	..
102½	69¾	Westpool Inv	74	+1	1.4b	1.9	..
142½	77	Witan Inv	142	+½	5.1	3.6	..
290	171	Yeoman Tst	259	..	18.2	7.0	..
43½	[illegible]	Yorks & Lancs	43	..	2.9b	7.5	..
127	99	Young Co Inv	126	..	8.5	6.8	..

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
346	178	Brit & Comm	327	..	17.9	5.[illegible]	[illegible]
338	228	Caledonia Inv	286	+2	17.9	6.[illegible]	[illegible]
208	116½	Fisher J.	168	..	3.1	1.[illegible]	[illegible]
41	31	Jacobs J. I.	35½	..	3.3	9.[illegible]	[illegible]
149	85½	Ocean Trans	148½	..	12.9	8.[illegible]	[illegible]
149½	105	P & O 'Dfd'	148½	+1	10.0	6.[illegible]	[illegible]

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
16½	8½	Anglo Am Coal	£15½	-½	60.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
892	485	Anglo Am Corp	653	-23	48.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
50¾	30¼	Ang Am Gold	£39 13/16	•-1	653	16.[illegible]	[illegible]
55¾	36 7/16	Anglo Am Inv	£42	-1	161	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	13¾	Anglo Transvl	£19	..	144	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	13¾	Do 'A'	£19	..	144	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	13½	Asarco	£20⅞	-⅛	60.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	43	Beralt Tin	58	..	7.1	12.[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅞	4⅞	Blyvoors	£6 29/32	-11/32	195	29.[illegible]	[illegible]
277	119	Bracken Mines	146	•-5	38.8	26.[illegible]	[illegible]
29 15/16	11⅞	Buffelsfontein	£20⅞	-⅛	419	20.[illegible]	[illegible]
350	213	CRA	249	-6	..	..	[illegible]
283	137	Charter Cons	233	..	12.0	5.[illegible]	[illegible]
652	411	Cons Gold Fields	480	+2	33.6	7.[illegible]	[illegible]
553	337	De Beers 'Dfd'	379	•-10	43.0	11.[illegible]	[illegible]
13	4¼	Doornfontein	£9¼	-½	133	14.[illegible]	[illegible]
22¾	6¾	Durban Rood	£10 15/16	-⅛	261	23.[illegible]	[illegible]
226	31	East Dagga	119	-13	8.3	7.[illegible]	[illegible]
17¾	8⅞	E Driefontein	£11⅝	-½	193	16.[illegible]	[illegible]
18	6½	E. Rand Prop	£7 7/32	-½	210	28.[illegible]	[illegible]
83	63	El Oro M & Ex	76	..	2.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
350	141	Elsburg Gold	196	-10	44.0	22.[illegible]	[illegible]
39⅞	18	F S Geduld	£21⅞	-1¼	529	24.[illegible]	[illegible]
225	130	Geevor Tin	130	..	..e	..	[illegible]
11⅞	6⅞	Gencor	£9 7/16	-⅛	36.8	11.[illegible]	[illegible]
670	364	Grootvlei	395	-23	116	29.[illegible]	[illegible]
250	132	Hamersley	235	-5	..	..	[illegible]
275	148	Hampton Gold	205	-5	3.6b	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅛	6⅝	Harmony	£7 11/32	•-⅛	205	2[illegible]	[illegible]
47½	21½	Hartebeest	£27 15/16	-⅛	695	2[illegible]	[illegible]
38⅞	23 3/16	Jo'burg Cons	£31⅛	-⅛	257	[illegible]	[illegible]
899	425	Kinross	565	•-36	104	1[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅞	10½	Kloof	£13⅞	-1⅛	227	1[illegible]	[illegible]
208	94	Leslie	119	•-9	34.2	2[illegible]	[illegible]
16½	6⅛	Libanon	£9⅞	-½	159	1[illegible]	[illegible]
240	114	Lydenburg Plat	156	-2	20.1	1[illegible]	[illegible]
290	121	MIM Hldgs	257	-4	3.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
156	54	MTD (Mangula)	54	-17	..e	[illegible]	[illegible]
393	132	Marievale Con	171	-16	68.0	3[illegible]	[illegible]
91	41	Metals Explor	67	-2	..	..	[illegible]
900	350	Middle Wits	675	-10	45.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
793	228	Minorco	630	-8	10.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
610	300	Nthgate Explor	355	-5	..	..	[illegible]
625	335	Peko Wallsend	520	-5	..	..	[illegible]
34⅛	13½	Pres Brand	£19⅛	-½	387	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅛	12⅞	Pres Steyn	£19⅛	-1⅛	370	[illegible]	[illegible]
450	188	Rand Mine Prop	283	-10	13.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
46⅝	23⅛	Randfontein	£26⅝	-2	446	1[illegible]	[illegible]
490	336	Rio Tinto Zinc	470	+7	22.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
365	185	Rustenburg	228	-4	22.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
87	58	Saint Piran	63	f ..	2.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	12⅛	St Helena	£16⅝	•-1⅛	426	2[illegible]	[illegible]
438	254	Sentrust	350	-6	43.0	1[illegible]	[illegible]
674	192	SA Land	282	-22	30.6	1[illegible]	[illegible]
44	19	South Crofty	22	..	..e	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅛	7⅞	Southvaal	£12⅝	-⅛	239	1[illegible]	[illegible]
53	27	SWCM	32	..	..	..	[illegible]
305	208	Sungei Besi	213	..	72.3	3[illegible]	[illegible]
353	216	Tanks Cons	343	+7	12.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	91	Tanjong Tin	118	..	7.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	15	Transvaal Cons	£24	..	120	[illegible]	[illegible]
722	360	UC Invest	558	-26	63.7	1[illegible]	[illegible]
47	20⅛	Vaal Reefs	£30⅛	-1⅛	733	2[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅞	3⅞	Venterspost	£5⅞	-⅛	133	2[illegible]	[illegible]
80	39	Wankie Colliery	49	+1	6.9b	1[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅛	4⅛	Welkom	£7⅛	-⅛	156	2[illegible]	[illegible]
52½	26⅛	W Driefontein	£34⅛	-1⅛	766	2[illegible]	[illegible]
432	115	W Rand Cons	151	-7	9.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
548	228	Western Areas	287	-15	67.7	2[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅛	13⅛	Western Deep	£21⅛	-1	444	2[illegible]	[illegible]
49	22	Western Hldgs	£33⅝	-1⅛	836	2[illegible]	[illegible]
332	175	Western Mining	294	-2	7.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅛	10	Winkelhaak	£12⅛	•-⅛	273	2[illegible]	[illegible]
57	21	Zambia Copper	29	-1	..e	[illegible]	[illegible]

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
102	54	Ampol Pet	100	-2	3.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
385	164	Anvil	248	..	..	..	[illegible]
316	83	Berkeley Exp	268	+8	..	..	[illegible]
366	278	Brit Borneo	298	..	14.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
502	316	B.P.	376	+14	28.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	160	Burmah Oil	156	-6	9.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
211	70	Carless Capel	122	-10	3.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
102	54	Century Oils	75	+2	2.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
108	53½	Charterhall	75	+2	..	..	[illegible]
117	73	Charterhse Pet	75	+2	1.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
30½	19¼	CP Petroles	£19½	-½	233	1[illegible]	[illegible]
27	21	Collins K	24	..	..	..	[illegible]
10⅛	7½	Damson Oil	£7 11/16	-⅛	..	..	[illegible]
560	333	Gas & Oil Acre	480	+5	..	..	[illegible]
800	375	Global Nat Res	760	+20	..	..	[illegible]
23⅛	16⅛	Houston Oil	£23⅛	..	35.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
206	65¾	KCA Int	186	+4	7.1b	[illegible]	[illegible]
639	333	Lasmo	549	•+15	102	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅞	8⅛	Do Ops	£11⅛	..	96.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
101½	91	Do 14% Ln	£99	..	1400	[illegible]	[illegible]
29½	16⅞	Pennzoil	£19 9/16	-⅛	94.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
127	31½	Premier Cons	84	+4½	..	..	[illegible]
931½	275	Ranger Oil	645	..	..	..	[illegible]
23⅝	16	Royal Dutch	£17 11/32	+⅛	123	[illegible]	[illegible]
522	310	Shell Trans	362	•-14	27.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
430	247	Tricentrol	270	+6	12.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
531	266	Ultramar	451	+11	15.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
515	320	Weeks Petrol	490	-10	..	..	[illegible]

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
101	41	Allied Ldn	99	+1	1.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
242	142	Allnatt Ldn	240	..	5.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
118	57	Ang Met Hldgs	118	+2	1.4b	[illegible]	[illegible]
175	97	Apex Props	170	..	2.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	26	Aquis Secs	35	..	1.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	99	Beaumont Prop	132	+1	7.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
270	165	Berkeley Hmbro	267	•+1	9.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
246	90	Bradford Prop	240	..	4.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
105	55½	British Land	103	+1½	0.4b	[illegible]	[illegible]
153	86	Brixton Estate	153	+1	4.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
126	85½	Cap & Counties	120	+1	4.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
393	221	Chesterfield	385	..	7.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
590	400	Churchbury Est	550	..	15.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
106	72	City Offices	105	+1	4.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	26½	Control Secs	54	..	3.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
66	32	Country & New T	64	..	1.2b	[illegible]	[illegible]
193	110	Daejan Hldgs	192	+4	5.0n	[illegible]	[illegible]
54½	25	Estates & Gen	53½	-½	2.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
157	102	Evans of Leeds	154	..	4.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
120	48	Fed Land	116	..	4.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
266	148	Gt Portland	256	..	6.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
190	110	Guildhall	190	..	6.6b	[illegible]	[illegible]
650	347	Hammerson 'A'	650	+5	12.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
428	256	Haslemere Ests	418	+2	7.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
210	117	Laing Props	210	+2	5.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
210	117	Do 'A'	210	+2	5.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
434	230½	Land Secs	432	+3	11.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
97	50½	Law Land	91	+½	2.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
453	224	Ldn & Prov Sh	450	-8	2.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
138	74	Ldn Shop	135	..	4.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
316	142	Lynton Hldgs	310	-2	4.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
277	154	MEPC	241	+1	6.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	91	McKay Secs	140	-5	3.9b	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	31	Marlborough	53	..	0.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
113	39	Marler Estates	53	+3	2.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
108	31	Mountleigh	82	• ..	4.3b	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	82	Mucklow A & J	120	..	5.6b	[illegible]	[illegible]
630	460	Municipal	630	• ..	10.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
206	115	North British	202	..	4.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
165¾	107	Peachey Prop	157	+1	5.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
182	116	Prop & Rever	178	..	3.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
174	110	Prop Hldgs	172	..	4.4b	[illegible]	[illegible]
213	90½	Prop Sec	206	-2	2.6b	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	7	Raglan Prop	15	..	..	..	[illegible]
180	95	Regional	150	..	2.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
180	94	Do A	178	..	2.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
328	100	Rosehaugh	302	-6	2.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
252	117	Rush & Tompkins	246	..	5.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	91½	Scot Met Props	120	..	4.6b	[illegible]	[illegible]
155	63	Slough Ests	145	..	3.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
370	224½	Stock Conv	368	..	5.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12¾	Town & City	[illegible]	+⅛	0.0e	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	111	Trafford Park	166	+2	9.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	205	Trust Secs	322	..	..	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	14	Webb J	26	..	0.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
29¾	21	Wereldhave	£26	..	135	[illegible]	[illegible]
77	27½	Winster & City	77	..	4.6	[illegible]	[illegible]

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
110	78	Barlow Hldgs	113	+8	4.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
555	305	Castlefield	440	..	6.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
50½	29½	Cons Plant	52	+1½	3.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	115	Doranakande	152	..	4.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	627	Guthrie Corp	787	+12	42.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	152	Harrisons Malay	214	-16	11.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	48	Highlds & Low	67	..	2.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
775	455	Hongkong	775	..	60.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
370	103	Killinghall	370	..	20.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
465	290	Ldn Sumatra	375	h -13	11.4b	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Majedie	110	+6	3.2	[illegible]	[illegible]

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	190	Assam Frontier	238	..	14.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	250	Camellia Inv	450	..	7.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	270	McLeod Russel	330	..	21.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	263	Moran	272	..	4.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	160	Surmah Valley	190	-1	3.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
243	132½	Warren Plant	242	..	14.3b	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
35	25	Calcutta Elec	29	..	6.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
34½	29½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33	..	500	[illegible]	[illegible]
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£24½	..	146	[illegible]	[illegible]
335	197	Imp Cont Gas	215	+13	10.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
183	92	Milford Docks	131	-2	6.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
163	88	Nuren Ins	100	..	10.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	29½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£32½	..	500	15.[illegible]	[illegible]

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

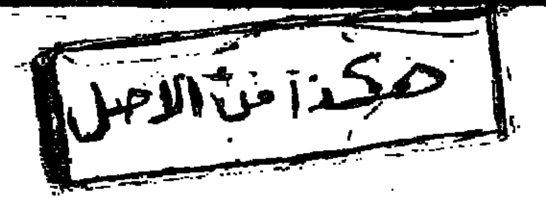
RECENT ISSUES

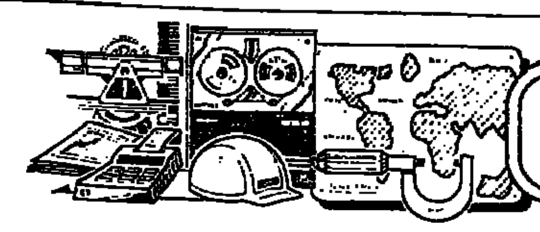
Bristol Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (* b)
British Aerospace 50p Ord (150)
Cystic Fibrosis Res'ch Inv Tst £1 (£1)
Do 5% Deb 1956 (£100)
Espley-Tyas Prop Grp 25p Ord (75)
Exchequer 12% 1990 (£25)
Exchequer 12% 'B' 1999 (*)
Leeds City of 13½% Red 2006 (£9.74b)
Lon Merchant Secs 7¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05
Mid-Sussex Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (*)
Munton Bros 10p Ord (18)
New Darien Oil Trust 25p Ord (100)
Oil and Gas Production 2p Ord (42)
Sutton District Wtr 8% Red Pref 1986 (* b)
TR Energy 25p Ord (52)
Treasury 11¾% 1995 (*)
Treasury 12% 1986 (* h)
Treasury 2% Index Linked 1996 (*)
West Hampshire Wtr 8% Red Pref 1986 (* b)

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun
Barker Dobson 'A' (2n)	May 29
Broken Hill Props (473)	Apr 30
IMI (48)	May 29
Spirax-Sarco (145)	
Thermal Synd (52)	

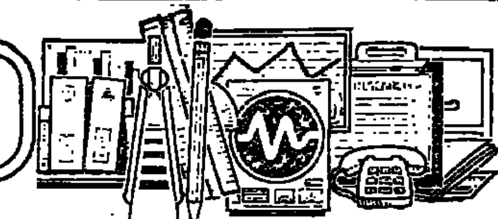
Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid. b £10 paid. Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £15 paid.

هكذا من الأصل





Recruitment Opportunities



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- im medizinisch-wissenschaftlichen Marketingbereich als Gesprächspartner unserer Organisationen in Übersee mit dem Schwerpunkt klinischer Prüfungen der Phase III und postmarketing surveillance internationaler *Produkte*

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Bereich Personal/P-AT
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Kennwort: Klinische Studien

India Office Library and Records Archivists

Two posts in the European Manuscripts section involving the administration and development of a growing collection of private papers, mainly relating to the history of the British connection with South Asia from the 17th century onwards.

The senior post (Curator Grade D) involves responsibility for listing and conservation work, organising a sound archives collection and dealing with public enquiries. Several years' experience in a record office or similar establishment is essential and a knowledge of South Asian history highly desirable. Candidates should normally be aged at least 26.

The other post (Curator E or F) is concerned mainly with listing and accessioning private papers and assisting with public enquiries. At least one year's experience in a record office or similar establishment and an interest in South Asia advantageous.

Candidates for both posts should normally have a degree in an appropriate subject with a sound knowledge of archival practice, preferably with a diploma in archive studies.

SALARY (*under review*) : As Curator Grade D, £9,090-£11,515 ; Curator Grade E, £7,615-£9,570 : or Curator Grade F, £5,915-£7,760. Starting salary and level of appointment according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 7th May, 1981), write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). **Please quote Ref. : G(9)382.**

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Director of Personnel

BBC

A successor is sought to Mr. Michael Bett who is joining British Telecom.

- THE DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL as a member of the Board of Management is responsible for the development of corporate personnel policies and the provision of a wide range of central employee and administrative services. The Corporation has a staff of about 27,000.
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SENIOR POSITION AVAILABLE FOR SHOPPING CENTRE MANAGER

A prestige new precinct in Sutton, Surrey. Duties initially will be to liaise on behalf of developers with tenants and contractors and to familiarize himself/herself with the management systems built into the scheme. This phase will be from June to October,. 1981.

From the opening date the manager will be responsible in full for the total operation of the centre including liaison between the tenants and managing agent, security, cleaning and related supervision.

The likely candidate will probably have a background in a construction related industry and will have had experience of dealing with employees and clients. Whilst not essential some retail experience might be an advantage.

The hours will initially be those of the contractors working on site and will be further negotiated prior to the opening date.

A good initial basic salary plus benefits is available.

Your application should be in writing and detail in full your educational qualifications, working history to date giving dates and any other information which you may consider useful in assessment for interviews. Interviews to be held in late April. State also salary required.

Apply to :

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COMPANY SECRETARY
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KENT DA6 8BW

This vacancy is open to both male & female applicants.

Director of Finance

This is a new post created as a result of structural changes necessitated by the growth of the Rcn. It involves financial planning, the development of sophisticated financial information systems and the control of the Finance Department. The Rcn is currently in the process of introducing an in-house computer which, initially, will service the Finance Department and the Records Department (180,000 members). When the system is operative, the Director of Finance will assume control of the Computer Department and the Records Department both of which are based in Cardiff.

Applications are invited from Chartered Accountants who have experience in financial planning and in computer operation. Proven management ability is also required.

The Director of Finance will be a member of the Rcn's top management team. A capacity to identify with the *role of the Rcn as the professional* organisation and trade union for nurses is therefore essential.

The post is London based, salary will be within a scale of £16,500 to £19,500 plus £1,016 London Weighting, and there is a contributory pension scheme. Further information and an application form may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Royal College of Nursing, Henrietta Place, London W1M 0AB. Closing date for return of forms 5th May 1981.

Rcn
Royal College of Nursing

Public Lending Right an opportunity to establish and run a new administrative unit

The scheme for Public Lending Right (which will be subject to Parliamentary approval), will enable authors to receive payments in respect of loans of their books from public libraries, from the financial year 1982/3. The Registrar will be responsible for the introduction of PLR and for establishing an office unit at Stockton-on-Tees to administer the scheme. This will involve the recruitment and training of staff, the arrangement of data processing samples, systems and facilities, setting up the author registration programme and dealing with legal and other problems.

The requirement is for a man or woman of proven administrative ability and preferably aged over 30, who can plan the unit's development, co-ordinate the contributions of participating library authorities and negotiate with representatives of all interested parties, including authors and publishers. Considerable energy, commitment and personal involvement will be necessary and applicants must also be adept at staff management.

This appointment is initially for 5 years but it may be extended or made permanent.

SALARY (under review) : £10,600-£14,000. Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience. The post is pensionable.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 1 May 1981), write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref. : G/5513/2.

Assistant Information Officer

Required by the Publications Division of the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION in London SE1, for the Production and Distribution Reading Section.

Applicants will be required to check proofs at all stages of production to exacting standards. He/she should be fully trained and experienced as a reader for printers or publishers. Ability to read foreign languages against original copy and to mark up copy for style will be an advantage.

Salary is on a scale which rises to £7,761 (to be reviewed). Please send a postcard for an application form to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 59, Floor I, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2PD quoting reference number COI/PD/44. Closing date for completed forms is 1 May 1981.

CONFEDERATION OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE (C.E.A.)

CEA, with its headquarters at Brougg, Switzerland, seeks a Secretary-General to take post in autumn 1981.

Candidates, minimum age 35, should be skilled administrators, *trilingual (English, French, German)*, dynamic and imaginative. They should also have experience of international relations and have good contacts.

Applications, stating salary expectations, should be sent with curricula vitae, photographs and references to Mr. M. Souplet, President, CEA, FNSEA, 8 av. Marceau, F-75008, Paris.

Director

MRC Laboratory Animals Centre

The *Medical Research Council invites applications for the post of Director of* the MRC Laboratory Animals Centre, Carshalton, Surrey. The Centre has some 70 staff engaged in service work and in research; the Director will be expected both to have overall responsibility for the Centre's management and to lead a research team whose programme could either develop one of the existing interests of the Centre or introduce new work, ideally both relevant to the purposes of the Centre and complementary to the programmes of the Council's Toxicology Unit (Director: Dr. T. A. Connors), which shares the Carshalton site with the Centre.

The salary offered will be equivalent to that of a University professor. Anyone who wishes to be considered for the post should submit a detailed *curriculum vitae* and a list of publications together with an outline proposal for a research programme. The names of referees are not required. This post is open to applicants of either sex.

Applications should be addressed to Dr. Enid Bennett, Medical Research Council, 20 Park Crescent, London W1H 4AL, from whom further information may be obtained. (Telephone: 01-636 5422). The closing date for receipt of applications is 18 May.

Nuffield Nursing Homes Trust COMPANY SECRETARY

London

Nuffield Nursing Homes Trust is the U.K.'s largest provider of independent acute medical and surgical facilities with 30 hospitals in England and Scotland and two more nearing completion. It is a company limited by guarantee and is a registered charity.

The Company Secretary, besides fulfilling the normal statutory requirements of the job, is a key member of the General Management team, contributing to a wide range of policy-making and administrative activities. To succeed the present incumbent we are seeking someone who can bring to the organisation a high level of professional expertise combined with the sound senior management experience and mature judgement essential to an appointment at this level.

Candidates should be Chartered Secretaries or have an equivalent qualification. Experience with a charity and, or a hospital organisation would be an added advantage but will not take preference over proven management ability.

Commencing salary will be commensurate with the considerable responsibilities of the appointment. A car will be provided and available benefits include free life assurance, an excellent contributory pension scheme, BUPA membership and subsidised mortgage facilities.

Please apply in confidence, enclosing a full curriculum vitae, to the General Manager, Mr. O. J. Rowell, Nuffield Nursing Homes Trust, Aldwych House, 71-91 Aldwych, London WC2B 4EE.

No reference will be made to present or past employers without the applicant's prior approval.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT

required for a Japanese stockbroker company in the city. A bright, reliable person aged 21+ with basic accounting skills. Various duties include general ledger journals, and typing would be useful. Salary c£4,500-£5,000.

Please contact
Miss Fukushima
on 01-606 7382.

DIRECTOR

£14,000-£15,000 + car

The Sutton (Hastoe) Housing Association Limited, which is currently managed by a national housing trust, is to establish its own management team and is seeking applications for the post of Director and Secretary. A person is required with broad management and development knowledge combined with creative ability, drive and entrepreneurial skills. Must have a personality to inspire staff to be responsible for the implementation of the Committee's policy for the management and development of the Association including the promotion of new housing initiatives. The post will be based at Twickenham and a weighting allowance of £483 per annum will be payable in addition to salary. For further details and application form please write to the Secretary, Sutton Court, Tring, Hertfordshire, HP23 5BB.

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IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

Established Scientific Post

Tumour Immunology Unit

Cellular/molecular immunologist *required for the* ICRF *Tumour* Immunology Unit at University College London (Hon Director: Professor N. A. Mitchison). The work of the Unit involves a programme of laboratory based research into immunological mechanisms relevant to cancer.

The appointee will be expected to pursue an active research programme and to lead his/her own research group within the Unit. The successful candidate is expected to have made major contributions to immunological research, and proven ability to supervise the work of other scientists is essential.

The appointment will carry tenure and honorary academic status. Salary, according to qualifications and experience, will be in the Fund's non-clinical Senior Grade range £11,165 to £13,980, or the Special Appointments Grade range from £14,275, plus London Allowance at £967 a year.

Applications with full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three referees should be sent to Professor N. A. Mitchison, ICRF Tumour Immunology Unit, Department of Zoology, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, from whom further information can be obtained. Applications should be received before 9th May, 1981.

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he candidate should preferably be under 45 years f age, educated to degree level and a qualified iectronics engineer.

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with committees ? With the press ? With a business community ?

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EASTBOURNE COLLEGE

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Applications are invited for the resident post of BURSAR & CLERK TO THE COUNCIL of Eastbourne College which will become vacant on the retirement of the present Bursar on 31st December 1981.

Starting salary will be according to qualifications and experience; but not less than £10,000 per annum, plus accommodation. The post is pensionable. Applicants should preferably be between 35 and 45 and should be experienced in financial administration.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from Lt Col. B. L. H. Alder, M.B.E., Eastbourne College, Marlborough House, Old Wish Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 4JY, to whom applications should be addressed to arrive not later than 15th May 1981.

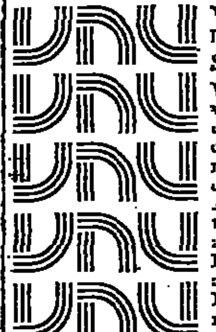
Recruitment Opportunities also on page 24

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES
also on page 23

THE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
APPOINTMENT OF
STATISTICS ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Statistics Assistant to work under the direction of the Association's Statistics Officer. The post will be available from the beginning of May. The duties of this post will be almost entirely concerned with the compilation of statistics on the book publishing industry. Applicants must therefore be numerate, and qualifications in mathematics and statistics will be advantageous. Salary will be in the region of £4,500 per annum.

Application forms are available from Mrs. Patricia Scott, Employment Executive, The Publishers Association, 19 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3HJ, and should be returned by April 23rd.



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FURTHER DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, CRAAGS LTD., THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTRE, MARK LANE, BRISTOL BS1 4XR. (0272) 291540. CLOSING DATE 8th MAY, 1981.

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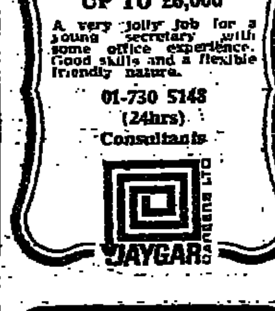
A very jolly job for a young secretary with some office experience. Good skills and a flexible friendly nature.

01-730 5148
(24hrs)
Consultants



JAYGAR

Recruitment Consultants
SEC. P.A.

with Joie De Vivre—£6,500
Very good secretarial skills and audio. Advertising experience at board level required for the Chairman and Managing Director of this top flight Creative Agency. A good command of English and a smattering of French, German or Spanish is desirable although not essential. Age 26+.

01-493 6456 or 01-629 1858
8 Blenheim Street London W1
adpower communications

SALES ASSISTANT/SECRETARY IN ADVERTISING

Ambitious person required for Radio advertising sales house. Must be prepared to combine secretarial skills with basic sales duties. Good prospects for progress within this busy, exciting sales office in Fetter Lane. Age 20+, attractive [illegible] salary.

Contact Deborah Smythe, Radio Sales & Marketing on 01-242 0727.

SECRETARY ADMINISTRATOR
FOR LONDON BASED DESIGN CONSULTANCY

Secretary required with book-keeping experience to help run busy International Graphic Design Consultancy. Fast accurate typing and shorthand. Age 25+, excellent salary, 4 weeks' paid holiday.
Bacons Graphic Ltd.
Phone Jane Strbed on 01-580 4683

ECLAT ELAN AND EXPERTEES

Are you a speciality person who excels in the legal environment? Turn your cool head and knowledge of the law to your advantage by joining this city company who will appreciate your initiative, administrative flair and secretarial skills, while you enjoy an excellent salary.

Call Diane Hilton on 01-621 0566 for more details
58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3.
Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

SMALL DESIGN GROUP
ST. JOHN'S WOOD

Urgently requires full-time Secretary to be P.A. to Principal, manage accounts and assist organising studio. Capable and energetic person would enjoy responsibility, independence and a private office. Salary negotiable.

Reply Box 2928 F, The Times with full details of your experience and background.

LEGAL
£6,500++

If you know Graduate Girls, you will know we interview in private, at a time to suit you, and the coffee is constant! I should like to hear from all legal secretaries (shorthand and audio) to fill my legal vacancies. I look forward to hearing from you.

TELEPHONE
JOSEPHINE MORRISON
58-60 Houndsditch, EC3.
Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

ALL SHIP SHAPE AND SPANISH FASHION

Use your spoken and written Spanish to the full when you assist the Managing Director of this small fashion export company. Attend fashion exhibitions and get totally involved in the nature of the business as well as doing translations. £5,500 if you have good Spanish and English shorthand & typing.

Phone Vervan Young on 629 7262
7 Princes Street, W.1.
Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

SLOANE RANGER REQUIRED

To help launch retail gentlemen's/ladies' shirt making business in Sloane Street, S.W.1. Pleasant manners to deal with customers would be essential. Top salary paid to suitable applicant. To find out more about this exciting new venture call Marion on
930 1436

ONLY THE BEST SECRETARY WILL DO BASED W.1

A Personal Assistant is required for a businessman who deals in finance, property, art marketing & industry. I am looking for someone with business acumen, who, ideally, is 26+, has good secretarial skills & experience (s/h useful, but not essential), is capable of simple bookkeeping, able to use own initiative & be prepared to take total control in running the small office. This is a very varied & interesting position & the rewards can be generous & high. Salary £6,000+ negotiable. If you feel that you would be interested in working in this friendly, good humoured environment, please ring my secretary, Joanna, who is going abroad, on 01-580 3687.

PART TIME NURSE

With shorthand and typing. 8.45 a.m.-11 a.m. Monday to Friday, for medical students clinic, SE1. Excellent salary and holidays. Telephone:
Mrs Lindsay-Rea on 738 5173

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

NON-SECRETARIAL

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR

For International Division of Decca Records, London, W.14. Post entails assisting the legal adviser prepare/administer Classical recording contracts and contract summaries, also organising a smooth workflow. A sound administrative background and typing ability is vital; legal experience would be an advantage also an interest in classical music. Ideal chance for capable legal secretary to progress. Salary is negotiable, usual large company benefits. Written application with career details to Mr M. Kuhn, Polygram Leisure Ltd. (C.A.), 17-19 Stratford Place, W1N 0BL.

SECRETARIAL

CHARITY P.A./SEC. TO £6,000

Very much a self help Charity with wide-ranging practical projects and workshop schemes. As PA/Sec (good s/h) to the Director, this is a rare post with lots of involvement. Location is Bethnal Green, E2.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
01-353 7696

HIGH TECHNOLOGY —£6,000

Organising a small sales team selling microchips and electronic devices throughout Europe as you assist the Sales Manager of this large American organisation. Deal with customer queries and keep the office running smoothly. If you are highly motivated with good secretarial skills, call KAREN GEE on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

CHARITY S.W.1.

Young sec. s/t, with experience, needed by Training Dept. Varied duties include work in Film Library. £4,500 p.a.
STELLA FISHER BUREAU,
Recruitment Consultants,
110 Strand, London WC2.
01-836 6644

P.R. IN OIL. Secretary, age 21+, to dynamic young director heading operations and planning in this prestigious oil company, preferably a marketing/P.R. background. Total involvement. Excellent S.H./typing skills. £6,200 + superb benefits.—Dulcie, 405 7711 DWA Ltd. Rec. cons.

SECRETARIES with shorthand and audio are needed by Centacom Staff for short and long-term bookings with top rates. We will be happy to offer professional assistance in seeking that new permanent post.—For appointment Tel. Miss Jan Atkins or Mrs Veronica Lane, 937 6525.

SWEDISH/NORWEGIAN speaking Audio Secretary P.A. c£5,500 + mortgage, to assist young, charming Scandinavian vice president in prestigious marketing division of major American bank. Excellent prospects.—Appts. 606 4771 or 289 6452 eves. Deja VU Banking Consultants.

MATURE, sensible Secretary Typist, 35-45, required to run small mail order business, Strand. £5,000 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau, Recruitment Consultants, 110 Strand, London WC2. 01-836 6644.

SECRETARY. Lively, small architectural practice nr. Oxford Circus requires capable secretary to manage office. Salary £6,000.—Please ring 01-636 8868.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE estate agents, c. £6,000. Experienced s/h sec. P.A. to look after 2 partners. Vivacious, well-educated with initiative and confidence, who will enjoy personal involvement in an active agency with appealing premises. 581 4103.

P.A./ASSISTANT 30's required for small company of American stockbrokers to deal with all office admin., accounts and PAYE. Additionally some typing and a little shorthand are required. £7,500. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

NEWLY CREATED JOB in fast-moving atmosphere of well-known West End estate agents. Secretary 20s with good formal skills and education to assist in Residential Property Department. Salary £5,500 p.a. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

TRAINING OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR, 23+, £6,500. To assist the Training Manager of a famous consumer company. Help organize training sessions and become fully involved in all areas including staff induction. Own office plus subsidised lunch. Good typing plus shorthand an asset. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868 ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

MAYFAIR. — Receptionist 25+, £4,700 for our clients, a world famous manufacturing company. You will be based in their luxurious showroom. Plenty of client contact. You should be well presented and have had previous reception experience. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868 ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

LEGAL SECRETARIES, Knightsbridge. A small friendly firm of solicitors requires permanent secretary mainly conveyancing and temporary secretary mainly litigation. Legal experience preferable. Salary negotiable. Ring 01-581 1957.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY with modern offices SW1 requires Secretary (no shorthand) for Financial Director. Opportunity to train in Accountancy with a view to promotion within the company. Good typing and ability with figures essential. To £6,000. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

FACULTY OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE urgently requires an experienced & competent secretary to undertake a special task for a limited period of not less than 6 mths. Salary within the scale £5,433-£6,651. 28 Portland Place, W1.

PA/SECRETARY for chairman of rapidly expanding group organisation near Chiswick with overseas interests is looking for a PA/Secretary, 27+, with top level experience and excellent formal skills. Knowledge of Spanish an advantage. To £7,000 with good fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

SECRETARIAL

ARCHITECTS

require well-spoken presentable Secretary with 80/50 speeds, to work in small friendly office based in W.1.
Salary £6,000 + LVs and 4 weeks' holidays.
CURZON BUREAU STAFF CONSULTANTS
629 3258

Make your mind up now...

SEC. INTERNATIONAL CO. £6,000 + excellent benefits. Working for 2 managers. Lots of admin., dealing with overseas offices and courses.

SEC. OPPOSITE VICTORIA. £5,500. Help with recruitment in this small, friendly co.

SEC. TO CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT MANAGER. £5,500. Lots of responsibility, handling confidential work and a chance to use your initiative and enthusiasm.

For these and many other excellent opportunities, telephone Denise, 01-240 5464. Alangate Equip. Agy.

STARTING TOGETHER £7,000 neg. A premier International Consultancy, W1 has nominated a young, successful consultant as their Managing Director. He seeks a well-groomed and confident PA Secretary, 25+, so that together they can meet the challenge of his new appointment. Ring 408 0344. Berkeley Appointments (Rec Cons).

STEPPING STONES

BRIGHT school leaver typist/helper wanted for busy advertising film production company office. Good spelling and neatness should be evident in typewritten replies giving brief CV to Perkins St Clair, 9, Charlotte Mews, London W1 for interview.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

WEST END publishers require part-time dog's body to help out on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in Publicity Department. Accurate typing, neat handwriting and an organised mind essential to cope with mountains of tedious paperwork and harassed boss in return for embarrassingly low pay.—Please ring Guilland Sutherland on 437 3075.

TEMPTING TIMES

TWO Audio Secretarial temporary assignments with view to going permanent, working for chartered surveyors in W.C.1, at Senior partner and partner level. Up to £25 per day. Please call Kingsway Temporary Staff Consultants on 836 9272.

NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff. 01-499 9192.

TEMP TELEPHONISTS urgently required. Super girls for super jobs. Please call Anna on 499 2921/491 8868.—ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

PERSONAL

MOTOR CARS

BEETLE CONVERTIBLE
1302 Black Cobra wheels, Stereo, etc.
£2,950
Tel. 354 2687

PORSCHE 928 S
Sept. 1980, 8,000 miles. Oak green metallic, brown/black interior. Usual extras inc. electric windows, mirrors and seats; radio/cassette. Air cond., etc.
£22,500
Ring 01-876 7224 day

ALFA SUD 1.5 SPRINT
'T' reg. Dark blue. Sun roof, Hitachi stereo radio/cassette. 27,000 miles. Excellent condition. Taxed till July.
£2,500 o.n.o.
01-903 1159

GOLD FIESTA GHIA 1300 DJL 400 V, low milage, superb condition, very comfortable and very economical. £3,550. (0205) 65474 or 66916.

TALBOT HORIZON GLS. T Reg. Red. Good condition. £2,500. Tel: Basildon 27020.

CAR HIRE

TOUR LIKE ROYALTY in chauffeuse driven Bentleys.—Ring The Bentley Girls on 01-352 5732 now for our brochure and competitive prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGHLY QUALIFIED. — Mature (not old) Exec. Sec. seeks lucrative post, pref. with accom. Well-travelled, fluent French, good driver and cook. Suggestions: Sec./Hostess for co. Yacht, guest-house, jet; travelling ambassador. Apply Box 2963 F, The Times.

SECRETARY. Fast, accurate, efficient and reliable, seeks freelance work.—802 8618.

FLAT SHARING

CHELSEA. Magnificent large house. Own room £40 p.w. 730 3527.

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

DULWICH VILLAGE. 2 large rooms for 2 profs. Large house, garden, C.H. Vacant now. £115 pcm. each, all inc. 693 7102, 6-9 p.m.

PROFESSIONAL LADY wanted to share maisonette, own room. All amenities. 20 mins. Charing X. £25 p.w. excl. 589 8305 day.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOM in flat overlooking Clapham Common, £35 p.w. Phone 486 3488 day, 622 7223 eves.

SHARER 25 plus required comfortable Chiswick flat. £33 weekly inclusive. Monthly Banker's Order & references essential. Tel. 995 1441, Ex. 4712.

CHELSEA/FULHAM 3rd to share large lux. house. Own room. £200 p.m. incl.—01-633 6252, 01-736 8270.

PUTNEY. 4th prof male, 20's, to share lux flat. Large double room. £37.50 p.w. incl.—01-788 1624, after midday.

PARSONS GREEN. Prof man 25+ to share house, own room, ch. £116 p.c.m. excl.—01-736 2977 (after 6.00 p.m.).

SHARE A FLAT (est. 1958) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.

KENSINGTON, W.8. Room Mon.-Fri., May onwards. Mature serviceman preferred. £25 p.w. 937 5922.

OWN room in well furnished house, close buses, Hampton Station (Waterloo 25 mins.), Heathrow. £16 p.w. excl. 941 1722.

GIRL, 25-30, share smart basement flat, S.W.5, own room, all mod. cons. £87 p.c.m. excl. Ring 370 1974 after 6 p.m.

WANTED 3rd person to share flat. Own room near Belsize Park Tube. £18 pw. 794 4545.

FULHAM. Double & single room available, luxury house, £45 & £35 pw + deposit. 486 7165 ext 313.

WANTED room in flat/hse, prof lady, pref accessibility Euston, £20-£25 pw. Box 0034 G, The Times.

W11.F own room, £30 pw incl. 01-603 3983.

SLOANE SQUARE. Girl share house £90 pcm. 335 5876 eve.

EALING. Professional person to share house and garden with one other for one year close to Central & Piccadilly line. £50 pw excl. Tel. 992 0195.

S.W.1. Own room in family house for non-smoker. £35 p.w. inc. 01-834 1861.

GENTLEMAN seeks second person 30+ to share civilized Hampstead flat. Large own room, newly decorated, £36 per week excl. Please phone 353 [illegible] during office hours.

RENTALS

MAYFAIR W.1. Lux. furn. company flat. 2 rooms, k & b. £140 p.w. neg. Paul Barnes & Co. 581 1751.

CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA.—Flat suit 2/3. £70 p.w. 723 3014 day.

MARBLE ARCH/Hyde Park.—Luxury 1-2/3/4, 5 bed flats and houses. Long/short lets.—West Trend. 262 8204.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—2 room luxury flat, fully furnished, colour TV, etc. £90 p.w. Tel: 373 4416.

RENTALS

NATHAN WILSON
Ring us now for details of our fine selection of furnished flats and houses available now for long and short lets. Rents from £80-£300 p.w. No fees required from ingoing tenants.
01-794 1161

WEST WICKHAM, KENT, 3 bed semi-detached house. Full Central Heating. Well furnished and good decorative order. Available 1½ years from 24th April. £80 p.w. negotiable. Please contact Chillcott White & Co for details of this and many other properties in Kent & Surrey from £50 p.w. 01-658 4165.

CHORLEY WOOD (Herts). Substantial 5 Bedroom detached house in ½ acre, 2 very large receptions, study/kitchen, breakfast room. Close Tube—Baker Street, 30 mins. £350 p.w. Church Bros. 01-439 0582.

CORNWALL GARDENS SW7 Spacious ground floor flat comprising double bed, double recep, good sized kit, + bath. Available now for long let. £90 p.w. Call: Marsh & Parsons 937 6091.

A LAVISHLY furnished luxury flat on East Cliff, Bournemouth. 3 beds. 3 baths, attractive living room overlooking sea. TV. Hifi. etc. American style kitchen. Underground parking, long let. £150 p.w. 0202 292847 or call 30 Grove Rd., Bournemouth.

WESTBOURNE TERRACE W.2. Spacious newly dec. 1 bed light basement flat with pretty terrace. Avail 1st May, 6 months. £100 p.w. At Home in London 581 2216.

HOLLAND PARK. Superbly decorated house. 3/4 beds. 2 bathrooms. reception. fully fitted kitchen, playroom, garage. Furnished or unfurnished. £400 p.w. Beauchamp Estates. 499 7722.

SUPERIOR FLATS & HOUSES. available and required for diplomats and executives. Long or short lets in all areas. Lipfriend & Co., 48 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. 01-499 5334.

NEAR HARRODS.—Excellent self-contained single furn. flat; c.h., c.h.w.; £280 p.c.m.—Rutland Gate Service Flats. 01-584 8646.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis. 839 2245.

CAN'T FIND the right flat? Perhaps Flats de Ville have already found it: flats from £55-£400 p.w. Call today 937 9801.

£175 p.w. KNIGHTSBRIDGE. — Delightful 1 bedroom flat, beautifully modernized and furnished to a very high standard. Daily cleaning. Colour T.V. Aylesford & Co. 01-351 2383.

WARWICK AVE, W.9. Attractive flat with private gdn. 1 dble. bed, recep. with open-plan kit. bath. C.H. Avail now £85 p.w. Clayton Bennett. Heycock 584 6863.

HAMPSTEAD.—Newly furnished, decorated, 2 bed self contained flats. CH. £90 & £118 p.w. Company let preferred. 794 8090/898 4002.

CHELSEA, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, BELGRAVIA.—Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Ring for current list. Flatland. 828 3651.

DIPLOMATS & EXECUTIVES require furnished property. All London areas. Church Bros & Partners 01-439 0589/7953.

PIMLICO SQ. 2-roomed self contained flat, CH, chw, gdns. Mon-Fri: £60 p.w. inc. 836 2551 10-6 p.m.

OVERSEAS EXECUTIVE seek quality furnished flat/house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—R.E. & B., 880 4930.

CHELSEA, S.W.10. Fully furnished sunny flat, lounge, dble bed, kitchen/diner, bath, C.H. Col TV. Phone. £75 p.w. 351 2667.

BELGRAVIA, very pretty mews house, 2 dble bedrooms, 2 reception, fitted kitchen, c.h. £250 p.w. Wilson Mordant 235 0906.

EXECUTIVE HOUSING. — In Central London and suburbs fr. £100 - £350 a week, furnished and unfurnished. All properties have been viewed. 402 553[illegible] Greenacres.

SLOANE SQ. — Elegant flat. Lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b. CH, tel., long let. £120/£145 p.w. 730 8952.

KENSINGTON. Large luxurious double room (40 x 25), T.V., shower, cooking facilities, service daily. Ideal businessman pied-a-terre. £65 p.w. all incl. Tel. owner 370 5599.

FURNISHED flats and houses in Central London area available now for long or short lets.—Lonfield Ltd., 01-741 1761.

PRIVATE S.W.1./CHELSEA. Luxury furn/unfurn. 4 bed house. £350 p.w.—828 4528.

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741, Quality furnished houses for long let needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

SECLUDED RIVERSIDE Shropshire cottage. All conveniences to let 6-12 months. £35 p.w. Box 2885 F, The Times.

EARLS COURT.—Spacious 4-bed flat. Good calibre sharers or family. £165 p.w. incl. heat.—948 0870.

CENTRAL LONDON Studio, 1 & 2 bed, fully serviced flats. Avail. immed. any length. Let from £110 p.w.—Allen Bates and Co. 499 1665.

BLACKHEATH (facing).—Spacious flat of 4 rooms, kitchen and bath. Suit 4. £50 p.w.—01-790 2777.

AVAILABLE NOW.—Luxury furnished flats and houses in central London from £85 p.w.—Cutlass & Co. 01-589 5247.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED and fully equipped luxury flat, large reception, kitchen diner, 2 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Colour TV, etc. Suit senior executive/diplomat. Available immediately. £130 p.w.—Tel. 878 3766.

LADBROKE GROVE.—Attractive furnished flat. Dble bed, recept., k. & b., c.h. Close Tube. 3-6 mths. £65 p.w. Vanston Estates 381 1571/0886.

N.3.—Flat, furn., c.h., for 2-3 prof. persons: £240 p.c.m. 346 1983.

SLOANE SQUARE, SW1. — 5th floor flat in p.b. block, 3 double beds., bath., 2 recept., kitchen. Available now £200 p.w. Scott & Co. 730 2108.

N.W.3.—Luxury 1 bedroom flat, close transport. Ideal for foreign executive or company let. £230 p.c.m.—Tel. 205 9482.

WHEN IN LONDON rent a TV or video recorder by day/wk/mth. Ring TOPS TV, 01-720 4469.

EATON SQ. (adj.). Lux. bachelor flat bed, sit, kitchen/diner, bath, garden level, own entrance. £85 p.w.—730 7508.

HOLIDAY FLATS SERVICES. Also long term. Booking/brochures phone 937 9886.

MODERN W.C.1. Flat near university and Brit. Museum, 2 beds, recep., k. and b. £80 p.w.—Hunters 837 7366.

S.W.7.—Spacious 1-bed Flat. C.h., c.h.w., recep., k. and b. Co. let 6 months +. £100 p.w.—Willett, 730 3435.

N.W.3.—Furnished, modern block. Flat, double bedroom, 1 recept. room, k. and b., c.h. £75 p.w. —[illegible]

CAMDEN TOWN. — Furnished studio, kitchen and bathroom, sleeps 1-2. £45 p.w. View today.—Phone 01-736 2617 or 01-485 5947.

REGENT'S PARK.—Substantial 4-bedroomed House of high standard for letting. Rental on application.—Phillips Kay & Lewis. 01-839 2245.

W.11.—Bedsit kitchen, share bath. 2nd floor family house. Suit quiet non-smoking prof./academic woman. £22 p.w.—Tel. 01-727 1480.

CHELSEA HOUSE in pretty Godfrey Street to let furnished. Living room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 1 bathroom and cloakroom. Gas central heating. £300. References essential.—Tel. 01-352 8918.

FULHAM/CHELSEA borders. Spacious 2 bedroomed house, sitting room, dining room & garden. £120 p.w. 01-731 2686.

TULSE HILL. Self contained flat for 2, c.h., telephone. No children. £50 p.w. plus rates. Returnable deposit required. 680 4053.

N.W.8. Furn. flat, 1 rec., 1 bed., Gas C.H. Quiet location. Exc. cond. £65 p.w. Tel. 01-458 5842.

SUNNY FLAT, Gloucester Terrace, W.2, needs equally sunny professional person to share with owner. Own room, use of all facilities. £50 p.w. + bills. 01-723 6608 (eves).

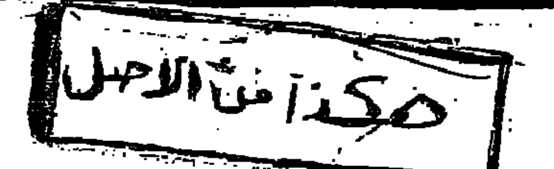
KENSINGTON. Charming Mews house, 3 bedrooms, garage, £200 p.w. Church Bros. 439 0587.

CALLOW ST. S.W.3. Charming 1st flr. flat. Bedroom, recep., kit & bath. £115 p.w. Long let. Plaza Estates 262 3087.

S. KEN. Exclusive area. Elegant 1 bedroom flat. Lge. recpt. Fitted kit. New decor, c.h., Col. T.V. Phone. Maid. £140 p.w. 373 0785.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Mod. Mansion block. 3 bedrooms, 2 bath., recep. 20ft. kitchen, all appliances, c.h., parking. £230 p.w. Crook & Lees. 399 9981.

(continued on page 26)



PERSONAL CHOICE

Elizabeth Spriggs in the final episode of the Thames Television thriller Let Sleeping Dogs Die (ITV, 7.30)

Man Alive (BBC 2, 9.30), currently exploring the painful side-streets of erogenous zones — last week it was women's busts and the mutilation thereof in the cause of vanity — tonight moves from "upstairs" (as the director of a clinic coyly puts it) to "downstairs", for the subject is venereal disease, its transmission, and its treatment. Unlike last week's film, there are no beastly pictures to upset us tonight, though heaven knows the statistical, medical and psychological facts are shocking, and Michael Dean handles some difficult interviews with his customary tact. The Walt Disney cartoon of an army of gonorrhoea and syphilis germs being ordered into action on the parade ground, says nothing that the rest of the film does not say far more intelligently. It is not characteristic of Man Alive to include such frivolities, which scarcely come under the heading of sugar sweetening the pill.

The confusion might have been worse. At least Are We Being Served? and Are You Being Served? go out on successive nights and not the same one. But the BBC really ought to have avoided adding to life's already abundant complexities. The "you" series (BBC 1, 8.00) is the one about the department store and its peculiar staff. These are new stories, not repeats. I have chuckled at them in the past, but not often and not loud. Perhaps familiarity bred contempt. For the over-worked cast, however, I have nothing but praise.

Were George Cukor not such a remarkable director, I would say that the BBC's season of his films, beginning next week, was being over-sold to us: the whole of Kaleidoscope on Monday night, and a BBC 2 interview tonight (7.30). The season includes Garbo at her best (Camille) and Hepburn at her worst (The Corn is Green). It also includes The Bluebird, with Elizabeth Taylor, made five years ago, and never screened in Britain.

Beef, David Pownall's play for Radio Theatre 81 (Radio 3, 7.30), is about papal bulls: not the edict variety but livestock. They are to be sacrificially slaughtered during the Pope's 1979 visit to Ireland in what purports to be an attempt to bring peace to the troubled island. I found it a shocking play, violent and perplexingly symbolic. Though I did not like it, I should have hated to have missed it. I have rarely heard stereo used to more dramatic effect. ... My musical choice for tonight: an old mono recording of Solomon and the Philharmonia playing Mozart's Piano Concerto in A (K488), *followed* by Ileana Cotrubas (Violetta in the recent BBC La Traviata from the Met), Lucia Valentini Terrani and I Solisti Veneti in the Pergolesi Stabat Mater (Radio 4, 7.30).

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Rich Law, Poor Law?; **7.05** The Imperial Roman Army; **7.30** Crystals. Closedown at 7.55.
12.45 pm News and weather forecast.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Thalidomide victim Ronnie West attempts to drop by parachute on to Poole Harbour; **1.45 See-Saw.** Closedown at 2.00.
3.25 Claire Rayner's Casebook: How bereavement, divorce and marital stress changes people's lives (r).
3.55 Play School: James Blades's story, Jake the Lumberjack, told by the author; **4.20 The Perils of Penelope Pitstop:** cartoon.
4.40 Heidi: Episode 18 of this story of a Swiss orphan girl; **5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter:** the children's magazine. Sarah Greene visits *the school for tin miners at* Redruth.
5.40 News: with Peter Woods; **5.55 Regional news magazines.** In Nationwide at 6.20 Sally Hardcastle reports from Broadmoor, Frank Bough from Gilfach Goch, in South Wales.
6.55 Tomorrow's World: The space shuttle suit nobody will see unless something goes wrong. And a survival suit for ice-cold waters.
***7.20 Top of the Pops: with Mike* Read.**
8.00 Are You Being Served? New series of comedies about the staff of a department store. A scare caused by a rare tropical disease. Largely the same old cast. (See Personal Choice.)
8.30 Sorry! The Ronnie Corbett comedy series. Tonight, vain attempts to see Gone with the Wind.
9.00 News: with Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 A Spy at Evening: Part 2 of this thriller about dangerous *extremists* on both left *and* right. The investigations into the gelignite hijacking continue. With James Laurenson, Hildegard Neil.
10.15 Question Time: Robin Day's guests are Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary; Roy Hattersley; Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar House; and Harriet Harman, of the National Council for Civil Liberties.
11.20 Kojak: The detective goes into Wall Street — not to make some money but to investigate a robbery which leaves three innocent people dead. With Telly Savalas.
12.10 am Weather forecast.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 5.55 pm-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 11.20-12.5 am Rygbi. 12.5 News. Scotland: 5.55 pm-6.20 Reporting Scotland 8.30-9.00 The Current Account Report. 12.10 am News. Northern Ireland: 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Sportsweek 10.45-11.35 Kojak (as BBC 1 at 11.20 pm). 11.35-12.35 am Question Time (as BBC 1 at 10.15 pm) 12.35 News. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional news magazines. 12.15 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Conceptual models in Stratigraphy; **7.05** The Gambler, Dostoevsky; **7.30** Maths: numerical methods. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55 (Jake the Lumberjack). Closedown at 11.25.
2.15 pm International Snooker: The third day's play in the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship, from Sheffield. Steve Davis plays John Virgo, and John Spencer plays Bill Werbeniuk. Further coverage on BBC 2 at 6.55, 10.20 and 11.30.
5.15 Open University: Air traffic control; **5.40** The Mindful Way; **6.05** Science and belief: Fontenelle; **6.30** Analysing social interaction.
6.55 International Snooker: Frame of the Day in the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship.
7.20 News: With sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.30 George Cukor, Film Director: Extracts from an interview with the veteran Hollywood director. Now over 80, he *begins work on a new film,* Secret Affairs, later this year. The interviewer is John Gillett. (See Personal Choice.)
8.05 In Search of ... William the Conqueror: The last in Michael Wood's invigorating series about Dark Ages figures. Tonight: what exactly happened in 1066 — and why did it happen?
9.00 Wall Street Crash: This musical group (two girls, five boys) who gave a good account of themselves in last year's Royal Variety Performance, appear in their first TV show.
9.30 Man Alive: Some of the Nicest People I Know Have Had VD: Michael Dean goes to clinics where the battle against venereal disease is being fought. He talks to victims and to doctors. (See Personal *Choice.*)
10.20 International Snooker: More from the Embassy World Championship. Cliff Thorburn, world champion, goes into action.
10.45 Newsnight: News bulletins and analysis of the day's most important happenings.
11.30 International Snooker: Highlights from tonight's play in the Embassy World Professional Championship. Ends at 12.15 am.

Thames

9.30 Super Spy: Film about the German who was adopted by the United States and then became head of West German intelligence (r). **9.55** The New Accelerators: Film about the motor industry.
10.20 Young Ramsay: Aborigine legend versus livestock virus.
11.10 Wild Canada: film about the caribou.
12.00 Gideon: The duckling with the voice of Tim Brooke-Taylor, Today: the stolen nuts. **12.10 pm** Get up and Go: New series. Beryl Reid and Mooncat, a visitor from outer space. For the very young. **12.30** The Sullivans: Australian family serial. Alice is jobless,
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Take the High Road: New series. Life on a Scottish estate, The two jobs of Elizabeth Cunningham (Edith Macarthur). There are 26 episodes.
2.00 After Noon Plus: The work of the Ockenden Venture, the refugee relief and resettlement organization. With Trevor Hyett.
2.45 Village Wooing: Shaw's comedy about a village grocer (Judi Dench) who overwhelms a travel writer (Richard Briers). Beautifully played (r).
3.45 Leave it to Charlie: Comedy series about trade union trouble.
4.15 Watch It! Magic from Alan Shaxon. **4.20 Little House on the Prairie:** A blind man sees again.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: tension over a burglar.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help!
6.35 Battlestar Galactica: Nuclear threat to a planet.
7.30 Bognor: Episode 6 of Let Sleeping Dogs Die; the investigator falls into a trap.
8.30 TV Eye.
9.00 Hill Street Blues: American police drama. **10.00 News.**
10.30 Thames Report: The urgent questions (about the planning process) which face the public inquiry into the development of the derelict *Coin Street site on London's* South Bank.
11.00 The New Avengers: Thriller about a people-eater, With Patrick Macnee, Joanna Lumley, Gareth Hunt (r).
12.00 What the Papers Say: Gus Macdonald on spies and the 1968 "coup".
12.15 am Close: Rosalind Runcie reads from Dante's Inferno.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00-8.00 News.
7.30-8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament
9.00 News.
9.05 The Way of the World of Peter Simple.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: A Scent of Lilac, by Mair McLellan.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain †
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.35 *Party Political Broadcast* (Labour).
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Family, by Robert Davis.
4.00 The Laughtersingers.†
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Greenwich (3).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 Records: Mozart, Pergolesi.†
8.35 A Sideways Look.
8.50 Records: Vaughan Williams.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 Story: A Little Place off the Edgware Road, by Graham Greene.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.
VHF
10.30 am-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00 pm Study on 4: Voci dall'Italia (3).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Energy; Frank Lloyd Wright.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Mozart, Telemann, Farkas, Brahms.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Nicolai, Chopin, Mendelssohn (Octet).†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composers: The Court of the Sun King.†
9.45 Quartet (Edinburgh): Puccini, Camilleri, Dvorak (op 96).†
10.40 BBC Concert Orch/Lawrence: Walton, R. Finch, G. Langford, J. Langley, Bourgeois.†
11.40 Songs: F. G. Scott, Kilpinen.†
12.10 BBC Northern SO/Downes, pt 1: Smetana, Dvorak (Vln Conc — Holmes) †
1.00 pm News.
1.05 BBC NSO, pt 2: Tchaikovsky (Swan Lake excerpts).†
1.55 In Repertory: Bartok's stage *works.*†
2.55 Cimbalom (Fabian): 1. Lang. Szokolay.†
3.15 ECO/Leppard: Handel (incl Water Music).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Talking about Music.†
7.30 Play: Beef, by David Pownall.†
9.00 Record: Purcell.†
9.15 Talk: An Exalted and Exceptional Destiny.
10.00 Patterson (concl).†
10.30 Talk: Words.
10.35 Violin (Kang): Ysaye, Kreisler, Prokofiev.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Bartok.†
VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Transmission Lines; 18th-century *Political Prints;* History of Ethnography.
11.15 pm-12.55 am Open University: Maths Foundation Tutorial; Cognitive Development; Understanding Stress and Strain; Thought and Reality: the Growth of Public Expenditure.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 David Hamilton.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Much More Music † 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The News Huddlines. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.03 Brian Matthew † from 12.00 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Wheels. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 International Soccer. 8.30 Fiesta. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The Best of Beecham. 10.15 Words Made Flesh. 10.30 My Word! 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Intermezzo. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Waveguide. 5.15 'Tis My Delight. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Moments of Being. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 John Lennon 1940-1980. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Peeble's Choice. 2.30 Thirty-minute Theatre. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 *med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF.* Radio 3 *med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF.* Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m. 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 10.00 am Film: A Town like Alice* (Virginia McKenna, Peter Finch). 11.50-12.00 Tree Top Tales. 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Out of Town. 3.45-4.15 Life begins at Forty 4.20 Unaccustomed as I am 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30 Mr & Mrs 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 10.30 Jazz. 11.00 Late Call 11.05-12.00 Tenspeed & Brown Shoe.

Yorkshire

As Thames except. 9.30 am Larry the Lamb 9.40 Spread your Wings. 10.05 Chopper Squad. 10.50 Cartoon 11.00 Bailey's Bird 11.30 Sport for all 11.55-12.00 Captain Nemo. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Jason of Star Command. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie 6.00 Calendar 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 With a Little Help. 11.00-12.00 Monte Carlo Show.

Ulster

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Gideon. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime 3.45 Life Begins at Forty 4.13-4.15 News 5.15 Cartoon 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.50 Police Six. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 Barney Miller. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Wildlife *Cinema.* 9.55 *Animated* Classic. 10.45 Tarzan. 11.35-12.00 Mork and Mindy 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 Lou Grant. 11.30-11.33 News.

Anglia

As Thames except: 9.30 am Legend of Los Tayos 10.15 Then Came Bronson 11.05 Patterns. 11.30-12.00 Crown Green Bowling. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20-5.15 Salvage. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Benson 10.30 Peterborough Festival of Country Music 11.00 Quincy 12.00 Paris by Night 12.30 am Living Word.

Westward

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am George Hamilton IV. 9.50 Film: Our Man in Havana.* (Alec Guinness, Noel Coward) 11.35-12.00 Out of Town. 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Westward Report. 10.32 News. 10.36 Superstar Profile. 11.05 Paris by Night. 11.35-11.40 Faith for Life.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am Animated Classics. 10.30-12.00 Film. Day the Earth Caught Fire.* (Leo McKern.) 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News 10.35 Scene. 11.05-12.05 SWAT.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Owain A'r Olion. 4.15-4.45 Brendon Chase. 4.45-5.15 Ser 5.15-5.20 Clipperty Clobbered. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.35-11.35 All Kinds of Everything 11.35-12.35 am SWAT.

Channel

As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Sullivans. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 La Moye Prison. 10.28 News. 10.36 Superstar Profile. 11.05-11.35 Paris by Night.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 am First Thing. 10.00 Larry the Lamb. 10.20 Bailey's Bird. 10.40 Patterns 11.05 Tarzan 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.10-5.15 Police News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Electric Theatre Show 10.30 Soap 11.00 Thriller. 12.15 am-12.20 News

ATV

As Thames except: 9.30 am Table Tennis. 9.45 Patterns. 10.10 Chopper Squad. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Stationary Ark. 4.20 Vicky the Viking 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 Contrasts. 11.00 News. 11.05-12.05 am Lou Grant.

Southern

As Thames except: 9.30 am Call It Macaroni 9.55 Beachcombers. 10.20 Untamed World. 10.45 Musical Special 11.45-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.35 Your Westminster. 11.10 Kate Loves a Mystery 12.05 am What the Papers Say. 12.25 Weather followed by Cones of Cappadocia

Granada

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 Larry the Lamb. 9.40 Bailey's Bird. 10.05 Survival Special. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 12.10 pm-12.30 Stepping Stones. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 4.20-5.45 Film: Island of the Lost. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Celebration 11.00 What The Papers Say. 11.20 Paris. 12.20 am Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word 9.25 News. 9.30 Survival 9.55 Cartoon 10.00 Film: Melba (Patrice Munsel) 11.50-12.00 Sally and Jake 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 4.20 Fantastic Four 4.45-5.45 Tarzan 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 News 10.32 Beyond Westworld 11.30 Soap. 12.00-12.05 am Second Commandment.

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BIRTHS

[illegible]

MARRIAGES

GOLDEN WEDDING

[illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

MEMORIAL SERVICES

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

[illegible]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY SPOTLIGHT

See page 6 today.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LINACRE COLLEGE

The following elections have been made with effect from 1st October, 1981.

To Junior Research Fellowships.
BROCK. Hugh Willet. (B.Sc. Brit. Col.), (Wolfson)
CARTWRIGHT. Steven John (B.Sc. War., Ph.D., Edin.)
DARE-EDWARDS. Martin Philip. B.A., (Wolfson)
JONES. Isabella Katharine, B.A., M.Phil., (Linacre)
MOORE. David Robert. (B.Sc., Ph.D. Monash, M.A. Syd.)
To Research Studentships:
FUNG. Sek-chung. (B.Sc., M.Phil., Chinese H.K.) Linacre
GIBBONS. Richard James, B.Sc., Wadham
POTTER. Michael David. B.A., Wadham
REES. Benjamin Edward, (B.A. Calif.) Magdalen
TAYLOR. Joseph Aidan. (B.A., M.A., Leeds) Linacre

IQ test/membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.

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[illegible]

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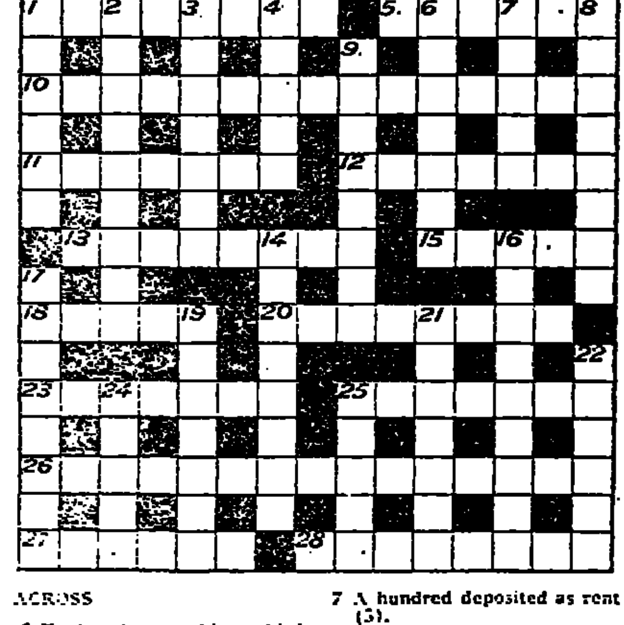
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,496



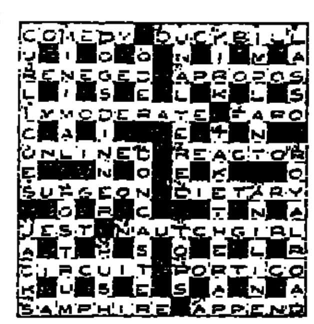
ACROSS

1 Tools for making bird-cages? (8).
5 What a hatter might make? Reckless fellow! (6).
10 They can't have a game without a pitch (8, 7).
11 What the schoolboy did was deliberate (7).
12 Rocky situation for a sleeper (4-3).
13 Does it keep away the chars? (8).
15 Cobbett was a rural one (5).
18 Abbreviated drill follows the cry "Vault" (5).
20 Their calls may be booked (8).
23 The French continue proscription in the Levant (7).
25 Animal I found in our ABC, oddly (7).
26 A tie inevitable in this field event (5-6, 4).
27 Does he hustle, unravelling the crime? (6).
28 Those embarked on them were at cross purposes (8).

DOWN

1 A painter—not a dice-player . . . (6).
2 . . . whom Roy disturbed in the gloom (9).
3 They go round spinning yarns (7).
4 Vexed, being one pound in debt (5).
6 Old sporting gentleman unskilled as a lover (7).
7 A hundred deposited as rent (5).
8 "Wine please" for the traveller (8).
9 Not dotty—just clean-living (8).
14 Pinero's sweet plant (8).
16 It takes some sticking in a double-ended game (9).
17 Coy tales concocted for churchmen (8).
19 Touching example of a man getting sunburnt? (7).
21 Exchanges include one of these violent speeches (7).
22 Compelling force of habit that grips you, say? (6).
24 Not a boat for a bumping race (5).
25 One gets hot and puffed (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,495



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 24

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